

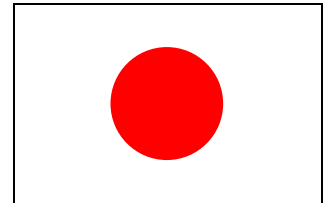


Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Office of the Secretary General
Section for External Co-operation



OSCE-Japan Conference 2000:
**“Comprehensive Security in Central Asia – Sharing
OSCE and Asian Experiences”**
Tokyo, 11-12 December 2000



Consolidated Summary

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I. General Information

1. Venue

The Conference, organized by the OSCE and Japan, in co-operation with the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Tokyo, was held from 11 to 12 December 2000 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan.

2. Participation

- 2.1 Thirty-six OSCE participating States took part in the Conference.
- 2.2 Japan, Korea and Thailand were represented as well as five Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Tunisia.
- 2.3 From the international organizations and institutions, the following were represented: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, NATO/EAPC, OECD, ICRC, and the Economic Co-operation Organization.
- 2.4 Representatives of non-governmental organizations were able to attend and contribute to the conference in accordance with the relevant OSCE provisions and practices.

3. Timetable and Organizational Modalities

- 3.1 The Conference began at 1 p.m. (opening session) on 11 December 2000 and ended at 6.00 p.m. on 12 December 2000.
- 3.2 The Conference was conducted in three sessions.
- 3.3 The opening session was chaired by H.E. Dr. Tatsuo Arima, Representative of the Government of Japan. The closing session was chaired by H.E. Ambassador Jan Kubiš, the Secretary General of the OSCE.
- 3.4 Each session had a moderator and rapporteur.
- 3.5 The working languages were English and Russian. Interpretation was also provided from and into Japanese.
- 3.6 Arrangements for press coverage were made.
- 3.7 Other rules of procedure and working methods of the OSCE were applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Conference.
- 3.8 The seating arrangement is shown in the Annex.

4. *Agenda*

Co-Chairpersons: Dr. Tatsuo ARIMA, Representative of the Government of Japan
Ambassador Ján KUBIŠ, Secretary General of the OSCE

Monday, 11 December 2000

12 noon Registration

1 p.m. **Opening Session**

Chair: Dr. Tatsuo ARIMA, Representative of the Government of Japan,
Japanese Co-Chairperson

Opening address by the Foreign Minister of Japan, H.E. Mr. Yohei KONO

Opening address by the Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office of
the OSCE, H.E. Ambassador Dr. Franz PARAK

1.45-
3.30 p.m. **Session 1: Political Dimension**

Chair: Dr. Tatsuo ARIMA, Representative of the Government of Japan,
Japanese Co-Chairperson

Rapporteur: Dr. Sabine MACHL, Austria/OSCE CiO

Topic: Political security, including global issues, in Central Asia
including non-proliferation, OSCE confidence- and security-building
measures, small arms and light weapons, terrorism, drugs, organised
crime, religious extremism

Sub-Topic A: Issues of arms control and CSBMs

- Introductory remarks

 Mr. Josef AREGGER, Deputy Head of Swiss Delegation
 to OSCE

 Ms. Alla KARIMOVA, Head of UN and International Political
 Organisations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
 Uzbekistan

- Discussion (including on results of int. meetings on the issue)

Sub-Topic B: Global Issues

- Introductory remarks

Professor Dr. Masayuki YAMAUCHI, University of Tokyo

Dr. Thomas BUCHSBAUM, Austria/OSCE CiO -- Report on the International Conference on “Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism”, organized by the OSCE Chairmanship/ODCCP, held in Tashkent

- Discussion

3.30-4 p.m. Coffee break

4-6 p.m. Session 1 (continued)

Topic: Co-operation in building comprehensive security
both institutional and topical

- Introductory remarks

Mr. Kairat ABUSEITOV, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan

- Discussion

6.30-8 p.m. Reception hosted by Japanese Government (Iikura House)

Tuesday, 12 December 2000

9-10.30 a.m. **Session 2: Human Dimension**

Chair: Ambassador Ján KUBIŠ, Secretary General of the OSCE,
OSCE Co-Chairperson

Rapporteur: Dr. Akiko FUKUSHIMA, Japan

Topic: Democratic institutions and human rights: achievements in
Central Asia

- Introductory remarks

H.E. Mr. Alikbek DJEKSHENKULOV, Ambassador, Head of Permanent Delegation of the Kyrgyz Republic to OSCE, Head of the Kyrgyz delegation

Mr. Peter EICHER, First Deputy Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

H.E. Ambassador Joseph PRESEL, USA

- Discussion
- 10.30-11 a.m. Coffee break
- 11 a.m.-
12.30 p.m. Session 2 (continued)
Topic: Democratic institutions and human rights: the way ahead including, *inter alia*, reform of the judiciary, minorities
- Introductory remarks
 - H.E. Mr. Hervé LADSOUS, Ambassador, Head of Permanent Representation of France to the OSCE
 - Dr. Thomas BUCHSBAUM, Austria/OSCE CiO -- Report on the Second Central Asian Media Conference “Mass Media in Central Asia: Present and Future”, held in Dushanbe
 - Mr. Kazuhiko TOGO, Director-General, European and Oceanian Affairs Bureau, MFA, Tokyo
- Discussion
- 12.30-
2 p.m. Lunch
- 2-3.30 p.m. **Session 3: Economic and Environmental Dimension**

