



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

**The Secretariat**

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

**Vienna, 1 October 2001**

**OSCE Training Seminar  
for Economic and Environmental Officers**

**16-19 September 2001, Sinaia, Romania**

**REPORT**

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## Summary

The Office of the OSCE Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Affairs (OCEEA), with the support of the Romanian Chairmanship, held a training seminar for OSCE's Economic and Environmental Officers (EEOs) from 16-19 September 2001, in Sinaia, Romania. It was the second event after a fruitful session in October 2000 and responded to the expressed need for periodic group interactions among the EEOs, including an annual training seminar, as a means of fostering discussions and promoting the exchange of ideas and best practices.

The training seminar was attended by 13 officers, representing 12 OSCE field activities, and was observed by representatives of the current Chairmanship (Annexes 2 a, b). The meeting provided the occasion for evaluating the work done in the Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED) since the first training seminar. The improvements in the quality of the work done in the field were recognised by all participants, and most welcomed was the greater attention given both at local and headquarter levels to the EED.

After analysing the ongoing debate on the strengthening of the Economic and Environmental Activities (EEA), and discussing the priorities of the Follow up to the 9<sup>th</sup> Economic Forum, the training seminar focused on the theme of the Tenth Economic Forum dedicated to the sustainable use and the protection of water and on required inputs from the field. Issues of regional concern surfaced from discussions among the group which underscored the need for greater communication and co-operation among OSCE field activities in the Economic Dimension. The training seminar presented the work of several partners and international organizations active in the OSCE region, resulting in new opportunities and recommendations to strengthen the activities of the OCEEA (see Annex 1).

Designed to address the needs of the EEOs at the field level, the OCEEA engaged the assistance of representatives of the Regional Environment Centre (REC) from Budapest, the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), UNECE, UNDP Romania, the European Commission (EC), EBRD Romania and the Business Community through a representative from the recently created Romanian Ministry for SMEs and from the Tofan Group (Romanian industry). One session was also dedicated to the management of projects within the OSCE.

### **Environmental Issues: International Water Conventions and the Aarhus Convention: Overview and Scope for Cooperation**

Considering the theme of water issues for the 10<sup>th</sup> OSCE Economic Forum, the presentations on international water conventions made during the training seminar should be seen as essential contributions to the preparation of the Prague Event.

#### **International Water Conventions**

The first presentation covered the main UNECE Conventions on environmental matters, with a special emphasis on the so-called "1992 Helsinki Convention" on transboundary watercourses. The second presentation concentrated on a specific case, namely the role of the

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, ICPDR, in implementing the Danube River Protection Convention.

### Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses

The 1992 Helsinki Convention entered into force on October 6, 1996.

Its main objectives are:

- to strengthen national and international actions aiming at the protection and sustainable use of transboundary surface and ground waters and the related marine environment;
- to prevent, control and reduce the release of hazardous substances into the aquatic environment;
- to promote public information and public participation in related decision-making processes, projects, programmes and policies.

The Convention is open to member countries of the UNECE and other European states having a consultative status with the UNECE.

### International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)

The origin of ICPDR dates back to 1985, when the Bucharest Declaration for the Protection of Danube River was accepted. It was followed by a series of declarations and events, including the adoption of the UNECE 1992 Helsinki Convention, that led to the signing of the Danube River Protection Convention by 11 Central and East European Countries and the EU in July 1994. ICPDR interim secretariat was formed in 1995 and ICPDR held its first meeting on 28-29 October 1998, in Vienna.

The parties of the Danube Convention are: Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, EU/EC, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Croatia, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

The basis for ICPDR activities derives from the Danube Convention, whose main objective is the protection and the sustainable use of the Danube rivers and all waters within its basin, particularly in the transboundary context, which requires a strong and close co-operation between the Parties.

The EU is a key-partner that supports other signatories, especially the candidate countries, to fulfil their obligations and implement activities within the framework of the Convention and, as a result, prepare for future EU membership.

### **The Aarhus Convention**

The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, done at Aarhus, Denmark, on 25 June 1998, is another UNECE key-convention. As there are now more than 16 Parties, it will enter into force on 1 October 2001.

The main objective of the Aarhus Convention is “to contribute the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being”.

The Convention requires the Parties (governmental and administrative bodies, at all levels) to provide environmental information to the public to facilitate public participation in decision-making on specific projects or activities, programs, plans, policies, rules and regulations. Access to justice is also granted. Convention-related examples were provided. For instance, a good practice was observed in Slovakia on the land-use plan, which allowed extensive public participation.

