



ENGLISH only

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

**Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and  
Environmental Activities**

**Vienna, 11 June 2003**

To: All OSCE Delegations  
Partners for Co-operation  
Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation

Subject: Revised version of the Summary of the Eleventh OSCE Economic  
Forum

Attached herewith is the **revised version** of the Summary of the Eleventh OSCE Economic Forum "Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and International Economic Impact", 20-23 May 2003.

EF.GAL/13/03/Rev.1

11 June 2003

ENGLISH only

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Economic Forum (Senior Council)**

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**Conference Services**

**ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE  
ECONOMIC FORUM**

**Prague, 20 to 23 May 2003**

**SUMMARY**

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**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Permanent Council**

PC.DEC/490  
25 July 2002

Original: ENGLISH

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**405th Plenary Meeting**  
PC Journal No. 405, Agenda item 3

**DECISION No. 490  
PLACE, DATE AND THEME FOR THE  
ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM**

The Permanent Council,

Taking into account the Chairperson's Summary of the Tenth Meeting of the Economic Forum,

Decides that the Eleventh Meeting of the Economic Forum will take place in Prague from 20 to 23 May 2003. The theme of the Forum will be "Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and International Economic Impact".

Discussions of the Forum should benefit from input provided by deliberations in various international organizations, other OSCE bodies and relevant meetings, including seminars.

Moreover, taking into account its tasks, the Economic Forum will review the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension.

The organizational modalities will be further elaborated and submitted to the Permanent Council for adoption in due time.

PC.DEC/490  
25 July 2002  
Attachment

ENGLISH  
Original: RUSSIAN

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT  
UNDER PARAGRAPH 79 (CHAPTER 6) OF THE  
FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HELSINKI CONSULTATIONS**

By the Delegation of the Russian Federation:

“In connection with the OSCE Permanent Council decision adopted today ‘on the place, date and theme of the eleventh meeting of the Economic Forum’, the Russian Federation wishes to make the following statement.

Not wishing to break the consensus, the Russian Federation has agreed to the theme proposed by the Netherlands for the Economic Forum in 2003. At the same time, we continue to insist that account be taken of Russia’s views regarding the agenda and modalities of the Forum, including its transition to a multi-thematic format. We are counting on the fact that the Netherlands chairmanship will hold a seminar next year on the effects of globalization on the economies of the OSCE countries as well as a special meeting of the Permanent Council on topical issues relating to the development of integration processes in the Euro-Atlantic region with the participation of representatives from international organizations (the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Labour Organization and others), the European Union, financial institutions (the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and subregional integration associations (the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, the Council of Baltic Sea States, the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, etc.) and also that it will support the subjects proposed by the Russian Federation for consideration by the Economic and Environmental Sub-Committee of the Permanent Council, with a view, *inter alia*, to increasing the effectiveness of economic forums.

The Russian Federation requests that this interpretative statement be attached to the decision of the OSCE Permanent Council.”



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Permanent Council**

PC.DEC/538  
3 April 2003

Original: ENGLISH

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**445th Plenary Meeting**  
PC Journal No. 445, Agenda item 6

**DECISION No. 538**  
**MAIN SUBJECTS AND ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES FOR THE  
ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM**

**20 to 23 May 2003**

The Permanent Council,

Pursuant to Chapter VII, paragraphs 21 to 32, of the Helsinki Document 1992, and

Recalling its Decision No. 490 of 25 July 2002,

Decides that,

1. Within the framework of the overall theme, “Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and International Economic Impact”, and with regard to the preparatory process, the Eleventh Meeting of the Economic Forum will concentrate on the following main subjects:

- (a) Issues related to the economic impact of trafficking on OSCE participating States, both within and across borders;
- (b) Policies and instruments, reviewing policies at national level and their effectiveness on anti-trafficking and organized crime;
- (c) Anti-trafficking in the OSCE, the multidimensional perspective and the impact on the OSCE agenda;

2. Moreover, taking into account its mandate, the Economic Forum will:

- (a) Review the implementation of commitments in the economic and environmental dimensions and the recommendations of recent Economic Fora, including the seminars held on subjects related to the economic and environmental dimensions since the last Economic Forum;
- (b) Discuss future activities for the economic and environmental dimensions in 2003/2004, including the work on developing the new OSCE Strategy Document in the Economic and Environmental Dimension;

- (c) Present in a special session via video-link to the Kiev Ministerial Meeting on the Environment for Europe process, the results of the first phase of the OSCE/UNEP/UNDP Environment and Security initiative;
- (d) Enhance co-operation between the OSCE and international economic and environmental regional organizations and financial institutions.

3. The participating States are encouraged to send representatives at a high level, by senior officials responsible for shaping international economic and environmental policy in the OSCE area. Participation of representatives from the private sector and other relevant actors of civil society in their delegations would be welcome.

4. As in previous years, the format of the Economic Forum should provide for the active involvement of relevant international organizations and encourage open discussions.

5. The following international organizations, international organs and conferences of States are invited to participate in the Eleventh Meeting of the Economic Forum: Black Sea Economic Co-operation; Central European Initiative; Commonwealth of Independent States; Council of Europe; Economic Cooperation Organization; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; European Investment Bank; Europol; Financial Action Task Force; GUUAM; International Labour Organization; International Monetary Fund; International Narcotics Control Board; International Organization for Migration; Interpol; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; Organization of the Islamic Conference; Organization of the Treaty of Collective Security; South-East European Co-operation Process; Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; World Bank; World Customs Organization; World Health Organization and other relevant organizations.

6. The Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia) and the Partners for Co-operation (Japan, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Afghanistan) are invited to participate in the Economic Forum.

7. Upon request by a delegation of an OSCE participating State, regional groupings or expert academics may also be invited, as appropriate, to participate in the Eleventh Economic Forum.

8. Subject to the provisions contained in Chapter IV, paragraphs 15 and 16, of the Helsinki Document 1992, the representatives of non-governmental organizations with relevant experience in the area under discussion are also invited to participate in the Meeting.

9. The Chair of the Forum will present summary conclusions drawn from the discussions at the end of the Meeting. The Economic and Environmental Sub-Committee of the Permanent Council will further include the conclusions of the Chair and the reports of the rapporteurs in its discussions so that the Permanent Council can take the decisions required for appropriate follow-up activities.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Economic Forum (Senior Council)**

11-EF(SC).JOUR/1  
20 May 2003  
Annex

Original: ENGLISH

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**First day of the Eleventh Meeting**  
11-EF(SC) Journal No. 1, Agenda item 1

**AGENDA OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING  
OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM**

**Trafficking in human beings, drugs, small arms and light weapons:  
national and international economic impact**

Prague, 20 to 23 May 2003

1. Opening plenary (open to the press)
  - (a) Welcoming remarks by the Chairperson of the Economic Forum
  - (b) Welcoming remarks by a representative of the Czech Government
  - (c) Opening address by the Chairman-in-Office
2. Keynote addresses
3. Welcoming remarks by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
4. Discussion
5. Review of the implementation of OSCE commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension
  - (a) Presentation of the activity report by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
  - (b) General overview of the implementation of OSCE commitments in the economic and environmental dimension by a representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
  - (c) Discussion

6. Working Group A: Anti-trafficking and the role of the business community - How to keep negative economic effects of trafficking out of legal business?
  - (a) Tuning into business and infiltration of trafficking, the negative impact and the level of protection by government policies
  - (b) Tuning into solution models, exchange of information, guidelines for entrepreneurs and effective counterbalancing measures
7. Working Group B: Anti-trafficking and the role of governments - What policy measures are needed to reduce the harmful effects of trafficking on economies and human security?
  - (a) Anti-trafficking policies - state of affairs
  - (b) Tuning into increasing the effectiveness of policy measures, their implementation and the responsibility of governments towards entrepreneurs
8. Working Group C: Anti-trafficking and the OSCE
  - (a) Tuning into the OSCE as a forum for the commitment of participating States and the co-operation with international organizations
  - (b) Tuning into the role of the OSCE institutions, field offices and the co-ordination mechanisms required for a comprehensive approach to combat trafficking
9. Special session: OSCE - Economic and Environmental Dimension - The New Strategy Document
10. Special session: OSCE-UNEP-UNDP "Environment and Security Initiative" - Videolink with the Kiev Ministerial Meeting "Environment for Europe"
11. Closing plenary session (open to the press)
  - (a) Rapporteurs' reports on the Implementation Review Meeting, the three working groups and the special session on the New Strategy Document
  - (b) Closing remarks by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
  - (c) Concluding remarks by the Chairperson of the Economic Forum

## **ANNOTATED AGENDA OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM**

### **Monday, 19 May 2003**

1-6 p.m. Registration for the Economic Forum

### **Tuesday, 20 May 2003**

10 a.m.-5.45 p.m. Registration for the Economic Forum

3-5.45 p.m. Opening plenary (open to the press) (Plenary Hall)

Welcoming remarks by the Chairperson of the Economic Forum,  
H.E. Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office

Welcoming remarks by the representative of the host country,  
H.E. Peter Mares, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Research,  
Development and Human Resources of the Czech Republic

Opening address by the Chairman-in-Office and the Minister of Foreign  
Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, H.E. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer

Keynote address on trafficking, Mr. Antonio Maria Costa,  
Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Keynote address on organized crime, trafficking and the business  
community, Dr. Maximilian Burger-Scheidlin, Executive Director,  
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Austria