Chair: Dr. Tatsuo ARIMA, Representative of the Government of Japan,
Japanese Co-Chairperson
Rapporteur: Ms. Elaine CONKIEVICH, OSCE Secretariat

Topic: Market economy and development in Central Asia: experiences of
Central Asian Countries, and support by other participating States and
Partners for Co-operation
- Introductory remarks
 - Mr. Kyoji KOMACHI, Director, Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
 - Mr. Abdunabi SATTORZODA, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tajikistan
 - Ambassador Abdorrahim GAVAHI, Secretary General, ECO
- Discussion
- 3.30-4 p.m. Coffee break

4-5.30 p.m. Session 3 (continued)

Topic: Natural resources and environmental issues in Central Asia

- Introductory remarks

Mr. Y. A. KEPBANOV, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan

Mr. Tom PRICE, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Mr. Keith SANGWAY, Directorate-General for External Political Relations, European Commission

- Discussion

5.30-6 p.m. **Concluding Session**

Chair: Ambassador Ján KUBIŠ, Secretary General of the OSCE,
OSCE Co-chairperson

Reports by the Session Rapporteurs
Concluding Summary by the Co-Chairpersons

6 p.m. Closure of Conference

6.30 p.m. Reception hosted by OSCE Chairmanship (Austrian Residence)

II. Summaries by Rapporteurs

Opening Session

Elizabeth Abela, OSCE Secretariat

The opening session, on 11 December 2000, was addressed by the Foreign Minister of Japan, H.E. Mr. Yohei Kono. He underscored the importance of co-hosting the conference with the OSCE, as it formed the basis of co-operation in the new century between Japan and the OSCE, and opened up a new prospect for the relationships between Japan and the countries of Central Asia.

He recalled that during his visit to Europe at the beginning of the year, he had mentioned the growing dependence between Japan and Europe, not only in the economic area but also in the political and security area. He believed that it was important for Japan and Europe to co-operate, as they have mutual interests in difficult issues that each was faced with. For the past ten years, Japan had made major contributions to rehabilitation and humanitarian assistance with regard to the conflicts and atrocities that had taken place in the region of former Yugoslavia, which had been a serious concern not only for Europe but also for the international community at large.

Central Asia, a focus of Japanese foreign policy since the definition of its ‘Silk Road Diplomacy’ in 1997, was important from a strategic, economic, cultural and historical point of view. Japan was the first partner in the area of development co-operation with all the five Central Asian states. The elements of Japanese policy towards Central Asia showed some common aspects with the OSCE concept of comprehensive security.

On behalf of H.E. Mrs. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, H.E. Ambassador Dr. Franz Parak (Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE) also addressed the opening ceremony. He commenced by thanking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) for the excellent preparation of the conference.

The conference, which concluded a series of recent meetings devoted to Central Asia during the last months, could both provide an analytical and critical *résumé* of past events as well as a basis for further thinking and action.

Ambassador Parak continued by stating that a milestone in the development of the co-operation between the five participating States of Central Asia and the OSCE could be seen in the adoption of the Istanbul Summit Declaration on 19 November 1999. For the first time, the highest political body of the OSCE clearly shared the concerns expressed by the Central Asian participating States, regarding international terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime, drugs and arms trafficking in this region.

While speaking on the OSCE's approach to security, he stated that co-operative security exclusively aimed at promoting co-operation in order to prevent either the emerging of conflicts on the political sphere or to reduce the danger of armed confrontation. He added that all three OSCE dimensions – the politico-military, the human, and the economic and environmental dimensions – have to be respected and fostered. Further, he stated that when addressing issues of concern to participating States, it was indispensable to promote all forms of bilateral and regional co-operation.

The OSCE was a small and lean organization that could not undertake all action on its own, he said. This applied also to Central Asia. However, what the organization could do, in trying to solve problems together, was to look at concerns in a co-operative way, using the OSCE's fora to raise international awareness, as well as to provide a framework for co-operation and possible co-ordination with other international institutions. In this context, he thanked the international organizations with which the OSCE was co-operating on issues pertaining to Central Asia, and commended Secretary General Kubiš for his initiatives in bringing international organizations closer to each other.

Session 1: Political Dimension

Report by Dr. Sabine Machl, Austria/OSCE CiO

During Session 1, a substantial discussion about the security situation in Central Asia took place. The session continued to focus on issues already raised at the Tashkent Conference on “Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia”, jointly organized by the ODCCP and the OSCE Chairmanship in October 2000. The political will of the Central Asian States to co-operate more closely on security questions was seen as a positive result of that conference. The recognition of common security problems by the Central Asian states should be seen as a major step forward.

The indivisibility of security was stressed in many interventions. Participants agreed that threats in our world of rapid globalization have multiplied and have become multi-faceted. Areas of particular concern were identified as transnational organized crime, arms- and drug trafficking, terrorism, illegal migration, small arms and extremism. In Session 1, participants stressed that the countries facing those threats must first have the willingness to act themselves before the international community can step in to assist. Some stages of this were mentioned, such as raising awareness of a problem, building/enhancing capacities of tackling this problem and then addressing it. These steps have to be accompanied by further efforts in the fields of education, human resources, good governance, human rights and a functioning civil society. Thailand presented a plan of action for a drug-free ASEAN by 2015 that was drawn up at a conference in Bangkok in October this year.