The Convention must be seen as an instrument to support participatory democracy, civil society (NGOs) and citizens' rights, especially in the transition countries.

### **Regional Environmental Reconstruction Program for South Eastern Europe (REReP)**

There was also a presentation on REReP that is supported by the Regional Environmental Centre (REC), based in Budapest.

In broad terms, the priorities on REReP are institutional strengthening and policy development through:

- Environmental civil society building;
- Emergency assistance for environmental infrastructure and combating war damage;
- Reinforcement of co-operation and development of regional cross-border projects;
- Support to priority national and local projects.

### **Best Practices and Enhancing Co-operation with IO's, NGO's, and the Business Community.**

The session offered insight into the workings of the EC, the REC and a local Romanian business.

The EC outlined its operating structures both in Brussels and in the field, and recognised that despite 126 field missions, their representation, in terms of human resources, was thin on the ground. EC's priorities focus on candidate countries, including twinning programs with member states, assistance with reforms in the banking, taxation, customs, agriculture and environmental sectors. Moreover, the EC WARMAP program, targeted for Central Asia, intends to provide resources to address issues of water for agriculture with a focus on regional projects; however it has been stalled, under conditionality, due to the fact that two of the Central Asian States did not sign.

Co-operation with the OSCE has existed since the drafting of the Helsinki Final Act, in respect to conference representation and headquarter consultations. Cooperation is difficult in the field since the EC is largely relying on consultants for the development of their work plans. Yet, the EC reads OSCE field reports with great interest and officers have been able to establish cooperation on the basis of good inter-personnel relationships.

The REC presented an array of activities in the environmental sector, totalling 10 million Euros in implementation (15 projects) in the areas of: institutional strengthening, civil society, emergency assistance for environment in combating war damage, regional and cross border co-operation and support for national and local projects. One example of assistance is the development of LEAPs (Local Environmental Action Plans) with support from the World

Bank. The REC also supports programs which promote working relationships between NGOs and local municipalities, e.g.: as specified under the Danube Convention and the Lake Ohrid Management Plan. In addition, partnerships between NGOs and the business community are encouraged by performing energy efficiency studies for companies. REC serves as the Secretariat for the Aarhus Business and Environment Initiative which promotes eco-efficiency among SMEs in Central and Eastern Europe. In addition to the above cited programs, cooperation is possible in the areas of increasing regional co-operation among civil society in the protection of bio-diversity and environmental prevention and participation in the REC's municipal program to increase local capacities, funded in part by the EC.

The TOFAN Romanian Business Group illustrated some of the difficulties of developing a business in a transition economy. Despite being one of the few tire manufacturers in Central Europe, the company was unable to secure EBRD financing due to lack of proper collateral and size. However, the company has managed to attract the attention of a large foreign investor, who took over. Before this acquisition, the company was unable to address environmental concerns, due to financial constraints. TOFAN commented on the good working relationship between the private sector and the government due to legislation requiring public disclosure of laws impacting businesses. An annual assessment of the business environment is provided to the government to help shape policies and support the foreign investment council. The relationship between the business community and civil society is evolving, however, slowly due to the lack of resources and the need for a new cultural thinking which needs to develop step by step. OCEEA work in this area could advance this partnership building process.

### **Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's).**

All speakers underscored the importance of SME's in the development of transition economies. EBRD has developed a wide range of products and lending instruments, working through local intermediaries to assist in trade facilitation and the development of the private sector, including SMEs. However, EBRD's minimum loan of 5 million Euro and collateral requirements still not address all market needs. EBRD also works to further adoption of necessary legislation and corporate governance. Cooperation via regular consultations with OSCE field missions could help to increase public awareness of EBRD's credit facilities and bring additional market needs to the attention of EBRD.

The World Bank representative underscored the need for a bottom up approach, suggesting the government should ask the private sector what is needed to promote growth. The Bank stressed the importance of micro-enterprise finance programs and underscored the need to work in partnership with the private sector, benchmark costs and think strategically in developing programs. Complementarily, UNDP outlined the need for clear legislation and less taxation in attracting FDI and promoting growth. Importance was placed on developing programs with competent partners, the right methodology and in an efficient manner. In this respect, UNDP has developed a network of business sectors in the region, which includes a gender focus, to support SMEs. Opportunities for co-operation with OSCE exists with both organizations in information-sharing, identification of needs and even joint implementation of activities.