Keynote address by Dr. Alexander Y. Livshits, Deputy Director -General,  
Russian Aluminium Management Company and former Deputy Prime  
Minister and Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation

Welcoming remarks by Mr. Marcin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE  
Economic and Environmental Activities

Discussion

6-8 p.m. Opening Exhibition "Crossing the Line - Trafficking", Toskánský Palác,  
followed by a reception hosted by the Chairman-in-Office and the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,  
H.E. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer

**Wednesday, 21 May 2003**

- 10 a.m.-1 p.m.      Review of the implementation of OSCE commitments in the economic and environmental dimension (Plenary Hall)
- Moderator:            Ambassador Liviu Aurelian Bota, Permanent Representative of Romania to the OSCE
- Rapporteur:        Ms. Wendy Hadwen, Adviser, Delegation of Canada to the OSCE
- Presentation of the activity report by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, Mr. Marcin Swiecicki
- General overview of the implementation of OSCE commitments in the economic and environmental dimension, Mr. Paulo Garonna, Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
- Discussion
- 1-3 p.m.              Lunch break
- 3-5 p.m.              Working Group A: Anti-trafficking and the role of the business community - How to keep negative economic effects of trafficking out of legal business? (Gallery Room)
- Sub-session 1: Tuning into business and infiltration of trafficking, the negative impact and the level of protection by government policies
- Moderator:        Mr. Geoffrey Hamilton, Regional Adviser, UNECE
- Rapporteur:        Mr. Joep Cuijpers, Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Centre in Bishkek, Osh Field Office
- Presentation of the discussion paper
- Dr. Michael Levi, Professor of Criminology, Cardiff University (United Kingdom) and
  - Dr. Thomas Naylor, Professor in Economics, McGill University (Canada)
- Presentation of the discussion documents of OSCE participating States
- Ms. Katherine Brucker, Political Officer, United States Mission to the OSCE
- Discussion
- Working Group B: Anti-trafficking and the role of governments - What policy measures are needed to reduce the harmful effects of trafficking on economies and human security? (Plenary Hall)

Sub-session 1: Anti-trafficking policies - state of affairs

- Moderator: Mr. Gilbert Dubois, Head of the OSCE and Council of Europe Unit, Directorate General for External Relations of the European Commission
- Rapporteur: Ms. Kate Joseph, CSBM Officer, Forum for Security Co-operation, Support Unit

Presentation of the discussion paper

- Dr. Phil Williams, Professor, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, United States of America

Presentation of the discussion documents of OSCE participating States

- Ms. Louise Callesen, Attache, Delegation of Denmark to the OSCE

Discussion

5-5.30 p.m.

Coffee break

5.30-6.30 p.m.

Special Session: OSCE-UNEP-UNDP “Environment and Security Initiative” - Videolink with the Kiev Ministerial Meeting “Environment for Europe”

- Moderator: Mr. Marcin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Introductory film (4-5 minutes)

Remarks on the motivations for the initiative by

- Mr. Kalman Mizsei, Regional Bureau Director, United Nations Development Programme and
- Mr. Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director, United Nations Environmental Programme, via videolink

Remarks by the Chairperson of the Economic Forum

- H.E. Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office

Discussion

**Thursday, 22 May 2003**

- 10 a.m.-12 noon    Working Group C: Anti-Trafficking and the OSCE (Plenary Hall)
- Sub-session 1: Tuning into the OSCE as a forum for the commitment of participating States and the co-operation with international organizations
- Moderator:    Ambassador Heinrich Reimann, Head of the Swiss Delegation to the OSCE
- Rapporteur:    Mr. Jörn Beissert, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE
- Presentation of the discussion paper
- Mr. Robert Templar, Programme Director Asia, International Crisis Group
- Presentation of the discussion documents of OSCE participating States
- Mr. Frank van Beuningen, Senior Policy Co-ordinator, OSCE Task Force, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands
- Discussion
- Working Group A: Anti-trafficking and the role of the business community - How to keep negative economic effects of trafficking out of legal business? (continued) (Gallery Room)
- Sub-session 2: Tuning into solution models, exchange of information, guidelines for entrepreneurs and effective counterbalancing measures
- 12 noon-1.30 p.m.    Lunch break
- 1.30-3.30 p.m.    Working Group B: Anti-trafficking and the role of governments - What policy measures are needed to reduce the harmful effects of trafficking on economies and human security? (continued) (Plenary Hall)
- Sub-session 2: Tuning into increasing effectiveness of policy measures, their implementation and the responsibility of governments towards entrepreneurs
- Working Group C: Anti-Trafficking and the OSCE (continued) (Gallery Room)
- Sub-session 2: Tuning into the role of the OSCE institutions, field offices and the co-ordination mechanisms required for a comprehensive approach to combat trafficking
- 3.30-4 p.m.    Coffee break

- 4-5.30 pm. Joint Session of Working Group A and Working Group B (Plenary Hall)  
Business Community vs. Governments - Shared needs and goals to  
combat trafficking
- 6 p.m. Reception hosted by Mr. Marcin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE  
Economic and Environmental Activities

**Friday, 23 May 2003**

- 9-11.30 a.m. Special Session: OSCE - Economic and Environmental Dimension - The  
New Strategy Document (Plenary Hall)

Moderator: Mr. Jos Schellaars, Counsellor, Head of Arms Control  
Section, Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of  
the Netherlands to the OSCE

Rapporteur: Mr. Johannes Schachinger, Counsellor, Delegation of  
the European Commission to the International  
Organizations in Vienna

Presentation on the preparations for the New Strategy Document by the  
Chairperson of the Group of Friends

- Mr. Denis Sidorenko, Deputy Head of the Permanent Delegation  
of the Republic of Belarus to the OSCE

Discussion

- 11.30 a.m.-12 noon Coffee break

- 12 noon-1 p.m. Closing plenary (open to the press) (Plenary Hall)

Rapporteur's report on the Implementation Review Meeting

Rapporteurs' reports on the three working group sessions on trafficking

Rapporteur's report on the Special Session on the New Strategy  
Document

Closing remarks by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and  
Environmental Activities, Mr. Marcin Swiecicki

Concluding remarks by the Chairperson of the Economic Forum,  
H.E. Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office

## **OPENING ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN-IN-OFFICE**

### **Introduction**

Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I intend to be brief today. For one simple reason: there has been enough talk already when it comes to the issues on our agenda for the coming three days. We have passed the stage of mere rhetoric. We must now focus on concrete measures that can deliver the results we seek. It is my hope that when it comes to the issues at hand - trafficking in human beings, in small arms and light weapons and in drugs - here in Prague you will debate not the urgency of the problem, but rather how we can best address it.

For the urgency of the problem is surely beyond debate. Since becoming Chairman-in-Office, the Netherlands has maintained that we must place the issue of trafficking at the top of this Organization's agenda. It has done so, because unlike many other security and human rights-related issues human trafficking concerns us every bit as much as it concerns our neighbours to the east, north, south or west. Victims of the modern-day slave trade can be found behind windows in red-light districts in Amsterdam just as easily as they can be found in other parts of Europe. Weapons traded illegally are marketed in the Netherlands just as they are marketed elsewhere. And drugs, too, are a problem all across the OSCE region, including the Netherlands.

### **Realism**

We cannot afford to underestimate a trade that involves so much money, that is so disruptive to so many people's lives and that undermines stability and security in so many countries. When there is so much at stake we should look at matters realistically. That means seeing things as they are: tackling the problem of trafficking is not simply a challenge or an ambition. No, it is a necessity and it will be a fight. And a real fight, too.

The question is: how to win?

### **Winning the fight**

First of all, we should base our strategy on the knowledge that the three dimensions of trafficking (of human beings, of arms and of drugs) share many characteristics:

- the forces involved are of a global nature;
- as such, they defy traditional notions of sovereignty;
- they are motivated by large profits sustained by a strong, even if illegal, market; and
- they use networks that are flexible, invisible and extremely hard to target.

Second, we should recognize that the three dimensions of trafficking not only share many characteristics, they are also linked. During the preparatory seminars for this Forum several speakers highlighted the economic link between organized crime, trafficking and

economic development. It is these economic aspects that have so far remained underexposed. It is my hope that this Forum will focus precisely on them. We should look at financial flows linked to trafficking; at involving the private sector in the struggle against trafficking, for example in partnership with governments; we should look at the economic push and pull factors influencing trafficking; and we should focus on the root economic causes of trafficking.

By the end of the day on Friday we should have identified a number of measures that we can take away with us and use to target these economic factors. I am sure that with your expertise we will be able to devise such measures. Speaking of expertise, let me welcome the private sector representatives who are attending this Forum. Your perspectives will also be invaluable.

### **International co-ordination crucial**

It is only fitting that we should be discussing these issues within the OSCE. If we want to fight trafficking networks and the forces that drive them we should pit our own “network” against theirs. Our network of multilateral organizations such as the OSCE that enable us to share information and overcome constraints of sovereignty and national borders. We cannot make progress acting alone. That is true not only for individual governments but for the OSCE as well. We must link our strategies to those of the United Nations, which is particularly active when it comes to fighting drugs trafficking. The OSCE can provide special expertise in the areas of trafficking in small arms and light weapons and trafficking in human beings. Because the OSCE has tremendous added value. It can address many different aspects of these problems in a co-ordinated manner and the region it covers is vast.