Confidence and Security Building Measures, their implementation and their actual and potential role for Central Asian countries were highlighted. Concerning sub-regional CSBMs, it was discussed to what degree they could vary in different regions while being based on OSCE standards. The nature of such measures was also in the centre of attention as there was a feeling that “traditional” CSBMs (aimed at reducing tensions), as developed in the period of the Cold War, might no longer be relevant and therefore one could think of CSBMs that try to prevent emerging new tensions. The suggestion was made that bilateral CSBMs would allow for flexibility and the participants were encouraged to look at existing agreements of such type that could possibly be drawn upon.

It was mentioned that besides bilateral co-operation the concerns about and the threats of drug- and arms trafficking, organized crime and terrorism, can also be well-addressed in multilateral frameworks (e.g. OSCE, UN, “6 plus 2” and others). Uzbekistan referred in its introductory remarks, *inter alia*, to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon free zone in Central Asia, to an arms embargo on Afghanistan and to ecological problems – all these phenomena have to be tackled through a common approach. The discussion focused on whether an integrated approach or a more analytical approach of individual problems is more applicable. It was stated that there should be consideration of the situation in each Central Asian State. Additionally, it was noted that initiatives involving only some of the Central Asian countries should be pursued.

Terrorism came up during the discussion as an issue that needs to be addressed in a deeper manner in the months and years to come. In this connection, a proposal was put forward to establish an *ad hoc* working group within the EAPC similar to that on the Caucasus.

The conflict in Afghanistan was seen as a problem by all participants, in particular as it was perceived that security issues do not stop at the very borders of the OSCE. It was repeatedly stressed that the difficult situation in this country was a major destabilizing factor for Central Asia – there were differing opinions, to what degree it contributes to instability in the region. Concern was expressed about the events that took place in Southern Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan this and last summer (incursion of armed groups and hostage taking). It was mentioned that next year these incidents could be even worse, so it was strongly felt that there was a need to focus on these developments. Various conference participants reported on their contributions in striving to find solutions for the conflict in Afghanistan. In this context it was noted that it is important to end the suffering of the population. It was also suggested to convene a special meeting of the UN Security Council on Afghan questions.

The importance of economic development was repeatedly stressed by a number of speakers. Not only sound economic development, but also the fight against poverty was regarded as a key-issue for lasting security and stability. Trans-border problems, such as impediments to free movement of people and goods were also mentioned as contributing to the tensions in the region. The international community was asked to co-operate even closer with the Central Asian states to address these issues. The importance of regional co-operation was mentioned several times. Some participants referred to the necessary documents that are in place and they called on those present to take concrete action now to follow the declarations.

The Platform for Security Co-operation was mentioned as an important vehicle to co-operate with other organizations and to maximize these effects. Regional arrangements like the CIS, CICA and the Shanghai Forum play an important role. Kazakhstan in its introductory remarks elaborated on the CICA initiative and also proposed CSBMs especially for Central Asia as Central Asian systems lack transparency and the CSBMs should be adjusted to the region. In its remarks Kazakhstan also suggested that it could be useful to conclude Memoranda of Understanding additionally in the economic and environmental, as well as the political-military dimensions.

The idea of a establishing a forum for Central Asia similar to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe was put forward; working tables could discuss specific questions of concern to the Central Asian countries.

Some Central Asian participants noted that it was particularly useful to have these discussions in Tokyo as it shows that the complexity of the Central Asian region is becoming better understood by the OSCE participating States and its Partners for Co-operation.

Session 2: Human Dimension

Report by Dr. Akiko Fukushima, Japan

Framework

Some participants claimed that OSCE has overemphasized one of the three dimensions – the human dimension – in comparison with the others. Some argued that economic development, which needs both domestic and foreign investment, requires confidence in the business climate including good governance and rule of law. The three dimensions are interdependent and need to be promoted together.

General Observations

Upon joining the OSCE and on a continuing basis, countries in Central Asia have committed themselves to the standards and norms of OSCE including democracy and human rights. It was noted in Session 2 that we should not regard Central Asia as a monolith. The five countries have separate and distinct histories, cultures, and traditions, which we must bear in mind when discussing the situation in these countries. In certain cases we may require some adaptation in promoting democracy and human rights. However, some participants underscored the fact that these are important universal or global values to be shared beyond these differences and that the submergence of democracy should not be tolerated. Japan was put forward as an example of a nation having a strong democracy, rule of law, and a market economy and still has not lost its Asian culture or values. Over the nine years since their independence countries in Central Asia have made, though at varying degrees, strenuous efforts to promote democracy and to protect human rights and have achieved certain progress. The Conference participants discussed the need to maintain positive trends towards democracy, human rights and rule of law.

Democratic Institutions

Countries in Central Asia have made notable progress, including the introduction of democratic election legislation, the implementation of elections and steps toward a restructured judiciary as well as the establishment of new local authorities. It was acknowledged that there has been progress towards political pluralism, though there is room for substantial improvement. Countries in Central Asia and OSCE participating States expressed their appreciation of the assistance provided by the OSCE presences and ODIHR which in turn appreciated the openness of host countries while admitting that dialogue is sometimes not without tensions and disputes.

Nevertheless, some participants pointed out problems in the implementation of election laws such as the use of registration processes and criminal charges to eliminate political opposition.