The representative for the recently established Romanian Ministry for SMEs stated that the purpose of the new institution is the development of an institutional framework for management of the SME sector. This is to include the harmonisation of legislation to EU

standards, review of procurement procedures, information access, dissemination and fiscal incentives, e.g.: customs exemption for import of machinery.

## **The scope for co-operation with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.**

### *UNECE:*

Activities related to the promotion and the implementation of UNECE Conventions are supported in Central Asia, the Caucasus and Southeast Europe. Representatives of UNECE are expected to play an active role in the preparatory process of the Tenth Economic Forum with regard to International Water Conventions.

### *ICDPR:*

A wide range of joint activities with the OSCE was suggested:

- co-operation on the implementation of specific projects on the Danube River Basin such as, for instance, the “Sava River Basin Management Plan”;
- Support to the strengthening of the national environmental authorities for implementing EU directives and international water conventions;
- Co-operation for identifying means to monitor and assess the implementation of international and bilateral agreements;
- Evaluating the content and the impact of water pricing measures and policies;
- Co-operation on demonstration projects that have a transborder dimension.

### *REC:*

The Co-operation between the OSCE and the Regional Environmental Centre for South and Eastern Europe could focus on small environmental projects, bi- and trilateral transborder activities such as transboundary “Parcs for Peace” in the Balkans. The possibility for joint efforts for fund raising was considered. OCEEA will play a more active role in the REReP, whose Secretariat is hosted by REC.

## **Project management within the OSCE**

Officers and the OCEEA discussed how to organise and process OSCE project activities funded from extra budgetary resources. The OCEEA explained to the field officers how it manages its dedicated funds and analysed ways to better co-ordinate the process of fund raising. The OCEEA reported to the officers the latest thinking of the Secretariat on how to regulate the use of extra budgetary funding and to develop appropriate screening criteria, an internal clearing mechanism as well as a consolidated OSCE project list for extra budgetary funding, which will eventually be put on the OSCE web site.

The session was most welcomed by the officers. There was general agreement on the need to better co-ordinate fund raising efforts, and although recognising the advantages of flexibility in the existing mechanism, it was decided to try to channel through the OCEEA all economic and environmental projects in need of funding.

## Regional Meetings in Breakout Groups

### South Eastern Europe:

On the basis of work of SEE missions and discussions in the recent regional meeting, the issues of decentralisation, regional cooperation, environmental and energy nexus, environmental contamination and private sector development are priorities of varying degrees within the region. OCEEA seeks to support missions activities in these areas, among others, by identifying resources from OSCE member states, best practices/lessons learned among OSCE missions as well as establishing headquarter level contacts with international organizations and IFIs to further local programmatic cooperation. The following issues were identified for follow-up:

- (a) Decentralisation is a focus among all SEE missions: review Bosnia's Municipal Infrastructure Finance and Implementation Program (MIFI) for adaptability to other missions;
- (b) Environment and Energy nexus: build upon momentum from the Skopje SEECF (SEE Cooperation Process) Ministers Meeting (together with business leaders meeting) to promote a regional environmental awareness campaign (idea to be introduced in Belgrade);
- (c) SMEs can be assisted by raising their status as a stakeholder in local decision-making;
- (d) OSCE could play an important role in lobbying for this in the context of increasing capacities and promoting cooperation with local authorities;
- (e) Kosovo Small Investment Minority Fund (SIMF) program: analyse program description in order to evaluate where it can serve as a model for other missions.

It was agreed that the OCEEA Belgrade Seminar is an opportunity to highlight the environmental concerns (related to water) of the region. Many of the environmental problems, including cyanide contamination, industrial pollution, are cross-border in nature due to the confluence of numerous bodies of water. By presenting the problems and identifying opportunities for cooperation among local and regional stakeholders, OCEEA can help attract greater resources to advance the work in this sector.

### Eastern Europe and Caucasus:

In order to encourage regional conflict-resolution, post-conflict rehabilitation as well as bi- and trilateral rapprochement, officers agreed that it is advisable to promote regional co-operation in economic and environmental affairs.

The officers from Baku and Yerevan reported on their cross border confidence building and co-operation initiatives, in which the Mission in Georgia is also fully involved.

The officers indicated as priorities the support of anti-corruption initiatives of regional NGO networks; encouraging cross border Marneuli-Kazakh-Tavoush projects; promoting the implementation of the UNECE Aarhus Convention and supporting the REC Caucasus.