The fight against trafficking in human beings, in particular, will draw on that added value. We have recognized human trafficking as one of the most pressing and complex human security issues in the OSCE region and I hope that a strong, new Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings will be adopted shortly. That means that we should all put into practice the commitments that we have made on the international level. For instance, including human trafficking in our penal codes or signing and ratifying the Palermo Protocol. The OSCE can assist in the process of drafting legislation.

### **Suggestions for concrete measures**

But there is more to be done. As Chairman-in-Office, I would like to take the issue of the fight against human trafficking a bit further. Allow me to kick off the debate here in Prague with some suggestions for concrete measures that we could agree on and that would help us fight the three forms of trafficking that I have mentioned.

First, we should consider Special Mechanisms that can give the necessary impetus to our joint efforts and that could also ensure a degree of continuity. The nomination of a Special Representative for instance, could well suit both those purposes. On a political level, he or she could help countries both east and west of Vienna to strengthen their political commitment and to implement the anti-trafficking measures we agreed on. For instance, such a Representative could have a strong role in monitoring and encouraging the implementation of the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, once it is adopted. In close co-operation with the various OSCE institutions and drawing on their expertise, he

could also send “roving missions” of experts to points both east and west of Vienna, where they would pool their expertise in different areas.

But given that we are in for a long fight, it is also important for us to safeguard the continuity of our efforts. A Special Representative could see to it that the fight against the various forms of trafficking remains a top priority for the OSCE. This is a matter that the Netherlands feels strongly about and we will do all we can to provide a share of continuity ourselves when we assume the Chairmanship of the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers and the Presidency of the European Union in the next year and a half.

A second suggestion that I wish to put to you is the development of public-private partnerships. Whether through Codes of Conduct or otherwise, we should make use of the fact that in certain areas the private sector may very well be able to regulate itself. The results in the transport and chemical industries look hopeful. I am referring to transport firms that use special screening mechanisms for detecting illegal transports of human beings, chemicals or drugs. Companies have already taken a number of initiatives of this kind to undermine the illegal trade in people, weapons and drugs. I believe this is a route that we need to explore further, always with the same conviction: trafficking is a global problem that affects us all - citizens, businesses and governments alike.

There are plenty of other measures that we could think of in our fight against trafficking. They do not necessarily have to involve regulation or legislation. The victims of human trafficking in particular require our most urgent attention. We should not overlook simple but potentially very effective ways of addressing their needs. One example might be an international hotline throughout the OSCE region. It would allow victims or potential victims to call for help or to disclose criminal networks unknown to the authorities. Technically, it appears to be possible to interconnect twenty-four OSCE countries in this way and this could perhaps be extended to all OSCE countries. And on a more fundamental level: an international hotline would help to decriminalize the victims of human trafficking and at the same time give them a direct lifeline to the authorities.

## **Conclusion**

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

The fight against trafficking needs input from all of you. It requires creative thinking as well as a readiness to overcome the boundaries of sovereignty and the like. If we are serious about winning this fight then we must deliver sustainable results. This Economic Forum, with its focus on the roles of the private sector, of governments and of the OSCE is in my opinion based on the right assumptions: that the problem of trafficking affects us all, that we all therefore have a stake in the fight against it, and that we can only win that fight in the long run by working together.

## **CHAIRPERSON'S SUMMARY OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE OSCE ECONOMIC FORUM**

1. In accordance with Chapter VII of the Helsinki Document 1992, and pursuant to Permanent Council Decisions Nos. 490 of 25 July 2002 and 538 of 3 April 2003, the Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum took place at the Czernin Palace in Prague from 20 to 23 May 2003. The participants in the Forum were high-level representatives of participating States responsible for international economic and environmental policy and security issues in the OSCE area. Several participating States included representatives of non-governmental organizations and academic circles in their delegations.

The OSCE Partners for Co-operation (Japan, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Afghanistan) and the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia) were invited to attend and contribute.

The following international organizations, international organs and conferences of States were invited to participate in and make contributions to the Eleventh Meeting of the Economic Forum: Black Sea Economic Co-operation, Central European Initiative, Commonwealth of Independent States, Council of Europe, Economic Co-operation Organization, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Europol, Financial Action Task Force, GUUAM, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Narcotics Control Board, International Organization for Migration, Interpol, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Organization of the Treaty of Collective Security, South-East European Co-operation Process, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Bank, World Customs Organization and the World Health Organization.

2. The overall theme of the Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum was "Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and International Economic Impact". The discussions focused on the following main topics, based on the outcome of the preparatory seminars:

- Action to combat trafficking and the role of the business community: How can the negative economic effects of trafficking be kept out of legal business? (Working Group A);
- Action to combat trafficking and the role of governments: What policy measures are needed to reduce the harmful effects of trafficking on economies and human security? (Working Group B);
- Action to combat trafficking and the OSCE, the impact of its cross-dimensionality and the impact for the OSCE agenda (Working Group C).

Furthermore, on 21 May, a special session was devoted to the OSCE/UNEP/UNDP Environment and Security Initiative, and on 23 May, a special session took place on the new OSCE Strategy Document in the Economic and Environmental Dimension.

3. H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, delivered a welcoming address to the Forum. In this address, he expressed the hope that the Forum would lead to concrete results and recommendations on a number of issues, such as public-private partnership or information sharing (e.g. through a central telephone line). Furthermore, the suggestion was formally put forward that a Special Representative for trafficking issues should be instituted in the framework of the OSCE.

The opening plenary was also addressed by H.E. Peter Mares, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Research, Development and Human Resources of the Czech Republic; Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; Mr. Maximilian Burger-Scheidlin, Executive Director, International Chamber of Commerce of Austria; Mr. Alexander Y. Livshits, Deputy Director-General of the Russian Aluminium Management Company and former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation; Mr. Marcin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities; as well as H.E. Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office in his capacity as Chairperson of the Eleventh OSCE Economic Forum.

4. The addresses delivered at the opening plenary paved the way for further discussions at the Forum and in its working groups. An expert discussion paper was produced and presented for each working group session. Furthermore, several participating States, Partners for Co-operation, OSCE institutions and other organizations had responded to the call to prepare country contributions on the topics covered by the Economic Forum, and these were briefly introduced at each working group. The expert papers and the country contributions provided very valuable inputs for the discussions. The working group participants engaged in lively discussions and free exchanges of ideas with active participation from members of delegations and various other participants.

5. The reports of the Working Group Rapporteurs are included in the summary of the proceedings of the Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum (EF.GAL/8/03/Corr.1, EF.GAL/9/03 and EF.GAL/10/03).

6. A review of the implementation by the participating States of their commitments in the economic and environmental dimension took place at the morning session on 21 May. The session was opened by H.E. Ambassador Liviu Bota, Permanent Representative of Romania to the OSCE. Mr. Paulo Garonna, Deputy Executive Secretary of the UN-ECE, in his opening address presented a report on new threats to security in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, and Mr. Marcin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, presented his Activity Report for the period June 2002 - May 2003. Both provided valuable inputs for the review discussions. Furthermore, ideas were shared on the improvement of the system of review for future Forums and on the development of performance indicators for the review. The suggestions will provide input for the discussions on the development of the new strategy document.

7. The recommendations emanating from the rapporteurs' reports on the working groups on trafficking and the review session, will be evaluated and, in accordance with Permanent

Council Decision No. 490, transmitted to the Council so that it may take the necessary decisions regarding appropriate follow-up action and activities.

8. The Chairperson's concluding remarks on the Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum are reproduced below:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, let me state as a very general remark that we have had an Economic Forum that gave all of us a lot of interesting and pertinent information and insights, and plenty of opportunities for an exchange of views, both in and outside our scheduled meetings. It may not have been as interactive as some of us would have liked it to be, but that comes with the size and format of such a conference. Nevertheless, as an informative, "educational", awareness-raising event, this Economic Forum has served a very useful purpose, both here in Prague and in our various capitals. However, if we want this or any Economic Forum to be truly successful, then it has to be more than simply educational and should lead to practical follow-up in terms of concrete steps and measures. This desired follow-up will require very diligent and hard work, starting tomorrow. If one thing is clear from our discussions, it is that a lot of work lies ahead of us, with regard to the elaboration of the New Strategy Document on economic and environmental challenges as well as the preparation of a practical, organizational response to the pervasive, OSCE-wide problem of trafficking.

The reports of the rapporteurs of the working groups provide good guidelines for focused efforts in Vienna, by the various Groups of Friends, by the Secretariat, especially the Office of the OSCE Co-ordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities, and by the Chairman-in-Office. What should we expect?

First, let me begin by mentioning some of the interesting results in the area of trafficking. In the past few days we have looked at the issues of trafficking in human beings, drugs, and small arms and light weapons, from various perspectives. Progress with regard to government policies was addressed and it was pointed out that although much has already been done, much more remains to be done. Take for instance the necessity of signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against organized crime and its various Protocols. Many countries have done this, but other are still struggling with the technical and judicial issues. We should step up efforts to have this minimum condition met. Also, in terms of more detailed anti-trafficking legislation and policies, country-specific gaps and needs should be identified and addressed. Here, international co-operation, both region-wide and subregional, should be encouraged. As the discussions have shown, considerable and very varied experience has been gained over the past years, experience that can be shared in many different ways. As we are facing a common problem, it is only logical that we should share solutions. In this connection it would be helpful to make information on useful experiences and successful approaches and activities, more accessible. The idea of a handbook of best practices has been mentioned in this regard.