Human rights

Some participants suggested that there is some improvement in fundamental freedoms, but there are examples, both of progress and regression. Citizens' voices must be heard. Otherwise some may opt for violent options. Religion plays a very important role in Central Asian countries today and it is important to guarantee the principle of freedom of religion. The International Seminar under the auspices of the HCNM on "Religion, Security, and

Stability in Central Asia” held in Almaty on 26-28 October 2000 was referred to in this context.

Citizens play an important role in promoting both democracy and human rights. The participants underscored the importance of a vibrant civil society in democratic development, transparency and good governance. The NGO development in the region has been slow due to government regulations. Nonetheless ODIHR noted that apart from some charitable organizations dealing with relatively uncontroversial issues, in a growing number of Central Asian countries, there are also NGOs emerging that deal with sensitive matters such as human rights, elections and empowerment of women. The Conference participants noted that a healthy civil society, which allows broader participation in governance, is the basis for stability.

Women’s rights and the status of women in society were also raised as a challenge in all five countries as well.

Media

Independent and professional media play an essential role in promoting the human dimension. The OSCE Conference held in Dushanbe on “Mass Media in Central Asia: Present and Future” was acknowledged as highly effective. It was pointed out that editors and journalists are sometimes arrested because their articles are not supportive of the incumbent government, which should be rectified in the future.

Human Security

The notion of human security with the emphasis on individual human beings was introduced which was also included in the OSCE Istanbul Summit Declaration. The OSCE in the year 2000 focuses on three areas of human security: trafficking in human beings, children and armed conflict, and small arms and light weapons. The concept of human security was also introduced by Japan referring to the speech made by Prime Minister Mori at the UN Millennium Summit.

The Way Ahead

Participants from OSCE and its Partners-for-Co-operation expressed their support and high hopes for the work of OSCE in countries of Central Asia including the OSCE presences in the region and ODIHR. Conference participants noted the need of a road map for concrete steps to be taken on human rights and democracy. Several concrete ideas were put forward for the way ahead.

The UN/ECE has proposed to have a follow-up conference in Central Asia to build on the discussion in this Session. It also offered to provide its training program for government officials, businesses and civil society.

Japan introduced a UN Human Security Fund, which was created in March 1999 upon an initiative of then Prime Minister Obuchi, and will be further expanded by Prime Minister Mori. This fund may be of interest to the Conference participants.

One delegation proposed to create an *ad hoc* group of OSCE to consider how to facilitate democratization in Central Asia.

Session 3: Economic and Environmental Dimension

Report by Ms. Elaine Conkievich, OSCE Secretariat

With respect to economic and environmental issues, participants expressed the view that the legacies from the Soviet time need continuous attention. Tajikistan mentioned its efforts to build a sound economic policy and its government strategy to combat some of these difficulties, e.g. poverty. Tajikistan called upon international financial institutions and donors to provide assistance to improve the economic situation in the country and in particular to provide assistance in the area of investments.

There needs to be a focus on sustainability, particularly when it comes to natural resources. Turkmenistan spoke of its efforts to develop natural resources, particularly energy resources. Difficulties in accessing economic resources can contribute to tensions and thus they must be viewed seriously. Additional focus should be given to training initiatives. However, it was noted that the economic and environmental situation in each country is different and thus specific attention must be paid to the individual needs of each Central Asian country. The appropriate economic model must be considered for each country. The same model of market economy may not be applicable to each country.

The complex relationship between the economic and environmental dimension and security was raised as it cannot be seen in isolation from the political and human dimensions. All are interlinked when one speaks of security and stability. There must be a balance between market economy and political and social stability. Therefore a balanced approach among the three OSCE dimensions should be sought. Efforts should be made to raise awareness of the economic and environmental difficulties facing each Central Asian country and initiatives should be addressed to these specificities.

Promoting security and stability even in the economic and environmental dimension requires good governance and the rule of law to be practised. Without the implementation of legislation and an effective legal and court system tensions arising in these areas can be compounded. UN/ECE suggests establishing an early warning mechanism in this dimension to predict impending conflicts.

The specific example of the Aarhus convention was cited as a means for civil society to have access to information and to be involved in decision making in the area of environment. It was commented that civil society could contribute to supporting the implementation of national policies. There needs to be public backing for the legal process. Other countries in the region were encouraged to ratify the Aarhus Convention.

The EU is taking efforts to ensure sustainability of regional co-operation mechanisms and to support the Central Asian states to identify and implement environmental improvement measures (e.g. WARMAP projects).

The OSCE Co-ordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities commented that OSCE is not an economic and environmental organization but rather a security organization. OSCE can assist in promoting public dialog and transparency within but also among the Central Asian states. OSCE is best suited to act as a political catalyst, maintaining political pressure for co-operative solutions to problems and to bring international attention to the problems and

challenges facing each country. In addition, OSCE should focus on conflict prevention and facilitating the international community's efforts in this regard. The Platform for Co-operative Security was referenced as a mechanism to be called upon. It was mentioned that it was important for the Central Asian states to have a realistic approach to the Economic and Environmental Dimension.

Several participants commented on the assistance programs carried out by a number of actors, in particular Japan and the Japanese International Co-operation Agency, the UN/ECE, and the EU's Partnership and Co-operation Agreement with individual countries. The UN/ECE welcomed further co-operation with the Central Asian states. Furthermore, the UN/ECE proposed a follow-up meeting to the Tokyo Conference to be held in Central Asia to continue the dialog on the comprehensive approach to security. The Economic Co-operation Organization expressed its willingness to co-operate with the OSCE and other international organizations in the area of drug trafficking.

