

COMPILATION OF WRITTEN RECOMMENDATIONS (Covering Working Sessions 1-3)

This compilation contains recommendations submitted to the HDIM Documentation Centre in accordance with the established procedure. The compilation is organized by Working Sessions and by what was submitted by Delegations / International Organizations / NGOs to participating States and, separately, to OSCE Institutions / Field Missions or other International Organizations. Recommendations are compiled in original language.

Please note that the deadline for submitting Recommendations to the HDIM Documentation Centre is Thursday, 04 October 2007.

Monday, 24 September 2007

WORKING SESSION 1: Tolerance and non-discrimination I

National Minorities:

Recommendations to Participating States:

Council of Europe:

- Encouraging States that have not yet signed or ratified the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities or the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, to do so.
- Stressing the need to raise awareness about minority issues and about regional identity issues not only in Central and Eastern Europe, but also in Western Europe.
- Stressing the importance for States to fully implement the results of the monitoring under the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, including through the adoption of relevant legislation and its implementation in practice.
- Encouraging States to ensure that there is no arbitrary exclusion of persons potentially concerned by the protection offered by the Framework Convention.
- Stressing the importance of dialogue with minorities as a necessary pre-condition for further realising the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

Kurdish Human Rights Project:

KHRP urges the state of Turkey to:

- repudiate the limited definition of national minority put forward in the Treaty of Lausanne, and instead adopt a more inclusive definition that recognises Muslim minority groups such as the Kurds and the Alevi;

- withdraw its reservations to Article 27 of the ICCPR, recognising the Kurds, Alevi and other Muslim minority groups as national minority groups with collective rights and deserving of protection;
- ratify the 12th Optional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which reinstates a bar against discrimination.
- follow up on the suggestions made by former İHD Chairman Yusuf Alataş on 22 March 2007 and:
 - develop legislation that defines discrimination and the rights of those discriminated against;
 - criminalise acts of discrimination;
 - remove discriminatory phrases and definitions from previously enacted legislation, schoolbooks and the media;
 - develop public education against discrimination, to ensure that Turkish citizens realise what discrimination is and how it affects their country.
- amend section 33 of law no. 2839, which mandates a minimum threshold of 10 per cent of the national vote in order to win a Parliamentary seat;
- provide Kurds and other national minorities with equal access to national healthcare;
- sign and ratify the Framework Convention on the Rights of National Minorities put forward by the Council of Europe;
- implement the measures suggested by OSCE commitments found in the Geneva Document, such as:
 - Creating government research agencies to review legislation and disseminate information related to equal rights and non-discrimination;
 - Mandating governmental assistance for addressing local difficulties relating to discriminatory practices (e.g. a citizens relations service);
 - Encouraging grassroots community relations efforts between minority communities, between majority and minority communities, and between neighbouring communities sharing borders, aimed at helping prevent local tensions from arising and address conflicts peacefully should they arise;
 - Encouraging the establishment of permanent mixed commissions, either inter-State or regional, to facilitate continuing dialogue between the border regions concerned;
 - Creating advisory and decision-making bodies in which minorities are represented, in particular with regard to education, culture and religion;
 - Electing bodies and assemblies of national minority affairs;
 - Creating local and autonomous administration, as well as autonomy on a territorial basis, including the existence of consultative, legislative and executive bodies chosen through free and periodic elections;
 - Allowing self-administration by a national minority of aspects concerning its identity in situations where autonomy on a territorial basis does not apply;
 - Allowing decentralized or local forms of government.

The Turkish government must begin to take seriously its promises as an OSCE participating State and those embodied by its own Constitution to deprive no one of the right of learning and education by investing in and promoting complete formal education throughout the country. Accordingly KHRP urges the state of Turkey to:

- amend part 9 of Article 42 which provides that “no language other than Turkish shall be taught as a mother tongue to Turkish citizens at any institutions of training or education” so that any language may be taught as a mother tongue in schools;
- provide better support for education overall and throughout the country equally, including compensation for instructors, culturally-sensitive instructional materials and adequate facilities;
- make serious efforts to increase the number of women who attend schools such that equal numbers of men and women benefit from formal education;
- ensure that an adequate number of healthcare workers working in predominantly Kurdish regions speak Kurdish or are otherwise able to engage in healthcare-related discourse with Kurds who speak only Kurdish;
- allow Kurdish, Greek, Armenian and every other language to be spoken freely in public and private, as the government has promised to do as part of honouring its commitments as an OSCE participating State.