It was also agreed that the three OSCE field missions in the South Caucasus should:

- (a) identify partners (implementing organizations) among the NGOs operating in *Marneuli*, *Kazakh* and *Tavoush* respectively;



- (b) identify possible counterparts within the international community, especially financing and implementing organizations such as WB, IMF, USAID, Eurasia, UNDP, UNHCR, CoE, Tacis or REC “Caucasus”;
- (c) identify possible counterparts among the bodies of district administration and local self-government in *Marneuli*, *Kazakh* and *Tavoush* respectively;
- (d) identify projects to be promoted by the OSCE.

Also the possibility of initiating cross-border activities between Ukraine and Moldova was considered. Further discussions are going to be held in the near future.

Officers brainstormed on an eventual preparatory seminar to be held in the Caucasus. Topics to be discussed, as for example issues related to the Kura-Araks river system, were considered. The Officers agreed that a preparatory seminar in the region would be extremely beneficial.

Finally, how to optimise the designing, financing and implementation of projects was discussed.

### Central Asia

All five Central Asian missions and offices were represented at the regional session.

Activities in the region were reviewed on a county basis. Broadly speaking, the activities do fall under three headings: environment, governance and private sector development.

Considering environmental matters, much importance is given to the promotion of the Aarhus Convention, the threat caused by hazardous wastes, including radioactive ones, and water management.

Private sector development concentrates on SME promotion. In one country only, i.e. Tajikistan, there is a focus on gender matters – providing support to women entrepreneurs.

Some activities are also addressing governance. A good example is provided by Kazakhstan, where the OSCE supports the formulation of a national environment plan.

It was underlined that OSCE activities are somehow constrained by the domestic political conditions, and weak civil society.

The respective roles of the OCEEA and the missions:

The Secretariat could play a bigger role identifying priorities, providing direct inputs to local activities and facilitating contacts with other IOs. Mission will channel all possible information to their counterpart at OCEEA.

Future activities:

Taking into account the situation in the region and in neighbouring countries, much importance should be given to:

- (a) The impact of border controls on economic, business, trade and the movement of people, as indicated during the special session of the 9<sup>th</sup> Economic Forum;

(b) Water management, especially in the countries that are the most affected by the recent drought. In that respect, the importance of regional co-operation was stressed;

(c) The decision of Kirgizstan to price water should also be analysed in order to assess how it could contribute 1) to avoid regional tensions and 2) to enhance an improvement of water management.

(d) The economic aspects of terrorism and anti-terrorism measures were discussed. Poverty and poor governance could be seen as factors that undermine the legitimacy of the liberal transition and governments. As a result, there might be growing oppositions becoming more assertive and violent. Ultimate, some movements may opt for terrorism. A better understanding of the economic and social roots of extremism is required in the whole OSCE area.

(e) Measures to counter negative political tendencies and threats should relate to:

- 1) improving the quality of governance in the region, at all levels;
- 2) reducing poverty and inequalities;
- 3) fighting the trafficking of drugs and human beings;
- 4) combating money laundering;
- 5) strengthening civil society and democracy;
- 6) supporting human rights and justice.

### **Follow-up to regional meetings and discussion on the role of field officers in preparation of the Economic Forum.**

The OCEEA reported on the discussions held in the regional meetings. There was general agreement that these regional meetings are of utmost importance for exchanging ideas, experiences, best practices, and co-ordinating activities. There was a clear request to hold regional meetings at least twice a year. It was decided that together with the training seminar, de facto institutionalised after this second edition, other regional meetings would take place in coincidence with the preparatory seminars.