During this session, a number of proposals were raised. One delegation suggested the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding in the economic and environmental dimension similar to MoUs between ODIHR and Central Asian countries concerning the human dimension. Another delegation proposed establishing an expert group comprised of representatives of the Central Asian countries and the donor community. A further delegation called upon the Office of the Co-ordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities to focus on responses to the situations facing the Central Asian countries.

Overall it was commented that the OSCE needs to develop the economic and environmental dimension more; however, not at the expense of the other dimensions.

Concluding Summary by the Co-Chairpersons

Upon an invitation by the Government of Japan and by a decision of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) of 24 August 2000, an 'OSCE – Japan Conference 2000' on 'Comprehensive Security in Central Asia – Sharing OSCE and Asian Experience' was held in Tokyo on 11 and 12 December 2000. This conference was the first joint OSCE meeting with Japan and at the same time the first with one of its Asian Partners for Co-operation. It followed a number of meetings on issues dealing with Central Asia, co-organised or with the active participation of OSCE.

The conference was opened by the Foreign Minister of Japan, H.E. Mr. Yohei Kono, and by Ambassador Dr. Franz Parak, Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE, H.E. Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria. The conference was chaired by Ambassador Dr. Tatsuo Arima, Representative of the Government of Japan, and Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE.

All Central Asian participating States – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan – participated in the conference at senior officials level from capitals as well as representatives of 31 other participating States of the OSCE. Eight OSCE Partners for Co-operation from Asia as well as the Mediterranean also participated and contributed to the conference. A number of international organisations, too, attended and contributed to the conference (UN/ECE, UN/ODCCP, NATO/EAPC, ICRC, ECO). OSCE institutions and field operations from Central Asia presented their activities with respect to the region. Representatives of civil society – NGOs as well as academia – also participated. Media representatives attended the opening session.

The Foreign Minister of Japan, H.E. Mr. Yohei Kono, in his opening address pointed to the link between the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act and the holding of the first OSCE – Japan conference, and qualified this development as a significant step at the beginning of the new century. Japan had become a major contributor to rehabilitation and humanitarian assistance in the area of former Yugoslavia. Central Asia, a focus of Japanese foreign policy since the definition of its “Silk Road Diplomacy” in 1997, was important from a strategic, economic, cultural and historical point of view. Japan was the first partner in the area of development co-operation with all the five Central Asian states. The elements of Japanese policy towards Central Asia showed some common aspects with the OSCE concept of comprehensive security. In order to achieve a mutually complementary policy towards the development of Central Asia, OSCE’s inherent European approach could be met by the Asian-Pacific character of Japan.

The opening address of the Chairperson-in-Office, Austrian Foreign Minister H.E. Mrs. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, delivered by Ambassador Parak due to unfolding events in Europe at short notice, focused on the special significance of the conference both with respect to OSCE's co-operation with and activities in, Central Asia and to OSCE's relations with Japan. In her statement, the Chairperson-in-Office declared herself to be especially glad that the first joint OSCE event with an Asian Partner for Co-operation was held in Japan, the first individual country which was given a special status with OSCE. Following the highlighting of Central Asian issues and concerns during the Istanbul Summit in November 1999, one of OSCE's focuses during the Austrian Chairmanship was Central Asia. This had been

demonstrated by visits of the Chairperson-in-Office to all five Central Asian participating States in May/June, by a visit of Heads of missions / delegations to the OSCE to Central Asia in July, by visits of a number of high representatives of Central Asian states to Vienna, as well as by the Chair's initiatives with respect to conferences and closer contacts at Ministerial level, on Central Asian issues and concerns. The Tashkent Conference held in October, on *'Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism'* as well as the already implemented consultation mechanism at Ministerial level were major steps to enhance the OSCE's focus and understanding on Central Asia. With respect to OSCE's security concept, defined as both comprehensive and co-operative, the Chairperson-in-Office stressed the benefits of co-operation which has to be fostered at bilateral and regional levels, too, the close links between the security of participating States, and that none of the three dimensions of security can be ignored without putting the overall security of a country and her inhabitants at risk.

The work of the conference was conducted in three sessions: on the political dimension, the human dimension as well as the economic and environmental dimension. Each session dealt with separate topics on which a rapporteur presented a report. The topics comprised of the following:

- Political security, including global issues, in Central Asia, including non-proliferation, OSCE confidence- and security-building measures, small arms and light weapons, terrorism, drugs, organised crime, religious extremism;
- Co-operation in building comprehensive security, both institutional and topical;
- Democratic institutions and human rights: achievements in Central Asia;
- Democratic institutions and human rights: the way ahead;
- Market economy and development in Central Asia: the experiences of the Central Asian countries, and support by other participating States and Partners for Co-operation; and,
- Natural resources and environmental issues in Central Asia.

During the conference, mention was made of meetings held during the past months, on issues of Central Asia, including the Tashkent Conference on *'Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism'*, the Almaty Seminar on *'Transparency and Good Governance in Economic Matters'*, the Second Central Asia Media Conference on *'Mass Media in Central Asia: Present and Future'* held at Dushanbe, the Bishkek Seminar on *'Security and Stability in Central Asia'* as well as the Almaty Seminar on *'Religion, Security and Stability in Central Asia'*. Reports from these meetings were presented to the conference.