Movimiento por la Paz el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL):

KOSOVO:

- As per the limited knowledge of citizens and judges of the existing Anti-Discrimination Law in Kosovo, MPDL recommends wide information and education campaigns.
- Due to the slowness of the court procedures and the massive backlog of cases, MPDL strongly supports the idea of addressing more resources, including monitoring activity, to unblock this situation and to have real and effective mechanisms of access to justice.

CROATIA:

- As there is no specific law on Anti-Discrimination, MPDL invites the Croatian authorities to its prompt adoption.
- Effective implementation of the Constitutional Law on National Minorities in the “Areas of Special State Concern”.

SERBIA:

- As there is no specific law on Anti-Discrimination, MPDL invites the Serbian authorities to its prompt adoption.

BOSNIA – HERZEGOVINA:

- As there is no specific law on Anti-Discrimination, MPDL invites the authorities from Bosnia–Herzegovina to its prompt adoption.
- Recognize the right of other nationalities other than the 3 constituent ones (Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats) to have access to the different levels (state and federal) of governments.
- An effective functioning of the Council on Minorities on the state level, a body already foreseen in the legislation but without a real activity nowadays.

Order of St. Andrew:

We recommend Turkey to erase the pattern of oppression, confiscation of property and resources and predatory tax and business policies that has characterized the treatment of minorities historically.

Therefore we recommend to:

- Restore and respect full titular, official, legal, and financial status for the Ecumenical Patriarchate.
- Recognize the Ecumenical Patriarch's ecumenicity by removing citizenship restrictions for the Patriarch, hierarchs, priests, deacons and key lay staff.
- Create a reality of fairness in its dealings with old and new minorities in line with the Turkish Report on Human Rights cited above.
- Agree to the reopening of the Halki Theological School and accept a faculty and student body from all over the world.
- Restore properties or compensate the Ecumenical Patriarchate and individual members of the Greek Minority for losses of property.
- In recognition of both the past and the future, harmonize Turkish Law and Judicial Practices with the rights of minorities, as defined in the Treaty of Lausanne; in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); in the Council of Europe and the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; and in the OSCE Helsinki Accords, the Vienna Concluding Document, and the Charter of Paris," not to mention the accession requirements of the European Union.

Western Thrace Minority University Graduates Association:

- We recommend Greece to take into account and implement fully the laws and the regulations arising from the bilateral and multilateral agreements or instruments that she signed and ratified.
- We recommend Greece to implement the provisions of the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document and to urgently ratify the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities that she signed in 1997.
- In order to improve the quality and conditions of minority education it is desirable that a dialogue is initiated between the Ministries of Education and Religious Affairs of Greece and Turkey.
- A project needs to be developed in order to identify and appoint the unemployed minority teachers who have adequate teaching qualifications.
- The number of teachers who would be sent by Turkey to teach at minority schools in Thrace should be restored to 36, as has been agreed by the Exchange of Letters in 1952. These teachers should be allowed to serve at minority schools in a fair and balanced manner as it was and they should be charged in a balanced way at all schools of the region.
- The general principle of the 9-year compulsory education should be extended to cover the minority schooling system.
- Physical infrastructure, equipment and teaching staff of the minority secondary and high schools in Komotini and Xanthi should be improved.

- 4 new minority high schools, 1 minority vocational training school should be founded. While the ownership and management of these schools would belong to the minority, the State is also expected to protect and support these institutions.
- A dormitory section needs to be established for the students of the minority high school in Xanthi.
- Kindergarten education in the areas inhabited by Turks should be in mother tongue/ or bilingual.