It will not surprise you that I would like to draw your attention again to the proposal of the Chairman-in-Office for a special representative on trafficking, who, in his advocacy role, should strengthen the political commitment and oversee the implementation of the Action Plan and other concrete OSCE measures. This would not be an operational role, and would definitely not overlap with the good work and activities already undertaken by OSCE

institutions, like the ODIHR, or the field offices. His role could, however, be usefully combined with that of roving missions that would identify country-specific issues and problems and potential remedies, OSCE-wide. The proposal will be further elaborated and explored in capitals and in Vienna in the forthcoming weeks.

We have also looked at the role and responsibilities of the business community, and learned of some very constructive initiatives that contribute to combating trafficking. Again, this calls for an exchange of best practices and increased dialogue between governments and the private sector. Governments cannot successfully wage the fight against trafficking by themselves. International conventions, national legislation, and efforts on training and awareness-raising, do not suffice if the private sector is not also actively involved. The business community is an important ally, particularly in the transportation sector, banking, the chemical industry, and the world of travel- and employment-agencies, etc., where the day-to-day impact of trafficking is experienced. They see what is happening right in front of them. They know where the pain of victims of trafficking can be found and they also have a vested interest in keeping organized crime and trafficking activities outside their legal businesses. An encouraging example of where progress has been made, but still needs to be further stimulated, is the work on the role of arms brokers. We must continue that work and use it as an example for other sectors.

The issue of involving all relevant actors, brings me to another important point: the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). And I am not only referring here to the major international NGOs, but also to those working at grass-roots level, which try to discuss with national governments the possibilities for small arms destruction programmes, or which assist the reintegration processes of victims of trafficking in human beings – to mention only a few examples. The OSCE is traditionally a forum where NGOs are welcome and are considered natural partners. They too are faced with the dilemma that, however wonderful the contribution they provide in combating trafficking, their efforts never seem enough. I could envisage the OSCE functioning as a helpful catalyst or honest broker to assist NGOs, west and east of Vienna, to work together, share experiences, and create twinning relations, and to help establish and broaden a network of anti-trafficking NGOs. As I have stressed before and will continue to stress, we are in dire need of concrete results and concrete action. This could be a very pragmatic way to achieve tangible results.

I have just mentioned a few ideas that came to mind in the period of preparation for this Forum, as well as from the discussions of the last few days. Many more have come up, which among other things, should contribute to the finalization of the new OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, to the further work of the Forum for Security Co-operation on the OSCE Small Arms Document and of course to the programme of work within the OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension.

On the more general task of the OSCE in this dimension, I would like to recall that this year will be particularly significant. In about six months, we shall have to submit to the upcoming Maastricht Ministerial Conference a New Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension, indicating the economic and environmental challenges that affect security and stability in the OSCE region. The key issue here is to strike a balance between the wider economic and environmental challenges facing the OSCE region and the more specific areas where the OSCE can make a difference. Valuable input has been received for this document, which will help the drafting in the coming weeks and months. This includes the suggestion of making use of a high-level panel of experts. The co-operation of

international organizations, like United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, traditionally a key partner of the OSCE in this dimension, has once again been sought and met with a most collegial, positive response. I should like to pay tribute to the admirable efforts of the Belarusian Chairman of the Group of Friends, and express appreciation for the various contributions from participating States and international organizations, and of course commend the work of the Economic Sub-Committee. As we heard from one of the keynote speakers, Maastricht has become a famous name in terms of international economic relations, as the Maastricht Treaty, which led to irreversible progress in European economic co-operation, was adopted here. So it should provide a promising setting for the new OSCE document. Once adopted, this should be the basis of an improved annual review of the implementation of second dimension commitments, as called for by the Tenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Porto, and again suggested by one of the delegations.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me take the opportunity now, as Chairperson of this Forum, to thank all those who have worked extremely hard to make the Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum a success. I call it a success with the caveat that the final verdict depends on the quality and timeliness of the follow-up.

Of course first of all I would like to show my appreciation to the Czech hosts of this meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Mares, Minister Svoboda and all the members of their staff. Let me also thank Mr. Swiecicki and the staff of the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna, as well as Mrs. Hunatova and her staff in the OSCE office in Prague and the Conference Services. And of course the untiring interpreters who have spent long days and hours for this Forum. Finally, I would like to thank all of the participants, who contributed to the results of the last few days. Results, I said it before and will say it again, that will have to be transformed into action, in the OSCE participating States and inside the OSCE.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now formally close the Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum.

9. The Twelfth Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum will take place in Prague. Its theme and dates will be decided by the Permanent Council after appropriate consultations and in conformity with existing practices. The Forum will be prepared by preparatory seminars. Preparations will be undertaken by the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities together with the incoming Chairmanship. The responsibility for organizing the Twelfth Meeting of the Forum is being delegated by the Chairman-in-Office to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

## **CONCLUDING REMARKS BY THE CO-ORDINATOR OF OSCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

Distinguished Chairperson,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in giving you a brief overview of the discussions over the last three days in the working groups, the review session and the special session on the new strategy document. As you have heard from the rapporteurs, a wealth of proposals, ideas and recommendations have emerged and my office, together with the Chair, will carefully analyse all of them and bring them to the Sub-Committee with concrete proposals for their implementation.

With regard to the implementation review, the substantive input from our colleagues from UNECE allowed for a stimulating discussion and I welcome the concrete suggestions that were made in order to further increase the relevance of that session. It also showed us that good governance is a measurable concept and that therefore assessing its progress in all OSCE participating States is possible in at least an approximate manner.

This was a Forum with very abundant written contributions and materials prepared by experts and participating States. The three discussion papers were excellent documents for the purpose of tuning in to the overlap of trafficking-connected factors and possible ways of identifying and dealing with them. The writers presenting their documents made sure their thought-provoking points came across the table, and this was the stimulating way in which our Working Groups on trafficking began. Thanks to the fast and accurate work of the three presenters of the summaries on the country papers, we heard a good analysis of them in each Working Group, helping us further to target the discussions on the possible ways forward. A great number of recommendations were the result.

We stressed the good work that is being done at national level in order to develop anti-trafficking legislation. "But why then is there still a problem?" Professor Williams asked, reiterating the need for the implementation and evaluation of the anti-trafficking action. And many useful recommendations on implementing the strategies emerged. Widely voiced, but still poorly defined, is the call for poverty-reduction strategies. Root causes of trafficking and other threats to security stemming from economic factors remain a challenge. More needs to be done by countries themselves and the international community in a spirit of solidarity so that all countries of the OSCE area can see light at the end of the tunnel. The OSCE can contribute to this purpose - through monitoring compliance with commitments and through appropriate projects - but the catalytic role of the OSCE should not be forgotten: to analyse through dialogue what more economically powerful partners can do.

We need to share the information we have on traffickers, their modus operandi, and the victims. And the OSCE can help in that by gathering, compiling and disseminating information. After carefully analysing what has already been done by the ODIHR and other partners in that regard, it might be relevant to develop manuals of best legislative practices on treatment of victims and on co-operation with NGOs.

Registered companies such as transportation firms, job agencies, and licensed banks, are used by traffickers. We discussed how to eliminate illegal activities conducted by legally operating companies, for instance by creating disincentives such as the confiscation of goods and the withdrawal of licences.

More public-private partnerships like those that already exist between the law enforcement agencies and chemical industries need to be developed. International telephone hotlines are another good example of combating trafficking.

In the field of finance, effective legislation and its implementation is of the utmost importance and anti-money laundering legislation in accordance with United Nations standards needs to be developed throughout the OSCE region. This should go hand in hand with the training of staff in the financial institutions. My office, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), is already advising on legislation and assisting institutional capacity building.

Taking into account existing OSCE anti-trafficking efforts already being undertaken by the ODIHR, the FSC, and the Informal Working Group on Gender Issues and Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings, we need to complement these in the economic dimension.

We also heard the proposal by the Chairman-in-Office calling for a special representative in trafficking. This is meant to add to the political leverage of OSCE and complement the work of the ODIHR. It was met by voices both of approval and caution. The media are already spreading the word.

Since all countries are affected by trafficking in human beings, but we only have field presences in some countries, the concept of roving missions is an appealing idea and might constitute a valuable tool in combating the phenomena. Improved legislation, awareness raising, and adequate treatment of victims is needed both west and east of Vienna.

These issues are of course only a fraction of those raised over the last days and, as the rapporteurs have reported, a great number of recommendations are attached to them. I consider that all these recommendations are worth analysing and it would be presumptuous to attempt to prioritize them only hours after the release of the reports. Therefore, back in Vienna, we will have to establish priorities for the implementation of proposed activities.

Regarding the new strategy document, I hope that consensus will emerge regarding its content so that the Economic Forum can be more productive in achieving OSCE goals. My office will continue to assist the Chairmanship and the Chair of the group of friends to move ahead with the completion of the document.

The first phase of the OSCE/UNEP/UNDP joint initiative "Environment and Security" has been concluded and presented to delegations at the OSCE Economic Forum and at the Ministerial conference "Environment for Europe" in Kiev. Unfortunately, the video-link did not work properly - I apologize for this - but we got some good news from Kiev. NATO announced that they are becoming a partner to the initiative and that they will contribute funds to it. Pledges for financial support were also voiced by several delegations. The project partners are now proceeding to develop the programme proposal for the second phase of the initiative, which will include development of activities to deal with the problem areas identified during phase one.