With respect to political and security matters including global issues, the unsettled situation in Afghanistan and drug trafficking originating from there was repeatedly identified as a major threat to the security of Central Asia and well beyond. Organized crime and terrorism as well as the economic and social situation in the Central Asian states, too, represented further critical factors to the security situation. The rising tide of non-traditional security threats heavily affecting human security, stemming in particular from intra-state conflicts, necessitated an integrated and internationally synchronised approach. The development of bilateral, multilateral and regional Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs), based upon OSCE standards, was suggested by a number of speakers in order to address the specific situation in Central Asia. With respect to Islam, a differentiation between different groups and traditions was recommended. Several speakers welcomed the trend of the increasing interest, co-operation and discussion by Central Asian participating States on issues of common concern. While some speakers asked for more co-operation by the

international community with Central Asia, others requested the Central Asian states to start effective action by themselves first. Enhanced regional co-operation, also through regional and sub-regional arrangements, was recommended as a suitable means for addressing and solving common issues.

With respect to democratic institutions and human rights several speakers qualified the Human Dimension (HD) as a key to and essence of, OSCE, and supported the work done by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the OSCE presences in Central Asia. Positive as well as negative developments were mentioned. Increase of activities under other dimensions should not decrease activities under the HD. Central Asian participating States reiterated their full adherence to OSCE commitments in the field of the HD. While avoiding excessive criticism, not addressing HD problems would harm the organisation's credibility. While adherence to essential values was absolutely necessary, attention should be paid to the reality of each specific country. A positive trend was important, without drastic turn-arounds. The time necessary for Central Asian states, – domestically and internationally acceptable – to fully implement OSCE commitments was discussed. The importance of social and economic rights and their connection to stability was repeatedly stressed. Ideas put forward that OSCE values were European ones were contradicted. The OSCE is as European an organisation as it is a Central Asian one, and its values are universal. The concept of human security, including issues addressed by OSCE during the last months, was presented as an avenue for addressing Central Asian concerns, and its comprehensive, inter-dimensional character stressed. The role of the UN Human Security Fund was underlined in this regard. A regional approach as well as road maps for specific issues of the HD were suggested. A follow-up conference on comprehensive security in Central Asia, to be held in the region and with the same pattern of participation, as well as the establishment of an ODIHR *ad hoc* working group on Central Asia including representatives from that region, and of the post of an OSCE Adviser on Central Asia were suggested.

With respect to economic and environmental issues there was agreement that the legacies of the past needed continuous attention including resources and their management, environment, transport and training. The complex relationship between the economic dimension and insecurity was addressed, which could not be seen in isolation from the political, environmental, social and ethnic dimensions. A balanced development of all dimensions of OSCE was requested, putting more emphasis on the economic dimension. It was recalled that the OSCE was not an economic or environmental organisation but it considered such issues from a security viewpoint. All sides recognised that Foreign Direct Investment needed a climate of security and stability including the respect of the rule of law. The level of poverty in a given country was put into relation with the lack of good governance. Difficulties in the access to economic resources contributed to rising tensions, compounded by the lack of an effective legal and court system for solving disputes. The danger of environmental catastrophes was evoked. UN/ECE suggested the establishment of an economic early warning mechanism including through monitoring discrimination at the work place and of ethnic groups. ECO suggested increased co-operation and co-ordination with OSCE in effectively combating drug trafficking.

The participants expressed their gratitude to the Government of Japan for co-organising and hosting this conference, for its diligent preparations and careful execution of it as well as for the exemplary hospitality shown towards them.

III. List of Participants

Germany

Ambassador Reinhard Bettzuege	Head of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE
Dr. Rolf Schumacher	Director for International Security Policy and North America
Mr. Christoph Hallier	Second Secretary, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Tokyo

United States of America

Ambassador Joseph Presel	Department of State
Mr. Charles Walsh	Senior Advisor, US Mission to the OSCE
Ms. Janice Helwig	Advisor, US Mission to the OSCE
Ms. Abigail Friedman	First Secretary, US Embassy, Tokyo
Ms. Angela Eng	Second Secretary, US Embassy, Tokyo
Mr. Gregory Crouch	Japan Desk, Department of State

Austria/OSCE CiO

Ambassador Dr. Franz Parak	Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE
Dr. Thomas Buchsbaum	Deputy Head of Austrian Permanent Mission to the OSCE
Dr. Sabine Machl	First Secretary, Austrian Permanent Mission to the OSCE

Azerbaijan

Mr. Qalib Israfilov	Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the OSCE
---------------------	--

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr. Aziz Hadzimuratovic	Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tokyo
-------------------------	---

Bulgaria

Mr. Ivan Dimitrov	Counsellor, Embassy of Bulgaria, Tokyo
-------------------	--

Canada

Mr. Greg Cooney	Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Tokyo
Ms. Furuya Emi	Third Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Tokyo

Denmark

Ambassador Peter Brückner	Embassy of Denmark, Tokyo
Mr. Michael Erbs-Jørgensen	Secretary, Embassy of Denmark, Tokyo

Spain

Ambassador Juan Leña Casas
Embassy of Spain, Tokyo
Mr. Juan A. Martinez-Cattaneo
Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Spain,
Tokyo