World Federation of Hungarians:

Our demands to the Serbian government:

- Grant regional and personal autonomy, with all rights, to the Hungarians living in Serbia.
- Do not settle Serbs into areas inhabited by Hungarians or other ethnic minorities.
- Investigate the atrocities committed against Hungarians in Yugoslavia and identify and call to account the criminal.
- Release the youth of Temerin from jail and hold a new trial with new judges.
- The Constitution of Serbia should include minority right guarantees, the right of minorities to autonomy.
- Vojvodina Hungarians should be recognised as a consitutive ethnic community.
- The Serb government should secure parliamentary mandates for ethnic minorities according to their numerical proportions.

Recommendations to the OSCE:

Council of Europe:

- Underlining the importance of the successful co-operation that has taken place between the OSCE HCNM and the relevant sectors of the Council of Europe dealing with minority issues, and encouraging the further use of the results of the monitoring under the Framework Convention and the Language Charter by the OSCE and by the field offices of the OSCE in their assessments and their actions.

Kurdish Human Rights Project:

Recalling the OSCE's commitment to ensure that all national minorities found within OSCE participating States are recognised and given the full range of human rights to which they are entitled both individually as citizens and collectively as a minority group, and further recognising that in certain situations these groups need additional protections to ensure that their rights are not abridged, KHRP urges the OSCE to:

- Create a new commitment defining "national minority" such that, as a participating State, the Turkish government would need to recognise the Kurds, the Alevi and other minority Islamic peoples within their territory as ethnic minorities in order to be compliant. While

the Geneva Document allows that “not all ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious differences necessarily lead to the creation of national minorities”, presently there is no OSCE commitment that mandates the recognition of certain groups as ethnic minorities. KHRP recommends that the OSCE command such a recognition on the part of all participating States;

- As suggested in the Copenhagen Document, maintain its good offices with the United Nations and European Union and encourage Turkey to abide by their obligations as a part of these organisations;
- Keep an open dialogue with NGOs, human rights defenders and other IGOs operating in Turkey concerning the state of minority rights in the country.

KHRP urges the OSCE to take the following steps to pressure the Turkish government to live up to the OSCE commitments to language, culture and education rights embodied in the Copenhagen, Vienna and Paris Documents:

- Send an observational mission to schools throughout the country to report on educational standards with special attention to cultural and linguistic education and attendance;
- Encourage the Turkish government to spend more on education and to authorize an educational board/committee to oversee a set list of mandated improvements, which include:
 - increasing the average attendance from 5 to at least 8 years such that most people attain a full elementary school education;
 - ensure that classrooms are composed of equal numbers of girls and boys, and that minority children are given the same opportunities to receive schooling;
 - make all educational materials culturally sensitive;
- encourage the Turkish government to amend Article 42 such that languages other than Kurdish can be taught as a mother tongue in classrooms.

Tuesday, 25 September 2007

WORKING SESSION 2 & 3 (specifically selected topic): Combating intolerance and discrimination and promoting mutual respect and understanding – implementation of commitments

Recommendations to Participating States:

Council of Europe:

- Member States of the Council of Europe are encouraged to sign and ratify Protocol N° 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights.
- OSCE participating States are encouraged to sign and ratify the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe’s Convention on Cybercrime, on the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems.

- OSCE participating States are encouraged to enact legislation against racism and racial discrimination, if such legislation does not already exist or is incomplete and to ensure that the key components set out in ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No7 are provided in such legislation.
- Member States of the Council of Europe are encouraged to implement ECRI's recommendations contained in its country-specific monitoring reports as well as ECRI's General Policy Recommendations.

AES-UCM Association de l'Esprit Saint pour l'Unification du Christianisme Mondial:

We therefore demand to President Nicolas SARKOZY and his Prime Minister:

- to stop financing with public funds associations such as UNADFI, CCMM, FECRIS which spread intolerance towards religious minorities;
- to cancel the decree which created MIVILUDES;
- to take into account objective studies carried out by sociologists and other specialists on the new religious movements.

C.O.C. - Cultuur en Ontspannings Centrum:

We [also] suggest that partner States:

- Decriminalize homosexuality in those countries where it is still being criminalized;
- Safeguard the right to association and peaceful assembly for LGBT individuals and organisations.