The Eleventh Meeting of the Economic Forum will close today but the issues will remain on our agenda.

Before concluding these remarks, Ambassador Everts, I would like to thank you personally, as well as your team, and in particular Ms. Stassen, for your outstanding leadership and co-operation in the preparation of this Forum.

This would of course not have been possible without all the participants in the event, and I would like to thank all of you for your invaluable support and contribution. I would especially like to thank the lead speakers, moderators, and rapporteurs for engaging all of us in most stimulating discussions.

The contributions from the OSCE missions, as well as from the NGOs, have confronted us with realities in the field and are thus of immense value for our future deliberations in Vienna, and I thank them for that. I am especially thankful to the team in my office, to whom a great deal of the success of this Forum has to be attributed, and I would in particular like to thank Marc Baltés, Ivo Kersten and Andrea Gredler for their invaluable support. I would also like to thank the colleagues from Press and Public Information Services, and the OSCE Conference Services, as well as our technical team from Vienna. A particular thanks goes to Ambassador Dana Hunatova, head of the OSCE Office in Prague, and her dedicated team. And last, but not least, I would like to thank our interpreters for their excellent work.

Mr. Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen, it was an honour and a great pleasure to be with all of you this year, and I am looking forward to our continuing co-operation. Thank you and I wish all of you a safe journey to your home country.

# **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, DRUGS, SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACT**

21 May 2003

## **Report of the Rapporteur of the Implementation Review Meeting**

### **Agenda item 5: Review of the implementation of OSCE commitments in the economic and environmental dimension**

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#### **Common Themes**

Delegations welcomed the two reports presented at this session: a summary of activities from the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, Marcin Swiecicki, and a report from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Participants were pleased by the increase in activities described in the Co-ordinator's summary and noted particularly that more projects had been executed by field offices. The increase in resources for the Co-ordinator's office over the last year was a clear indication of the practical commitment of OSCE delegations to strengthening the economic and environmental dimension (EED) of the OSCE.

Paolo Garonna, Deputy Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, presented the paper: *New Threats to Security in the Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions*. The report challenged the OSCE to establish a mechanism for review of OSCE commitments based on partnership (with international organizations, civil society and the private sector), performance indicators, and peer dialogue. The mechanism could become a key part of the new strategy document in the EED to be adopted at the 2003 OSCE Ministerial Council in Maastricht. The report was generally well received and many delegations underlined the importance of continuing co-operation between the OSCE and the UNECE.

Porto's ministerial commitment to develop a new strategy for the economic and environmental dimension provided the clear context of the ensuing discussion. Many participants emphasized the importance of ongoing negotiations on this document, while some reminded delegates that the commitments of the Bonn Document remained important. In particular, issues relating to the impact of cross-border conflict on trade, the barriers to successful development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and the need for intellectual property law in many countries had not been adequately addressed.

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly provided a briefing on recent meetings concerning the promotion of SMEs which again pointed to the importance of OSCE action to address regulatory frameworks and tax burdens at the national level.

Some specific items for consideration in the new strategy were proposed by one delegation, namely the need to eliminate geographic imbalance in the work of the OSCE, the importance of mitigating the negative impacts of EU enlargement, and the possibility of pursuing a pan-European infrastructure for energy, transportation and communications.

Delegates broadly agreed that the principles of the Istanbul Charter, particularly good governance, rule of law and anti-corruption, should form a major part of the strategy, while taking account of the importance of addressing issues such as trade liberalization, and regional integration processes.

Fifteen years of economic transition as outlined in the *2003 Economic Survey of Europe* had led the UNECE to conclude that macroeconomic stabilization, privatization, deregulation and trade liberalization are necessary but not sufficient to catch up with the most prosperous market economies. The critical policy element required was an effective institutional framework or, in a word, good governance. With the help of six governance indicators, the UNECE presented a tool for dialogue and monitoring the capacity of States to implement commitments.

As in previous years, the importance of making time for a more comprehensive review of commitments in the economic and environmental dimension was emphasized. One three-hour session during the Economic Forum was considered insufficient to address the range of commitments in this dimension particularly when compared to the annual review processes enshrined in the human dimension and in the politico/military dimension. To assist with the implementation discussion, the usefulness of a complete inventory of commitments was discussed.

UNECE suggested that, in the future, the comprehensive review of commitments should

- (a) promote the development of national strategies;
- (b) outline a mechanism for partnership in the implementation of strategies between civil society, business and government with transparent review mechanisms; and
- (c) be founded on scientific and evidence-based tools for gathering data, setting benchmarks and monitoring implementation.

### **Recommendations**

The OSCE should establish a mechanism for more systematic review of OSCE commitments based on partnership (with international organizations, civil society and the private sector), performance indicators, and peer dialogue.

The office of the Co-ordinator for OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities should increase its co-operation with global and regional organizations, civil society and international financial institutions in a move towards helping participating States more with the implementation of commitments.

Increased technical co-operation between the OSCE and participating States, and regionally or bilaterally was needed.

Field presences needed more support, including technical, for their ability to deliver successful projects on economic and environmental affairs.

## **WORKING GROUP A**

### **Report of the Working Group Rapporteur**

21 and 22 May 2003

#### **Agenda item 6: Anti-trafficking and the role of the business community - How to keep negative economic effects of trafficking out of legal business**

- (a) Tuning into business and infiltration of trafficking, the negative impact and the level of protection by government policies**
  - (b) Tuning into solution models, exchange of information, guidelines for entrepreneurs and effective counterbalancing measures**
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The moderator opened the meeting by saying that, while illegal activities can contribute to an economy, they are a deterrent to sustainable economic development. He proposed to focus on three questions: Is there a role for the private sector? If so, what is that role and how can a government provide a framework for the private sector to improve the situation?

The first presentation dealt with analysing illegal markets; the lack of reliable data both at the macro- and micro-levels; and the question of focus on the demand rather than the supply side. It introduced three non-traditional approaches:

- (a) community approach;
- (b) regulatory disruption/non-justice approaches; and
- (c) private sector involvement, ranging from individual to industry associations, such as development of special software and private policing.

The second presentation summarized the country reports that revealed a commitment to and concrete plans for dealing with the problems that allow traffickers to abuse legal businesses.

During the second meeting of the Working Group the presentation on Crime-Stoppers - an initiative in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands - provided an excellent example of how a public/private partnership operates and provides the community with a way of transmitting information on crime anonymously.

### **Issues discussed**

#### **Information on trafficking**

The information on trafficking is unreliable and does not provide a true picture of the situation. However, the Crime-Stoppers example shows that if the public is offered a

possibility of transmitting information on crime anonymously, it can be very effective in fighting trafficking. A country representative, speaking on the basis of his experience in Bosnia, warned that this example might not work in countries where one has no confidence in the receiving side. Indeed, existing police/customs hotlines in the some countries are less effective than they might be because the public prefers to inform non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Community-based Hotlines seem to be more efficient.

### **Definitions**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) and one delegation stated the need to use the same set of definitions for human trafficking and smuggling of humans consistently on an international basis. To achieve that, it was suggested, use could be made of the know-how of the ILO.

### **Confiscation/seizure of assets**

A participating State from South Eastern Europe proposed to put more emphasis on the confiscation of assets such as cars and houses of criminals, especially in countries which have a legal framework in place but still lack implementation capacity for anti-corruption policies. Good examples of government policies aimed at the seizure of criminal assets were to be seen in some countries where adequate financial resources were made available to fight trafficking.

### **Education/awareness raising at the destination side**

An NGO director drew attention to the fact that many respectable newspapers in the West print advertisements for escort services; the real estate and hotel sectors themselves create opportunities for trafficking activities; tour operators play a role in organizing trips and visas for human traffickers. She stressed the importance of education and raising awareness in these sectors in the destination countries.

### **The role of the private sector**

- The private sector has an interest in good governance and a sound investment climate. One possibility suggested was to bring in business associations and use the experience gained by firms like foreign banks and accountancy firms already operating in countries in transition to improve implementation of the rule of law.
- A South Eastern European country gave an example of how a private Italian firm in co-operation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) employed 20 victims of trafficking, provided them with training and assisted them to find a place in society.
- A representative of the chemical sector stressed the importance of partnership between government and the private sector to facilitate the flow of information on trafficking, but said that it works only when legislation is in place. She mentioned a successful project under PHARE that developed codes of conduct and guidelines in Central Europe for self-regulation of the chemical industry.
- One country emphasized the role of the media and encouraging journalists to educate instead of criticizing government.

**Recommendations for possible follow-up mentioned in the discussion**

- It was generally agreed that a conference should be held in 2003 to raise awareness on how to launch a programme to promote partnership between the private sector, NGOs and government in fighting trafficking. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia volunteered to host such a conference.
- Some delegations suggested the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises as a way to improve the socio-economic environment and create job opportunities for potential victims of trafficking in human beings.
- Workshops on how to involve the private sector in anti-trafficking activities should be sector-focused, e.g., on agriculture, clothing, chemicals, arms, construction and sex and entertainment.
- One delegation stressed that the responsibility lies with all OSCE countries and that trafficking should be tackled in countries of origin, transit and destination. It was emphasized that measures should be country/region and sector-specific to address the particular different needs.
- It would be important to provide information on best practices in the business community, showing how business was active in the fight against trafficking.
- The NGO Fund for Peace emphasized the usefulness of a system of disincentives for arms-brokers caught in illegal actions, for example withdrawal of credit, driving licences and so on.