Estonia

Mr. Peter Miller
Charge d'Affaires ad iterim, Embassy of the
Republic of Estonia, Tokyo

Finland

Ambassador Tapio Saarela
Ambassador for Central Asia and Mongolia,
MFA
Ms. Satu Mattila
Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of Finland,
Tokyo
Mr. Jari Sinkari
Second Secretary, Embassy of Finland, Tokyo

France/EU

Ambassador Hervé Ladsous
Head of the Delegation of France to the OSCE
Mr. Yves Delaunay
Minister Counsellor, Embassy of France,
Tokyo

European Commission

Mr. Keith Sangway
Principal Assistant, OSCE and Council of
Europe Unit, Directorate General of External
Relations
Mr. Moreno Bertoldi
First Secretary, Delegation of the European
Commission in Japan

United Kingdom

Mr. David Paul Flaherty
Counsellor, UK Delegation to the OSCE
Mr. Simon Nicholas Brown
Second Secretary, Embassy of the UK, Tokyo
Mr. Stuart Horsman
Research Analyst, UK Foreign and
Commonwealth Office

Greece

Mr. Thanos Kafopoulos
First Secretary

Hungary

Mr. Tamás Földeák
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Hungary, Tokyo

Ireland

Mr. Michael Gaffey
Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of Ireland, Tokyo
Mr. Peter McIvor
First Secretary Embassy of Ireland, Tokyo

Kazakhstan

Mr. Kayrat Abuseitov
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

Ambassador Sagynbek Tursynov	Head of Delegation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the OSCE
Mr. Serik Alybaev	Counsellor, Embassy of Kazakhstan, Tokyo
Mr. Yerlan Baudarbek-Kojatev	First Secretary, Embassy of Kazakhstan, Tokyo
Mr. Yerlan Kubashev	Second Secretary, Embassy of Kazakhstan, Tokyo
Kyrgyzstan	
Ambassador Alikbek Djekshenkulov	Head of the Delegation of the Kyrgyz Republic to the OSCE
Ms. Lidiya Adamkariyevna Imanalieva	Director General of the CIS Department, MFA
Mr. Tokendy Kartanbaevich Makeev	Director General of the European Department, MFA
Lithuania	
Ms. Lina Zukauskaitė	First Secretary, Embassy of Lithuania, Tokyo
Luxembourg	
Ambassador Pierre Gramegna	Embassy of Luxembourg, Tokyo
Norway	
Mr. Are-Jostein Norheim	Deputy Director General, MFA
Uzbekistan	
Mr. Ruslan Tukhtabaev	Director of the Department of Information Analysis, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Alla B. Karimova	Head of the Department of the UN and International Political Organizations, MFA
Netherlands	
Ambassador Johannes C. Landman	Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the OSCE
Poland	
Ambassador Jerzy Pomianowski	Embassy of Poland, Tokyo
Dr. Bogusław Swietlicki	Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Poland to the OSCE
Portugal	
Ambassador Manuel Gervásio de Almeida Leite	Embassy of Portugal, Tokyo
Mr. Fernando Coelho	Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of Portugal, Tokyo
Ms. Vanda Dias Sequeira	First Secretary, Embassy of Portugal, Tokyo

Romania

Ambassador Ion Pascu Embassy of Romania, Tokyo
Ms. Anca Mantulescu First Secretary, Embassy of Romania, Tokyo

Russian Federation

Mr. Alexander Ivanov Counsellor, Embassy of the Russian Federation, Tokyo

Slovakia

Ambassador Mikuláš Sedlák Embassy of Slovakia, Tokyo

Slovenia

Mr. Bernard Šrajner Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, Embassy of Slovenia, Tokyo
Ms. Mateja Vodeb Third Secretary, Embassy of Slovenia, Tokyo

Sweden

Mr. Karl Leifland Minister, Embassy of Sweden, Tokyo
Mr. Birger Karlsson First Secretary, Embassy of Sweden, Tokyo

Switzerland

Mr. Josef Aregger Minister, Deputy Head of the Swiss Delegation to the OSCE
Dr. Christina Bürgi First Secretary, Embassy of Switzerland, Tokyo

Tajikistan

Mr. Abdunabi Sattorzoda Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ambassador Khamrokhon Zaripov Head of Delegation to the OSCE
Mr. Odiljon Jabborov Deputy chief of Economic Department, Administration of the President of Tajikistan

Turkmenistan

Mr. Y.A. Kepbanov Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Bekmurad Astanakulov Deputy Head of Turkmenistan Delegation to the OSCE
Mr. Andrey Aranbaev Chairperson, Turkmen NGO Ecology Club "CATENA"

Turkey

Mr. Aydin Evirgen Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim

Ukraine

Mr. Jevhen Kuzmin Counsellor, Embassy of Ukraine, Tokyo

Yugoslavia

Ambassador Dr. Radoslav Bulajic Embassy of the FR of Yugoslavia, Tokyo

PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION

Japan

Mr. Yohei Kono	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Dr. Tatsuo Arima	Representative of the Government of Japan
Mr. Kazuhiko Togo	Director-General, European and Oceanian Affairs Bureau, MFA
Dr. Takahiro Shinyo	Deputy Director-General, European and Oceanian Affairs Bureau, MFA
Mr. Kyoji Komachi	Managing Director, General Affairs Department, JICA
Mr. Fumihiko Yamada	Director, First West European Division, MFA
Mr. Hiroshi Shiojiri	Director, New Independent States Division, MFA
Professor Dr. Masayuki Yamauchi	The University of Tokyo
Mr. Takafusa Shioya	President, National Institute for Research Advancement
Dr. Akiko Fukushima	Senior Researcher, National Institute for Research Advancement