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

**The Secretariat**

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

**Vienna, 16 September 2001**

**Annex 1**

**Programme**

**Training Seminar for Economic and Environmental Officers**

**16 – 19 September 2001, Sinaia, Romania**

**Sunday, 16 September 2001**

09.00 Working Breakfast

10.00 **Welcome remarks by Romanian Chair and the OCEEA**

Mr. Daniel Daianu

Mr Marc Baltes

10.15 **The Economic and Environmental Dimension within the OSCE.**

Chairmanship & OCEEA Staff

11.00 Coffee Break

11.15 **Follow-up to the 9<sup>th</sup> Economic Forum**

Chairmanship & OCEEA Staff

12.30 Lunch Break

14.00 **International Water Conventions** Mr Daniel Linotte, Chair

Mr. Branko Bosnjakovic, Regional Adviser on  
Environment , UNECE

Ms Michaela Popovici, ICPDR

15.45 Coffee Break

16.00 **The Aarhus Convention**

Mr. Daniel Linotte , Chair

Mr. Branko Bosnjakovic, Regional Adviser on  
Environment , UNECE

Mr Toni Popovski , Executive Director, REC

19.00 Reception hosted by the Romanian MFA

## **Monday, 17 September 2001**

- 09.00 **Best Practices and Enhancing Co-operation with IO's, NGO's, and the Business Community**  
Ms. Helen Santiago Fink, Chair  
Ms. Virginia Gheorghiu, TOFAN GROUP, Romania,  
Mr Toni Popovski , Executive Director, REC  
Mr. Keith Sangway, European Commission, DGExternal  
Relations, OSCE and Council of Europe Unit
- 10.45 Coffee Break
- 11.15 **Meeting with Partner Organizations on the Preparatory Seminars to the Tenth Economic Forum "Cooperation for the sustainable use and the protection of quality of water in the context of the OSCE" and related issues.**  
Mr. Marc Baltes, Chair
- 13.00 Lunch Break
- 14.30 **SME's**  
Ms. Helen Santiago Fink, Chair  
Mr. Philipp Leclercq, Deputy Head of Office, EBRD  
Romania  
Mr. Ion Peleanu, Advisor, Ministry for Small and  
Medium Enterprises and Cooperation, Romania  
Ms. Ruxana Stan, UNDP, Resident Representative  
Bucharest  
Ms. Doina Visa, World Bank Romania
- 16.15 Coffee Break
- 16.45 **Project Management within the OSCE**  
Mr. Gianluca Rampolla, Chair  
open end. OSCE Staff

## **Tuesday, 18 September 2001**

- 09.00 **Regional Meetings in Breakout Groups** SEE, Caucasus/Eastern Europe and Central  
Asia
- 11.00 Coffee Break
- 11.15 **Follow-up to Regional Discussions (in large group)**  
Romania/CiO, Chair
- 13.00 Lunch Break
- 14.00 **The Economic Forum – Role of Field Officers**  
Mr. Gianluca Rampolla, Chair
- 15.00 Excursion to Bran/Bransov

**Wednesday, 19 September 2001**

10.00 Conclusion: exchange of views, information, lessons learned, critique, questions

Mr. Gianluca Rampolla, OSCE

Mr. Gabriel Leonte, Romania/CiO

13.00 End of Seminar

14.00 Return to Bucharest

**List of Participants**

Ms. Petra Andersson	Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje
Mr. Marc Baltés	Acting Co-ordinator of OSCE OCEEA
Mr. Daniel Daianu	National Coordinator for the Economic Forum, MFA, Romania
Mr. Omer Dincsoy	Acting Head of the Political Party Development Division of the Department of Democratisation, OSCE Mission in Kosovo
Mr. Alexandru Ene	Central Asia Expert, OSCE Department, MFA, Romania
Mr. Frank Evers	Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Office in Yerevan
Ms. Andrea Gredler	Assistant, OSCE, OCEEA
Mr. Gabriel Leonte	Economic Dimension Expert, OSCE Department, MFA, Romania
Mr. Riccardo Lepri	Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Centre in Ashgabad
Mr. Daniel Linotte	Senior Economic Adviser, OSCE OCEEA
Mr. Mykola Melenevsky	Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Centre in Bishkek/Field Office in Osh
Ms. Izabela Michalak	Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Mission to Tajikistan
Mr. Armands Pupols	Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Centre in Almaty
Mr. Gianluca Rampolla	Environmental Advisor, OSCE OCEEA
Mr. Jan Repa	OSCE/ODIHR Office in Montenegro
Ms. Helen Santiago Fink	Senior Economic Affairs Officer, OSCE OCEEA
Mr. Mike Smith	Economic and Environment Officer, OSCE Office in Baku
Mr. Douglas Tookey	Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Centre in Tashkent
Mr. Dusan Vasiljelic	Environmental Officer, OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Mr. Markku Visapaa	Economic and Environmental Officer, OSCE Centre in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Ms. Cordula Wohlmuther	Project Officer, OSCE Project Co-Ordinator in Ukraine

List of Speakers

Mr. Branko Bosnjakovic	Regional Advisor on Environment, UNECE
Mr. Daniel Daianu	National Coordinator for the Ninth Economic Forum, Romania
Ms. Virginia Gheorghiu	Tofan Group, Romania
Mr. Philippe Leclercq	Deputy Director, EBRD, Romania
Ms. Michaela Popovici	Technical Expert, ICPDR
Mr. Toni Popovski	Executive Director, REC
Mr. Keith Sangway	European Commission - DG for External Relations
Ms. Ruxana Stan	Head of Sustainable Livelihood, UNDP Romania
Ms. Doina Visa	Private Sector Development Specialist, World Bank, Romania

**List of documents****1. OSCE Official Documents**

Implementing Recommendations of the Ninth OSCE Economic Forum, SEC.GAL/117/01, 16 July 2001.