## WORKING GROUP B

21 and 22 May 2003

### Report of the Working Group Rapporteur

**Agenda item 7: Anti-trafficking and the role of governments - What policy measures are needed to reduce the harmful effects of trafficking on economies and human security?**

**(a) Anti-trafficking policies - state of affairs**

**(b) Tuning into increasing the effectiveness of policy measures, their implementation and the responsibility of governments towards entrepreneurs**

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Working Group B addressed the role of governments in the field of anti-trafficking.

Broadly speaking, the three sessions concentrated on:

- Efforts of government at the national level, including demand-side reduction;
- Recommendations for governments in their relations with the business community; and
- International co-operation and co-ordination.

This session drew heavily on Mr. P. Williams' analysis of the nature of the problem, as well as on his recommendations for government responses. The session also benefited from a summary of national reports presented by Ms. L Callesen. The opening speaker began by dispelling a few myths that pervade the discourse on trafficking. He noted that linkages between three areas are elusive, and that although trafficking is not a new phenomenon, it has changed significantly with the impact of globalization and advanced communications. He noted that slow bureaucratic government structures find it difficult to respond to fast, agile criminal networks, and can be hampered by corruption, described as the lubricant of trafficking. Furthermore, he stressed that attempts to eradicate or eliminate trafficking are idealistic and should be revised into more realistic goals and targets.

A number of different government approaches to combating trafficking were identified in Mr. William's presentation, including the incremental and unorthodox approaches. However, he stressed that any serious policy to combat trafficking must be comprehensive, and outlined a ten-point strategy that might form the basis of such an approach:

1. Use of a variable geometry framework in which different bodies play different roles;
2. Development of a knowledge base on trafficking;

3. Agreement on clear objectives and better methods to evaluate effectiveness;
4. Combining approaches that attack both the supply and demand sides;
5. Focusing on the networks and increasing the risks of traffickers;
6. Targeting the profits and developing “white lists”;
7. Attacking support structures such as corruption;
8. Enhancing national and international co-operation;
9. Assisting the resistance of the business community to traffickers as a way of preventing trafficking;
10. Moving from reaction to anticipation.

Ms. Callesen’s analysis of the country reports revealed that although many countries include elements of these points in their approaches, none has an overall strategy that encompasses all ten. Some incremental and unorthodox approaches were identified, but few countries reported on demand-side policies. Thus, either governments target the symptoms rather than the causes of trafficking, or they do not perceive a link between trafficking and demand reduction strategies such as development assistance.

The discussion focused on policies at the national level, including inter-agency co-ordination and demand side policies, as well as on international co-ordination and co-operation. Many participants called for the compilation of a set of best practices, which should be shared widely in order to encourage governments to raise standards. One participant suggested using a three-pronged approach: the establishment of a legal framework; the development of inter-agency co-ordination processes; and the promotion of international collaboration. A number of recommendations emerged from the discussion.

At the **national level** the following recommendations were identified:

- The establishment of a legislative framework that goes beyond mere criminalization to include elements such as the protection and rehabilitation of victims, *inter alia* through training programmes and residence/work permits;
- The establishment of national anti-corruption policies and independent commissions for surveillance or monitoring;
- Initiatives to combat money-laundering, including, but not limited to, implementation of the 40 FATF recommendations. These should seize assets and follow money trails;
- Improved inter-agency co-operation, including the establishment of national co-ordinating bodies in each of the three areas, and the development of national action plans;

- The collection and dissemination of best practices focusing on successful models for implementation at the national level, based on practical experience in OSCE countries;
- A number of alternative approaches, including, in the case of trafficking in human beings, clearer and more open legal immigration policies, the legalization of brothels, or, conversely, prohibition of the purchase of sexual services.

It was stressed that, although new and improved legislation is helpful, the real key lies in implementation. **Successful prosecutions and convictions** of traffickers are critical measures of success.

Recommendations also focused on ways to reduce **demand-side** factors. These included:

- Awareness raising and education programmes in both source and destination countries;
- Measures to address the root causes of trafficking, through poverty reduction programmes that provide education, and stimulate jobs and opportunities in countries of origin. These might include government-sponsored vocational training programmes, micro-credit lending agencies for women, labour market liberalization and public health intervention;
- Measures to address the root causes of trafficking through good governance, including strengthening of economic and democratic institutions;
- Increased international assistance for such programmes. The potential of OSCE missions to provide such assistance should be enhanced.

Further recommendations could be identified for governments in their relations with the business community in order to build **public-private partnerships**:

- Training for staff of financial institutions in suspicious activity reporting and other measures to reduce money laundering;
- Use of disincentives, such as loss of insurance for unscrupulous transportation agents;
- Prosecution of companies that exploit foreign nationals;
- Involvement of the media in awareness campaigns;
- Ensuring free media that can investigate corruption and trafficking;
- Involving the business community in legislative drafting processes;
- Better regulation of the travel industry
- Publication of a brochure with simple recommendations for the business community.

At the **international level**, the focus was on ways to remove jurisdictional asymmetries that are exploited by traffickers:

- Common standards (inter-operability) in national legislation on combating trafficking;
- Increased co-operation among law-enforcement officials. This involves sharing intelligence and other operational information;
- Improved bilateral co-operation with neighbours, especially through mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs) and other bilateral agreements;
- Agreement on international standards with a timeframe for implementation;
- Improved co-operation at the sub-regional level, perhaps through regional clearing points;
- The convocation of smaller international forums to share experiences and best practices;
- Sharing of best practices on methods and means used by traffickers as well as by governments in combating trafficking. These could take the form of an OSCE booklet;
- Increased foreign assistance for capacity building in government institutions, and the involvement of OSCE missions in such processes.

## WORKING GROUP C

22 May 2003

### Report of the Working Group Rapporteur

#### Agenda item 8: Anti-trafficking and the OSCE

- (a) **Tuning into the OSCE as a forum for the commitment of participating States and the co-operation with international organizations**
  - (b) **Tuning into the role of the OSCE institutions, field offices and the co-ordination mechanisms required for a comprehensive approach to combat trafficking**
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#### Introduction to the Working Group

Working Group C consisted of two sub-sessions. The first sub-session focused on the OSCE as a forum for the commitment of participating States and co-operation with international organizations. Mr. Robert Templer of the International Crisis Group presented a working paper in which he analysed the situation in Central Asia with respect to trafficking and identified possible OSCE contributions. Mr. Frank van Beuningen of the Delegation of the Netherlands informed participants about suggestions included in the country reports submitted by some of the participating States. The second sub-session dealt with the role of the OSCE institutions and field offices and the co-ordination mechanisms required for a comprehensive approach to combat trafficking.

#### **First sub-session: "Tuning into the OSCE as a forum for the commitment of participating States and the co-operation with international organizations"**

There was wide-spread agreement among delegations that - in the long term as well as in the short term - there was an important role for the OSCE to play in the fight against trafficking. All delegations felt there was an urgent need for action. Trafficking affected the security of all participating States. A comprehensive approach would have to be multi-dimensional and should take into account both supply and demand-related factors. Successful action would also have to address the underlying causes. The Organization's efforts to resolve conflicts in the OSCE area might make an important contribution to preventing trafficking. OSCE activities in the economic and environmental dimension should take into account the notion of good governance. The OSCE could contribute both through direct action and through functioning as a catalyst. The importance of sufficient financial and personnel resources was underlined by several delegations.

Many delegations emphasized in their statements the contribution which the OSCE could make as a forum for consultation among participating States and between them and international organizations. The OSCE could also facilitate international co-operation, e.g., in the policing field. A delegation underlined the need not to stigmatize, but rather to encourage,

participating States who openly admitted to problems in the field of trafficking. The OSCE should also be instrumental in building political commitment, in particular through awareness raising. The importance of the Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings was emphasized. The Parliamentary Assembly and its members should be involved to facilitate the drafting and adoption of legislation in participating States. A Special Representative of the Chairman-in-Office might also be instrumental in a successful fight against trafficking.

Delegations emphasized the need to avoid duplication and rivalry with other international organizations. Good co-ordination with other actors involved in the fight against trafficking was necessary in order to make full use of synergies. Appropriate attention should be given to the involvement of civil society and to gender issues.

A number of concrete suggestions were made among which were the following:

- The OSCE should build up greater expertise in the field of trafficking and intensify efforts to understand the dimensions of this phenomenon;
- Analysis of best practices and elaboration of a best practice guide to assist participating States in the fight against trafficking;
- Strengthening the co-operation between governments and the business community, e.g., through the formulation of a Code of Conduct for businesses;
- A system of trafficking telephone hotlines;
- Strengthening border management and law enforcement activities;
- Strengthening the OSCE's lead role in the field of small arms and light weapons (SALW);
- Assistance to participating States in drafting legislation governing trafficking-related fields;
- Improving victim protection;
- Strengthening the monitoring of compliance with commitments undertaken by participating States.

**Second sub-session: “Tuning into the role of the OSCE institutions, field offices and the co-ordination mechanisms required for a comprehensive approach to combat trafficking”**

Many delegations stressed the need for better co-ordination of OSCE activities. This applied in particular to the relationship between various OSCE institutions, e.g., the ODIHR, the Strategic Police Matters Unit and the Office of the Co-ordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities, but also to co-operation with other actors, such as international organizations and financial institutions. The responsibility for this rested with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretariat. In this context many delegations emphasized the good co-operation with the South-Eastern Europe Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in

Human Beings and its excellent performance. The approach of the Task Force might also be employed in other parts of the OSCE area.