FOREF recommendation to the Austrian Government and public administration:

- Stop funding prejudiced public and private organizations which promote and propagate defamatory statements about faith communities and religious organisations. Such activities infringe the principles of tolerance and integration promoted by the OSCE to which Austria has committed itself.
- Revise legislation which initiated the institution of the Federal Sect Office to include ALL religious communities of faith and belief, including the so-called official religions, to overcome the discriminatory character.
- Prohibit the distribution and use of bigoted anti-sect videos in schools and public institutions.
- Stop all collaboration with FECRIS-affiliated organizations that fuel intolerance and suspicion towards minority religions in the public and the media.

Human Rights First:

Recommends that the participating States of the OSCE undertake the following steps in order to meet their commitments to combat violent hate crimes:

- Ensure that those responsible for hate crimes are held accountable under the law and that the record of enforcement of hate crime laws is well documented and publicized.
- Adopt legislative provisions that recognize bias as an aggravating circumstance in the commission of violent crime. Such provisions should include in the definition those crimes motivated in whole or in part by animus on the basis of the victim's race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, mental and physical disabilities, or other similar forms of discrimination.
- Ensure that police and investigators – as the first responders in cases of violent crime – have the resources and training to detect bias motives and that prosecutors are well aware of the legal measures available and required to prosecute hate crimes.
- Establish or strengthen official systems of monitoring and public reporting to provide accurate data for informed policy decisions to combat hate crimes. Governments should undertake to monitor incidents, offenses, as well as prosecutions.
- In reporting on hate crimes, record the attributes and/or bias motives of the victims of hate crimes and disaggregate their public reporting correspondingly.
- Reach out to community groups. Governments need to take steps to increase the confidence of minority communities by demonstrating a willingness to work more closely with their leaders and community-based organizations in the reporting and registration of hate crimes and on measures to provide equal protection for all under the law.

ILGA-Europe:

We, the undersigned representatives of civil society, call upon the OSCE participating states

- to recognise sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression explicitly as grounds of discrimination, intolerance, hate-motivated crimes and human rights violations in the OSCE commitments.
- We [therefore] commend the inclusive and comprehensive approach of ODIHR in its work on hate crimes, data collection, police trainings, awareness raising and promotion of measures to fight discrimination on all grounds. We call upon the OSCE participating states to continue supporting this work and provide adequate resources.
- We recall the participating states of their obligation under various international treaties and national constitutions to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the human rights of all persons without discrimination.

[Declaration of Civil Society, signed by 136 NGOs, document no. HDIM.NGO/36/07]

We [also] suggest that the participating states each

- collect data on hate crimes and hate-based incidents, including hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity
- provide adequate protection for activities and events of LGBT organisations and groups
- refrain from statements which are likely to have the effect of legitimizing or promoting discrimination or intolerance and
- put legislation in place to protect minorities, including LGBT persons, from all kinds of discrimination.

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, the SOVA Center for Information and Analysis and the Moscow Helsinki Group:

The Russian authorities should concentrate their efforts in the fight against “extremism” on combating violent hate crimes and make sure that it is not misused to restrict the expression of pluralist views. To this end, they should:

- Stop using the term “extremism” to discredit and stigmatize individuals, groups and media that express and represent views different from and critical of those in power;
- In consultation with civil society, initiate further revisions of anti-extremism legislation to ensure that all provisions on “extremist” crimes are precisely and unequivocally worded so as not to lend themselves to arbitrary or discriminatory enforcement infringing protected rights such as freedom of expression, association or assembly;
- Terminate all ongoing investigations into cases in which individuals, groups and media have been accused of “extremist” crimes for merely exercising internationally protected rights and ensure that any sentences handed down on such grounds are reversed.

To all OSCE participating States:

- The authorities of all OSCE participating States should exercise care and responsibility when using the politically and emotionally charged term “extremism” in public debate so as to avoid reinforcing suspicious and distrustful attitudes toward certain groups in society and ensure that all their efforts to combat hatred and violence are carried out within the framework provided by international human rights law. They should hold each other accountable for human rights violations perpetrated in the purported fight against “extremism.”