Korea

Mr. Ho-jin Lee	Director-General for Policy Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), Republic of Korea
Mr. Joon Oh	Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), Republic of Korea
Mr. Jo-young Jeon	Assistant Director, Security Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), Republic of Korea
Mr. Jong Kwon Youn	Assistant Director, Security Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), Republic of Korea

Thailand

Mr. Sihasak Phuangketkeow	Deputy Director-General, Department of East Asian Affairs, MFA
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MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION

Algeria

Mr. Toufik Milat	Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of Algeria, Tokyo
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Egypt

Ambassador Dr. Mahmoud Karem	Embassy of Egypt, Tokyo
------------------------------	-------------------------

Mr. Taher Farahat Counsellor, Embassy of Egypt, Tokyo

Mr. Badr Abdel Atty First Secretary

Israel

Ms. Idit Shamir Second Secretary, Embassy of Israel, Tokyo

Jordan

Ambassador Samir Naouri Embassy of Jordan, Tokyo

Mr. Firas Khouri Third Secretary, Embassy of Jordan, Tokyo

Tunisia

Ambassador Salah Hannachi Embassy of Tunisia, Tokyo

OSCE INSTITUTIONS

OSCE Secretariat

Ambassador Ján Kubiš Secretary General of the OSCE

Mr. Thomas L Price Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Ms. Elaine Conkievich Senior Mission Programme Officer, CPC

Ms. Elizabeth Abela Adviser, Section for External Co-operation

Ms. Aldona Szymanski Secretary, Section for External Co-operation

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Mr. Peter Eicher First Deputy Director

OSCE Liaison Office in Central Asia

Ambassador Gantcho Gantchev Head of Office

OSCE Centre in Almaty

Ambassador Herbert Salber Head of Centre

OSCE Centre in Ashgabad

Ambassador Istvan Venczel Head of Centre

OSCE Centre in Bishkek

Ambassador Jerzy Wieclaw Head of Centre

OSCE Mission to Tajikistan

Ambassador Marc Gilbert Head of Mission

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Mr. Geoffrey Hamilton Regional Adviser

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

Dr. Sandro Calvani Representative, UN/ODCCP Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok

Ms. Zhuldyz Akisheva Project Expert of the Operations Branch

IV. List of Documents distributed during the Conference*)

#	Date	Author/Institution	Title	Language
001	11 Dec.	OSCE CIO-Japan	Annotated Agenda	English
002	11 Dec.	OSCE Secretariat	Provisional List of Participants	English
003	11 Dec.	OSCE ODIHR	Activities in Central Asia Participating States	English
004	11.Dec.	OSCE	Transparency and Good Governance in Economic Matters	English
005	11 Dec.	Austria/OSCE CIO	Report on the EAPC Seminar on Security and Stability in Central Asia	English
006	11 Dec.	Austria/OSCE CIO	Report on the International Conference on "Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism	English
007	11 Dec.	Austria/OSCE CIO	Background Paper: "The OSCE and Security Aspect in Central Asia"	English and Russian
008	11 Dec.	Austria/OSCE CIO	Opening Statement	English
009	11 Dec.	OSCE ODIHR	Preliminary Implementation Calendar of ODIHR Projects 2001	English
010	11 Dec.	Mr. J. Aregger, Switzerland	Key-not address	English
011	11 Dec.	Mr. Kepbanov, Turkmenistan	Key-not address	Russian
012	11.Dec.	Uzbekistan	Set of Documents	English
013	11 Dec.	OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media	Conference Report of the Second Central Asia Media Conference	English
014	12 Dec.	H.E. Mr. Y. Kono, the Foreign Minister of Japan	Opening Address	English
015	12 Dec.	H.E. Dr. A. Gavahi, Secretary General, Economic Co-operation Organization	Statement	English
016	12 Dec.	H.E. Ambassador J.A. Presel	Statement	English
017	12 Dec.	HCNM	Concluding Statement (HCNM.GAL/6/00)	English
018	12 Dec.	Ms. Hübner/UN ECE	Statement	English
019	12 Dec.	H.E. Ambassador Djekshenkulov, Kyrgyzstan	Statement	Russian
020	12 Dec.	H.E. Ambassador I. Pascu, Romania	Address	English
021	12 Dec.	H.E. Mr. K. Abusseitov, Vice- Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kazakhstan	Statement	English
022	12 Dec.	Ms. Karimova, Uzbekistan	Speech	English
023	12 Dec.	OSCE Secretariat	Final List of Participants	English
024	12 Dec.	Tajikistan	Set of Documents	English
025	12 Dec.	Mr. A. Ivanov, Russia	Statement	Russian
026	12 Dec.	Turkmenistan	Statement	Russian
027	12 Dec.	Mr. Komachi, Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)	Japanese Assistance to Central Asia	English
028	12 Dec.	Both Co-chairpersons	Concluding Summary	English
029	20 Dec.	Mr Keith J. Sangway, European Commission	Speaking points**)	English

*) Documents are available on request from Documents Distribution, Conference Services

***) Made available after the Conference

V. Seating Arrangement