Many delegations underlined the important role of the OSCE field missions. Several delegations, however, felt that - keeping in mind that all participating States were affected by trafficking- the OSCE should not limit its activities to participating States where it had missions. The concept of a roving or thematic mission was discussed and received considerable support. In this context, there was a discussion on the inclusion of trafficking-related activities in the mandates for OSCE field missions. While some delegations supported the inclusion of trafficking either explicitly or implicitly, one delegation cautioned that this was unnecessary. Another delegation underscored the importance of mandates as the basis for all mission activities.

Delegations expressed an interest in further discussing the proposal of the Chairman-in-Office to establish a Special Representative on Trafficking. Some delegations endorsed this proposal, others felt that such a special representative could be instrumental in keeping the issue on the agenda and in translating the political will of participating States into concrete action. Others, however, were cautious and felt that the OSCE should improve existing structures and institutions before creating new mechanisms.

## **SPECIAL SESSION ON THE NEW STRATEGY DOCUMENT**

23 May 2003

### **Report of the Rapporteur of the Session**

#### **Agenda item 9: Special session: OSCE - Economic and Environmental Dimension - The New Strategy Document**

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The Moderator of the Special Session, who is also Chairperson of the Economic and Environmental Sub-Committee, recalled the creation of two Groups of Friends, one on substance, one on procedure, to deal with the Porto ministerial task of developing a new strategy document in the economic and environmental dimension.

The Chair of the Group of Friends on the new strategy document briefed the meeting on the history, current status and prospects of the work on the strategy. He also summarized the contents of written contributions made so far by participating States, partner organizations, the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities and the Chair of the Group of Friends himself. He concluded that there was agreement that the strategy should be balanced and apply to all participating States and that all delegations recognized the importance of the concept of good governance.

Over and above these points, however, the Chair of the Group of Friends reported a lack of agreement on the precise scope and structure of the strategy. In view of the time-frame established by the Porto decision, he announced that he would intensify consultations in order to be able to produce a first draft strategy before the summer break.

The Chair of the Group of Friends also recalled the readiness of several partner organizations to make an active contribution to the elaboration of the strategy and informed the meeting that the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) has offered to organize a meeting of technical experts from various international organizations in order to provide input to the strategy.

Before opening the floor for discussion, the Chairperson of the Sub-Committee concluded that participating States have reached a common understanding on some of the basic tenets of the strategy (complementarity to the Bonn document; avoidance of duplication of efforts of other organizations; focus on areas where the OSCE has a comparative advantage; application of principles that are relevant to all 55 participating States and can consequently muster consensus; production of a practical document leading to meaningful follow-up activities). He expressed confidence that, on the basis of these common starting points, agreement on the new strategy could be reached. He recalled that the Porto Ministerial Council had tasked the Permanent Council to include in the strategy an analytical part describing threats to security and stability and, based on this analysis, to develop recommendations and proposals for commitments in areas where the OSCE should develop activities in the future. A major focus of this more operational section of the document could be on good governance.

The ensuing discussion, which confirmed to a large extent the positions known from previous meetings of the Sub-Committee and the Group of Friends, can be summarized as follows: All delegations which took the floor spoke in favour of strengthening the economic and environmental dimension and supported the endeavours of the Chairpersons of the Sub-Committee and the Group of Friends to find consensus on the content and structure of the strategy. Despite some common ground on basic principles, there remained, however, a difference of emphasis between delegations. Some of them stressed that the strategy should have a broad scope and address the entire spectrum of economic and environmental issues relevant to them and their development prospects. Other delegations emphasized that the strategy should be as concise as possible and focus on such areas as good governance and environmental threats to security where the OSCE can add value to the efforts of other actors. The proposal made by the Chairperson of the Sub-Committee in his opening remarks may point to a direction which could help to combine the merits of both positions, by applying a comprehensive approach in the analytical part of the strategy and a more focused one in the operational section, leading to meaningful and implementable new commitments in the economic and environmental dimension.

The UNECE confirmed its readiness to provide technical input to the strategy, pointed out that effective monitoring was critical for effective implementation and expressed the hope that its monitoring role in the review of implementation of commitments could be formalized.

Bulgaria as the incoming OSCE Chairmanship presented its proposal for the theme of the 2004 Economic Forum ("New challenges for building up institutional and human capacity for economic development and co-operation"), which received support and was commented on by several delegations.

One delegation proposed that an additional theme be discussed at the next Economic Forum.

## LOG OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM

**Theme: Trafficking in human beings, drugs, small arms and light weapons:  
national and international economic impact**

Ref. No.	Date of document	Originator	Title/Content
EF.DEL/1/03	13 May 2003	OCEEA	UNEP-UNDP and OSCE Security Environment Report Special Session: OSCE-UNEP-UNDP Environment and Security Initiative
EF.DEL/2/03	13 May 2003	UNECE	Report on New Threats to Security in the Economic and Environmental Dimension
EF.DEL/3/03	14 May 2003	Netherlands	Working Group C Briefing Paper
EF.DEL/4/03	14 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Country Report
EF.DEL/5/03	14 May 2003	Switzerland	Country Report
EF.DEL/6/03	14 May 2003	Cardiff University	Working Group A Discussion Paper
EF.DEL/7/03	14 May 2003	Netherlands	Country Report
EF.DEL/8/03	14 May 2003	University of Pittsburgh	Working Group B Discussion Paper
EF.DEL/9/03	16 May 2003	Albania	Country Report
EF.DEL/10/03	16 May 2003	Council of Europe	Fact Sheet on Trafficking in Human Beings
EF.DEL/11/03	16 May 2003	Council of Europe	Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation
EF.DEL/12/03	16 May 2003	Council of Europe	Contribution on Action Undertaken in the Field of Trafficking
EF.DEL/13/03	16 May 2003	Liechtenstein	Country Report
EF.DEL/14/03	16 May 2003	Slovakia	Situation Report on trafficking in human beings in Slovakia
EF.DEL/15/03	16 May 2003	Canada	Country Report
EF.DEL/16/03 Res tr.	16 May 2003	CPC	The role of the CPC in combating trafficking in human beings, drugs and small arms and light weapons
EF.DEL/17/03	19 May 2003	Sweden	Country Report on Trafficking, National and International Economic Impact
EF.DEL/18/03	19 May 2003	ODIHR	Prioritizing Victim/Witness Protection - National Referral Mechanisms
EF.DEL/19/03 OSCE+	19 May 2003	CEFIC	Contribution of the Chemical Industry in the Fight against Illicit Drugs and Precursors - a Success Story
EF.DEL/20/03	19 May 2003	Israel	Battle against Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs and Small Arms and Light Weapons
EF.DEL/21/03	21 May 2003	UNEP	Speech by the Executive Director at the 5th Ministerial Environment Conference, Kiev, Ukraine Environment and Security Side-Event
EF.DEL/22/03	19 May 2003	OCEEA	UNDP-UNEP-OSCE Environment and Security Initiative 1. Environment and Security, Transforming Risks into Co-operation. Report on Central Asia and South Eastern Europe 2. Addressing Environmental Risks in Central Asia: Risks, Policies and Capacities. A contribution to the ENVSEC Initiative 3. Environment and Security: Addressing Environmental Risks and Promoting Peace and Stability. A Blue Print for the Post Kiev Process
EF.DEL/23/03	19 May 2003	Poland	Country Report
EF.DEL/24/03	19 May 2003	Croatia	Country Report

Ref. No.	Date of document	Originator	Title/Content
EF.DEL/25/03 EF.DEL/26/03	20 May 2003 20 May 2003	Czech Republic Czech Republic	Country Report Working Group B Contribution: Money, Chemicals, Drugs
EF.DEL/27/03	20 May 2003	UN Drugs and Crime	Opening plenary: Keynote Presentation; Mr. A. Maria Costa, Executive Director of United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
EF.DEL/28/03	20 May 2003	United States of America	Country Report
EF.DEL/29/03	20 May 2003	United States of America	Opening plenary: Statement on "Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and International Economic Impact", Ambassador S. M. Minikes
EF.DEL/30/03	20 May 2003	Russian Federation	Opening plenary: Statement by the Head of the Delegation of the Russian Federation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Denisov, concerning the issue of combating trafficking (R,E)
EF.DEL/31/03	20 May 2003	Thailand	Working Group C: Country Report on Policies and Measures in Combating Trafficking
EF.DEL/32/03	20 May 2003	Thailand	National Effort on Narcotics Control
EF.DEL/33/03	20 May 2003	ILO	International Labour Office: Trafficking in Human Beings (New Approaches to Combating the Problem)
EF.DEL/34/03	20 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Opening plenary: Statement (R)
EF.DEL/34/03/ Rev.1	21 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Opening plenary: Statement (R,E)
EF.DEL/35/03	20 May 2003	CIO -Netherlands	Opening plenary: Address by Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE "Winning our Common Fight against Trafficking"
EF.DEL/36/03	20 May 2003	Greece/EU	Opening plenary: Statement of the European Union
EF.DEL/37/03	20 May 2003	Armenia	Southern Caucasus Anti-Drug Programme
EF.DEL/38/03	20 May 2003	Serbia and Montenegro	Statement by Mr. D. Hinic, First Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Serbia and Montenegro
EF.DEL/39/03	20 May 2003	GUUAM	Joint Statement
EF.DEL/40/03	21 May 2003	Switzerland	Working Group B: Federal Office of Police Drogenpolitik Schweiz (G)
EF.DEL/41/03	21 May 2003	Switzerland	Working Group B: - Brokering of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and the Swiss Legislation - Jurisdiction and Extra-Territoriality
EF.DEL/42/03	21 May 2003	Switzerland	Working Group B: Die Schweiz und der Kampf gegen die Geldwäscherei (G)
EF.DEL/43/03	21 May 2003	Switzerland	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement
EF.DEL/44/03 Restr.	21 May 2003	Kyrgyzstan	Opening plenary: Statement (R,E)
EF.DEL/45/03	21 May 2003	Norway	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement
EF.DEL/46/03	21 May 2003	Holy See	Opening plenary: Intervention of Msgr. E. Balestrero, Head of the Delegation, on "Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and International Economic Impact"