International Helsinki Federation and the Equal Rights Trust:

In order to effectively combat all forms of discrimination, ERT and IHF appeal to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to work on adopting comprehensive antidiscrimination legislation. In their efforts the states should be guided by the following five principles:

- The goal of legislation and other measures should be to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality regardless of sex, race, colour, ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other status;
- There should be opportunities for those directly affected by discriminatory practices and acts to participate, through information, consultation and engagement in the drafting of the legislation;
- Anti-discrimination standards (legislative provisions) should be clear, consistent and easily intelligible;
- The regulatory framework must be effective, efficient and equitable, aimed at encouraging individual responsibility and self-generated efforts to promote equality;
- Individuals should be free to seek redress for the harm they have suffered as a result of discrimination through procedures which are fair, inexpensive and expeditious, and the remedies should be effective.

With regard to the content of a comprehensive, consistent and enforceable anti-discriminative legislation, the ERT and the IHF urge the above five states to meet the following minimum requirements:

- provision of legal definitions of the concept of discrimination, including direct and indirect discrimination;
- setting out clear and detailed provisions as to what conduct, actions, measures, policies, or criteria would be considered discriminatory;
- provision of a substantive, asymmetric approach to non-discrimination, as opposed to a merely formal understanding of non-discrimination as “same treatment”;
- prohibition of discrimination in all spheres of public life whether by state or non-state actors;
- prohibition of incitement to discrimination, harassment, and segregation;
- establishment of specialised bodies which would be empowered to assist victims and to promote a culture of equal rights;
- provision of effective judicial remedies, including as necessary through criminal, civil or administrative processes, to victims of discrimination, ensuring that sanctions which are set into place are efficient, dissuasive and proportional;
- allowing the procedural possibility for proving discrimination, through appropriate rules and criteria of evidence and burdens of proof, deriving from the understanding that the victims of discrimination are usually at a disadvantage and would not be able to defend their rights in the courts unless special care is taken as to their procedural rights;
- establishing clear obligations of the state related to the duty to promote equality in a proactive way through appropriate policies.

International Network Against Cyber Crime:

We recommend the OSCE participating states to:

- Follow-up the Paris 2004 conference by organizing an expert-meeting on all forms of Hate speech on the Internet and the relation between on-line incitement and hate crime;
- Create financial support for NGOs that counter and monitor cyber hate;
- Promote and support educational projects directed towards countering hate on the Internet.

International Raelian Movement:

We are demanding with insistence that the Belgian and French governments follow the following recommendation:

- **In France:** that we destroy subsidies and other financial support given to anti-sect associations like UNADFI and CCMM.
- **In Belgium:** that we stop this exceptional law which created a “Center for information and advice’ on dangerous cults” and “the coordination cell to fight against so-called “harmful sects” financed by the government.
- **In these 2 countries:** that an official statement be made to clarify the situation and stop the confusion in the courts, among magistrates, the Police Corps, teachers and media, that the reports made by the Parliamentary commission on religious minorities have no validity nor are they a reference and must therefore not be quoted nor taken into consideration since they cause discrimination.
- **To stop using the term « sect » in all the administration’s reports and replace it by the term « religious minority » because the term « sect » generates serious discrimination and intolerance.**

Internet Centre Anti Racism Europe (ICARE):

- We like to ask the Spanish Chairmanship to, as soon as possible, provide an annotated agenda for the Cordoba conference. We also like to ask the chairmanship if it sees possibilities to organize the NGO event in Cordoba itself.
- Lastly, we want to recommend the OSCE participating states, when planning future conferences and other events, to show more consideration for NGOs who wish to participate.

The Universal Peace Federation in the United Kingdom:

- would call on the French Government to withdraw its financial support of FECRIS.
- It would similarly ask the Council of Europe to reconsider its position on those who seem so hell-bent on destroying the principle of freedom of religion.