Decision No. 429, Place, Date and Overall Theme for the Tenth Meeting of the Economic Forum, PC.DEC/429, 19 July 2001.

International Seminar “Strengthening the OSCE’s Role in the Realm of Environment and Security” Operational Conclusions, Berlin, 3 - 4 July, 2001, Ecologic-Institute for International and European Environmental Policy.

**2. OSCE OCEEA Documents:**

First Preparatory Seminar for the Tenth OSCE Economic Forum on “Co-operation for the sustainable use and the protection of the quality of water”, draft proposal, OSCE OCEEA, 11 September 2001

Proposal for Organizing and Processing OSCE Project Activities funded from Extra-budgetary Resources, OSCE OCEEA, June 2001

Southeast Europe Regional Meeting, Background and Agenda, OSCE OCEEA, 16 September 2001.

Caucasus/Eastern Europe Regional Meeting, Background and Agenda, OSCE OCEEA, 16 September 2001.

Central Asia Regional Group, Background and Agenda, OSCE OCEEA, 16 September 2001.

Proposal for Programmatic Co-operation between Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI) and the OCEEA, OSCE OCEEA, 15 June 2001.

Governance Program, MIFI, Mission to OSCE Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Summary of OSCE Mission Activity within or related to the Economic Dimension, Southeast Europe, OSCE OCEEA, 18 July 2001.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Times of Transformation Processes and Globalization: Strategies of the OSCE in Forsterin SMES, OSCE OCEEA, 23 March 2001.



### **3. The Economic Challenges of Transition.**

Marko Skreb, “Emerging market and transition face special challenges in globalized economy”, summary of the 7<sup>th</sup> Dubrovnik Economic Conference, 28-29 June 2001, in *IMF Survey*, 30 July 2001, pp. 14-16.

### **4. General Documents on the Causes of Wars and Conflicts**

Alexander Carius and Kerstin Imbush, “Environment and Security in International Politics – An Introduction”, in Alexander Carius and Kurt M. Lietzman (Editors), *Environmental Changes and Security – A European Perspective*, Springer, 1999, pp. 7-30.

Paul Collier and Anker Hoeffler, “On Economic Causes of Civil War”, *Oxford Economic Papers* 50 (1998), pp. 563-573.

Anne H. Ehrlich, Peter Gleick and Ken Conca, “Resources and Environmental Degradation as Sources of Conflict”, draft background paper presented at the 50<sup>th</sup> Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: “Eliminating the Causes of War”, Queens’ College, Cambridge, UK, 3-8 August 2000.

Moris Miller, ‘Poverty as a Cause of Wars’, draft background paper presented at the 50<sup>th</sup> Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: “Eliminating the Causes of War”, Queen’s College, Cambridge, UK, 3-8 August 2000.

Alexander Nikitin, “Political and Economic Causes of War”, draft background paper presented at the 50<sup>th</sup> Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: “Eliminating the Causes of War”, Queen’s College, Cambridge, UK, 3-8 August 2000.

Sandra L. Postel and Aaron T. Wolf, “Dehydrating Conflict”, *Foreign Policy*, September/October 2001, pp. 60-67.

### **5. International Rules and Conventions on Water**

“The Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers”, adopted by the International Law Association, 1967.

“Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes”, UNECE Water Convention, 17 March 1992.

“Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses”, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, 8 July 1997.

## **6. Environment Issues and Civil Society**

The Aarhus Convention (UNECE Convention), 25 June 1998.

Water – Source of Life of Conflict?, Discussion Paper on “The Euphrate-Tigris Basin & Turkey’s Position vis-à-vis UN Convention of 1997”, Omer Dincsoy, OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK), 16 September 2001. The view expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect any OSCE official position.

The Issue of Depleted Uranium in Kosovo, Memorandum on depleted Uranium (DU) Health Hazards. NATO-KFOR ad hoc Committee on DU”, 2001. The view expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect any OSCE official position.

University of Bristol & UNEP Final Report on DU in Kosovo: FAQs. NATO-KFOR ad hoc Committee on DU”, 2001. The view expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect any OSCE official position.