Ref. No.	Date of document	Originator	Title/Content
EF.DEL/47/03	21 May 2003	Turkey	Review of Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement
EF.DEL/48/03	21 May 2003	ILO	Human Trafficking in Europe: an Economic Perspective by G. van Liemt, ILO Consultant
EF.DEL/49/03	21 May 2003	NGO	Institute of Economic Research, Dushanbe and EdNet, CARANA Corporation, Dushanbe, Tajikistan Statement by Kh. U. Umarov, L. Saidmuradov (Republic of Tajikistan) (R,E)
EF.DEL/50/03	21 May 2003	Slovenia	General Statement
EF.DEL/51/03	21 May 2003	Belarus	Opening plenary: Statement (R,E)
EF.DEL/52/03	21 May 2003	Ukraine	Working Group B: - Building an Anti-Money Laundering System - Legislation Improvement - Financial Intelligence Unit
EF.DEL/53/03	21 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement
EF.DEL/54/03	21 May 2003	Liechtenstein	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement (G)
EF.DEL/55/03	21 May 2003	Armenia	Working Group C: Country Report
EF.DEL/56/03	21 May 2003	Parliamentary Assembly	Final Declaration for the Third Subregional Conference of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly "Promoting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises"
EF.DEL/57/03	21 May 2003	European Commission	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement by Mr. E. Vuohula, Adviser
EF.DEL/58/03/ Corr.1	28 May 2003	European Commission	Opening plenary: Statement by Ms. D. Smadja, Director
EF.DEL/59/03	21 May 2003	Czech Republic	Opening plenary: Welcome Remarks by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. P. Mares
EF.DEL/60/03	21 May 2003	Czech Republic	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement
EF.DEL/61/03 and Corr.1	21 May 2003 22 May 2003	Turkey	Contribution to Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and International Economic Impact
EF.DEL/62/03	21 May 2003	Bulgaria	Working Group B: Statement
EF.DEL/63/03	21 May 2003	Commission of the European Communities	Communication from the Commission of the European Parliament
EF.DEL/64/03	21 May 2003	Armenia	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement by Ambassador J. Tibibian
EF.DEL/65/03	21 May 2003	Georgia	Decree on the Approval of the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking
EF.DEL/66/03	21 May 2003	Israel	The Use of Tracing to Curb Illicit Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons
EF.DEL/67/03	21 May 2003	Denmark	Presentation of Working Group Documents of participating States to Working Group B
EF.DEL/68/03	21 May 2003	Belarus	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement (E,R)
EF.DEL/69/03	22 May 2003	Georgia	International Narco-Business - Transnational Crime and Aspects of Improving the Relevant Legal Framework by J. Janashia, Candidate of Legal Sciences and Major-General of the Security Service

Ref. No.	Date of document	Originator	Title/Content
EF.DEL/70/03	22 May 2003	CoE	Opening plenary: Intervention by Mr. A. Vladychenko, Director, Directorate II, Directorate General of Human Rights
EF.DEL/71/03	22 May 2003	Russian Federation	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement (R,E)
EF.DEL/72/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group B: Intervention
EF.DEL/73/03	22 May 2003	Russian Federation	Opening plenary: Keynote Address by Dr. A. Y. Livshits (R,E)
EF.DEL/74/03	22 May 2003	Open Society Institute	Unintended Consequences: Drug Policies Fuel the HIV Epidemic in Russia and Ukraine
EF.DEL/75/03	22 May 2003	United States of America	Working Group A: Summary of Country Report compiled by Katherine Brucker Anti-Trafficking and the Role of the Business Community: How to Keep the Negative Economic Effects of Trafficking out of Legal Business
EF.DEL/76/03	22 May 2003	United States of America	Model Law based on the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
EF.DEL/77/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group B: Contribution (R,E)
EF.DEL/78/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group C: Statement
EF.DEL/79/03	22 May 2003	Armenia	Working Group B: Statement by Ms. K. Soudjian
EF.DEL/80/03	22 May 2003	Kyrgyzstan	Opening plenary: Proposal for the Final Conclusion
EF.DEL/81/03	22 May 2003	Slovenia	Working Group C: Statement on Regional Contact Point for Small Arms and Light Weapons
EF.DEL/82/03	22 May 2003	Europol	WCO Regional Conference for Europe and the Baltic States "Security and Facilitation in the International Trade Supply Chain"
EF.DEL/83/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group A: Proposal submitted
EF.DEL/84/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group B: Proposal submitted
EF.DEL/85/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group C: Proposal submitted
EF.DEL/86/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group B: Contribution (R)
EF.DEL/87/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group B: Contribution (R)
EF.DEL/88/03	22 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Working Group B: Contribution (R)
EF.DEL/89/03	22 May 2003	FYROM	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Contribution
EF.DEL/90/03	22 May 2003	CIO-Netherlands	Working Group C: Presentation of Country Reports
EF.DEL/91/03	22 May 2003	Georgia	Closing plenary: Statement
EF.DEL/92/03	22 May 2003	Ukraine	Contribution (R)
EF.DEL/93/03	22 May 2003	CIO-Netherlands	Statement
EF.DEL/94/03	22 May 2003	Belarus	Working Group B: Statement (R)
EF.DEL/95/03	23 May 2003	Switzerland	Statement in Special Session on the New Strategy Document (NSD)
EF.DEL/96/03	23 May 2003	CIS	Contribution of the Commonwealth of Independent States
EF.DEL/97/03	23 May 2003	Norway	Working Group B: Comments and Recommendations
EF.DEL/98/03	23 May 2003	Institute of Ethnology of the Academy of Sciences	Contribution by the Czech Republic on Women Asylum Seekers and Trafficking
EF.DEL/99/03	23 May 2003	Holy See	Intervention on Special Session on NSD
EF.DEL/100/03	23 May 2003	Azerbaijan	Statement on Special Session on NSD
EF.DEL/101/03	23 May 2003	Canada	Intervention on Special Session on NSD
EF.DEL/102/03	23 May 2003	Greece-EU	Statement on Special Session on NSD

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>Date of document</b>	<b>Originator</b>	<b>Title/Content</b>
EF.DEL/103/03	23 May 2003	Croatia	Statement on the Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension
EF.DEL/104/03	23 May 2003	Russian Federation	Statement on Special Session on NSD (E,R)
EF.DEL/105/03	23 May 2003	Greece-EU	Statement at closing plenary session
EF.DEL/106/03	23 May 2003	Belarus	Contribution to Working Group B
EF.DEL/107/03 EF.DEL/108/03	28 May 2003 28 May 2003	Latvia UNECE	National Report of the Republic of Latvia Presentation by UNECE to the Review of Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension
EF.DEL/109/03	29 May 2003	UNODC	Keynote address by Mr. A. Maria Costa, Executive Director
EF.GAL/1/03/ Rev.1 Restr.	19 May 2003	CIO-Netherlands	Draft Annotated Agenda
EF.GAL/1/03/ Rev.2	22 May 2003	OCEEA	Draft Annotated Agenda
EF.GAL/2/03	13 May 2003	OCEEA	Activity Report 2003 by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
EF.GAL/3/03 Restr.	20 May 2003	CIO-Netherlands	Draft Agenda of the Eleventh Meeting of the Economic Forum
EF.GAL/4/03	20 May 2003	OCEEA	Opening plenary: Statement by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
EF.GAL/5/03 Restr.	22 May 2003	Chair New Strategy IGFEED	Special Session on Strategy: Progress Report
EF.GAL/6/03	22 May 2003	OCEEA	Review of the Implementation of OSCE Commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Statement
EF.GAL/7/03	23 May 2003	Rapporteur	Report of the Implementation Review Meeting
EF.GAL/8/03/ Corr.1	23 May 2003	Rapporteur	Rapporteur's Report on Working Group A
EF.GAL/9/03	23 May 2003	Rapporteur	Rapporteur's Report on Working Group B
EF.GAL/10/03	23 May 2003	Rapporteur	Rapporteur's Report on Working Group C
EF.INF/2/03	20 May 2003	OSCE Prague Office	Provisional List of Participants (22 May 2003, 12 a.m.)
SEC.PR/286/03	20 May 2003	PPIS	Press Release. Chairman-in-Office urges OSCE States to take concrete steps in fight against trafficking
CIO.GAL/28/03	4 April 2003	CIO-Netherlands	Introductory Note to the Eleventh Meeting of the Economic Forum