The Universal Peace Federation, Deutschland:

- The German government through its concerned ministries, such as the Ministry of Family Affairs and the Ministry of Interior, should formulate a new policy towards religious minorities; instead of perceiving them as “destructive cults” and “enemies of the nation”, they should be perceived as what they are: minorities of a certain faith and creed.
- The German government should base its knowledge and judgement about religious minorities on first hand interaction with the groups in question and on expert opinions by scientists on comparative religion, not on opinions put forth by church related “sect experts” or biased anti-cult groups, such as FECRIS and its member associations.
- The German government should implement the demands of the interparliamentary Enquete Commission on “So-called Sects and Psychogroups” of 1998, which specifically asks government agencies to avoid using the label “sects” when dealing with religious minorities.
- The German government should restructure and rename the Department “So-called Sects and Psychogroups”, which is still part of the Ministry of Family Affairs. The department needs to change its basic approach from the current practice of defaming and ostracizing religious minorities into dealing with its subjects in a respectable, good willed and mutually beneficent manner.

Turkish Students’ Association: we recommend,

- that equal opportunities in the education area must be established while Affirmative Action should be introduced immediately until this goal is achieved.
- that the German legislative bodies should refrain from introducing discriminatory laws and regulations and instead remove such laws and regulations where they are in force.
- that effective anti-discrimination legislation covering all possible areas of discrimination, the effectiveness of which shall be monitored and controlled by independent organizations, should be introduced as soon as possible.
- that more investments should be executed for the benefit of programs effectively fighting right-wing extremism, anti-semitism and islamophobia as well as for the benefit of security and intelligence forces that should protect our rights.
- that enhanced penalties for hate crimes and the special legal classification of such crimes should be introduced.

Western Thrace minority University Graduates Association:

- We recommend that the Greek State authorities should respect the collective usage of the right of self-identification and let us establish our own “Turkish” associations.
- We recommend Greece to ratify the Council of Europe’s Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities signed in 1997.

Recommendations to the OSCE:

European Union:

The EU would like to submit the following recommendations regarding the OSCE's future work on promoting tolerance and non-discrimination:

- first, the OSCE should organize an exchange of good practices regarding specialised national bodies for combating discrimination, a tool introduced by several participating states to enhance the monitoring of discrimination, improve assistance to victims, and assist in the development of anti-discrimination policies;
- and second, there should be a focus on the role of local authorities in combating discrimination.

Council of Europe:

- OSCE institutions are encouraged to continue their co-operation in the fight against racism, racial discrimination and all forms of intolerance with the Council of Europe by further strengthening mechanisms enabling the free flow of and exchange of information and data.

Associazione "Dossetti: i Valori" Observatory for Religious Tolerance and Freedom:

- urges the OSCE participating States to adopt effective and tailor made commitments, particularly in the next Ministerial Council Decisions, to firmly combat discrimination and intolerance against Christians, especially in the field of education, in the media, in public discourse and in the fight against hate crimes.
- urges ODIHR to continue to monitor and report the recurring episodes of intolerance and discrimination against Christians, not only East by also West of Vienna.

British Humanist Association:

- I call on the OSCE, and on governments, and on everyone working on human rights, equality and social cohesion, to include the non-religious in all their interfaith and multifait dialogue and activities, and to use the inclusive language of the European Convention on Human Rights, i.e. "religion or belief" (where "belief" includes Humanism, atheism and all non-religious beliefs or lifestances), not "religion" or "faith".

C.O.C. - Cultuur en Ontspannings Centrum:

We [therefore] actively recommend that OSCE and ODIHR:

- Contribute to fostering a climate in which LGBT people can be free from discrimination, exclusion, prejudices and prosecution;
- Extend the mandate of the Personal Representative on combating Discrimination to combating homophobia;
- Collect data on hate crimes based on sexual orientation.

Human Rights Without Frontiers Int'l recommends to the OSCE and the Council of Europe

- to organize a conference about the non-state actors that create a climate of religious defamation and intolerance, and in particular the so-called antisect/anticult groups.

ILGA-Europe:

We strongly recommend that the ODIHR and the OSCE

- in the tolerance and non-discrimination session of the HDIM in 2008 put the focus on the 'other forms of discrimination'
- continue the valuable work on monitoring all human rights and
- include in the mandate of OSCE an explicit commitment to fight human rights violations on the grounds of sexual orientation.

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights and the Equal Rights Trust:

- The ERT and the IHF hereby urge the OSCE to offer expertise and technical assistance to governments and civil society organisations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, to facilitate their efforts in developing comprehensive and effective national anti-discrimination legislation.