

**HUMAN DIMENSION SESSIONS
OF THE 2010 REVIEW CONFERENCE**

**30 SEPTEMBER - 8 OCTOBER 2010, WARSAW, POLAND;
26 - 28 NOVEMBER 2010, ASTANA, KAZAKHSTAN**

ANNOTATED AGENDA

ASTANA PART ONLY

FRIDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

15:00-18:00 WORKING SESSION 4

This Session will include a formal opening a representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office and a high representative of the host country.

Freedom of media (continuation)

The development of electronic media and its implications for media freedom and pluralism, including the digital switchover in broadcasting and free flow of information on the Internet

This session will discuss the main developments related to new media, such as media freedom implications of the digital switchover in broadcasting, media pluralism and Internet.

It will also reiterate previous commitments in the field, such as PC Decision No. 633, endorsed by MC Decision No. 12/04 of 7 December 2004, saying that participating States should take action to ensure that the Internet remains an open and public forum for freedom of opinion and expression.

The session will address how new technologies demand new approaches to safeguarding existing OSCE commitments on media freedom. It will address the governments' handling of challenges posed by new technologies.

The discussion will also discuss the upcoming comprehensive matrix on Internet legislation that the FOM Office is currently working on. This matrix will include an overview of legal provisions related to freedom of the media on the Internet, the free flow of information and media pluralism on the Internet in the OSCE region. The study is expected to be finalized in January 2011. The preliminary findings will be outlined to the participants of the HDIM.

The session will introduce the updated guide to the digital switchover, commissioned by the FOM Office. The guide, so far available in English and Russian electronically, offers a step-by-step guide to participating States when dealing with the challenges of

the digital switchover and its media freedom implications. The document is available on the website of the FOM Office and will be published as a booklet in the coming months.

Also, this session will discuss experiences in the development of self regulation mechanisms for the media, emphasizing its role as an additional guarantee for freedom and effectiveness of the media, highlighting specific aspects such as the role of ethical codes, principles, norms and other mechanisms having an impact on the responsibility of representatives of the media.

Questions that could be addressed:

- What is the situation regarding freedom of new media in the OSCE region, such as digital broadcasting and Internet?
- What measures can be provided by the relevant players, i.e., governments of participating States, international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, journalists' associations and media organizations to support the development and independence of new media, such as digital broadcasting and Internet?
- How could the role of the civil society be increased to more strongly advocate media freedom ?
- How to better implement existing OSCE commitments on media freedom?
- How to ensure that commitments are interpreted in the same way by participating States?
- How to protect privacy, personal data and the ownership of intellectual property? How legal frameworks should be designed in a manner that furthers freedom and should not go beyond what is necessary in a democratic society?

SATURDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

10:00-13:00 WORKING SESSION 5

Intolerance against Migrants (continuation)

The second session on intolerance against migrants will focus on forward-looking approaches with regards to education. Focus will be placed on the implementation of commitments and the exchange of information on best practices, achievements, lessons learnt, obstacles encountered and solutions to overcome them;

Education to prepare young people to live in increasingly pluralistic societies can be fundamental in terms of promoting mutual respect and understanding and countering intolerance against migrants. Efforts to foster an appreciation for the positive contribution of cultural and religious diversity to society, such as awareness-raising campaigns, intercultural educational initiatives and inter-religious dialogue, play a key role in maintaining social cohesion and mutual understanding. Education systems have a responsibility to address specific national or local manifestations of discrimination and intolerance – whether historical or current – and to combat prejudice and negative stereotypes. Formal curricula, textbooks and supplementary

materials, extra-curricular activities, the school environment itself, and teacher-training programmes are all crucial instruments in achieving positive results.

This session will highlight educational practices within participating States that are aimed at creating an appreciation for cultural and religious diversity. Ways to evaluate the effectiveness of educational programmes in changing attitudes, challenging stereotypes and prejudices and promoting intercultural dialogue and understanding will be discussed, as well as measures to share identified good practices throughout the OSCE area.

This session will also examine the progress made by participating States in implementing OSCE commitments to promote educational programmes for promoting tolerance and mutual understanding. This session aims to explore the importance of developing rights-based educational programmes that take into account the specific forms of intolerance against migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. Therefore the session will consider following issues:

Questions that could be addressed:

- How are participating States following up on implementation of OSCE Permanent Council Decisions Nos. 607 and 621 on *Tolerance and the Fight against Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination*, as well as the other related commitments established in Ministerial Council decisions between 2003 and 2009?
 - To what extent have OSCE participating States implemented educational programmes for combating racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance, including against Muslims, Christians and members of other religions? How can these programmes be implemented or adapted in order to combat intolerance against migrants?
 - What best practices have OSCE participating States developed to support the promotion of mutual respect and understanding through education? How can existing models and recommendations be effectively implemented, evaluated and assessed?
 - How can rights-based educational methodologies be developed that are gender sensitive and take into account the specific forms of intolerance that migrant women face?
 - How can develop human rights capacity-building initiatives be developed further to provide education and training for state practitioners (i.e., school teachers, civil servants, police personnel, social workers and immigration officers)?
 - How can state institutions and NGOs co-operate effectively on human rights education and education combating intolerance against migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers?
 - How can OSCE executive structures, including ODIHR, the Representative on Freedom of the Media, the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and OSCE field operations, as well as the Personal Representatives of the Chairperson-in-Office on Tolerance, provide support to OSCE participating States in implementing their commitments in the field of education with a view to promoting mutual understanding and respect for diversity.
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- How can co-operation with other intergovernmental organizations be made more effective?

15:00-18:00 WORKING SESSION 6

Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, with a Particular Focus on Trafficking in Children (continuation)

The fundamental importance of comprehensive child protection and social welfare systems for the prevention of child trafficking and the protection of vulnerable and exploited children has been clearly acknowledged by international, national and local actors working with children. Studies and work throughout the OSCE regions, however, still show that in many countries comprehensive child protection systems - able to guarantee sustainable social solutions for vulnerable and exploited children and based on the best interest of the child - are not yet in place or not effective.

Many children, in particular those belonging to particularly vulnerable groups, such as migrant children, undocumented children, separated, unaccompanied and asylum seeking children, face difficulties in accessing existing child protection and social welfare systems. Equally, instances of such particularly vulnerable children leaving, being excluded or disappearing from care institutions and finding themselves in situations of trafficking have also been repeatedly reported (See for example Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), *Undocumented Children in Europe: Invisible Victims of Immigration Restrictions*, Brussels, 2008).

They often are deprived of their basic rights, such as to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life (See UN Convention on the Rights of the Child also referenced in the Final Report on the OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting "On Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children", Vienna, 18-19 October 2007). In fact, in particular undocumented minors who are being trafficked, are often punished and criminalized, detained or forcefully returned without best interest determination instead of being protected and assisted. This not only results in the denial of basic rights, but sometimes also leads to discrimination and to risks of further abuse and re-trafficking.

Furthermore, many vulnerable and exploited children do not trust local authorities, in particular law enforcement, or are not aware of the protective obligations these have towards them. In this context, States need to ensure that outreach to vulnerable children is improved and that all authorities who come in contact with children are adequately trained and able to provide child friendly services. In addition, the role of civil society actors in reaching out to vulnerable children and establishing a relationship of trust between the children and state service providers should be acknowledged and strengthened.

Questions that could be addressed:

- How do participating States ensure that their existing child protection mechanisms are able to provide effective assistance to all vulnerable and trafficked children, including those undocumented or in conflict with the law?
- Which targeted child protection and anti-trafficking measures have participating States put in place to reach out to particularly marginalized and vulnerable categories of children?
- How do States ensure that their laws and policies do not criminalise and punish but protect vulnerable and trafficked children regardless of immigration status?
- How are States addressing the issue of children being excluded or disappearing from care institutions and ending in situations of trafficking?
- Which procedures and guidelines have States put in place to ensure that decisions on the return of trafficked children are taken on the basis of and respect the best interests of the child?
- How do participating States involve civil society actors in the development and implementation of child trafficking policies and measures?

SUNDAY, 28 NOVEMBER

<p>10:00-13:00 Reinforced Plenary Session (formal closure of Review Conference)</p>
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Based on OSCE Permanent Council Decisions No. 952 on the agenda, organizational framework, timetable and other modalities of the 2010 Review Conference and No. 476 on the modalities for OSCE meetings on human dimension issues, the 2010 OSCE Review Conference will be concluded by a Plenary Session that is reinforced by the participation of senior officials of the participating States, OSCE ambassadors and the heads of the OSCE institutions. This plenary session will consider items 3 and 4 of the agenda of the Astana part of the Review Conference, namely (3) "Reports by the rapporteurs and the Chairperson's summary" and (4) "Formal closure of the entire Review Conference".

Therefore, apart from concluding the work of all three parts of the Review Conference (to be held in Warsaw, Vienna and Astana), this Plenary Session will also include presentation of the reports of rapporteurs on the working sessions "Forward looking discussion of the three topics specifically selected by PC.DEC/933" (i.e. six HDF sessions held in Warsaw and Astana).

The closing Reinforced Plenary Session will look at how direction can be given with regard to the effective follow-up on the discussions in the different working sessions and the recommendations that came out of these discussions, in light of further discussions in the Permanent Council on the results of the Review Conference and with regard to the preparations for the OSCE Summit in Astana on 1 and 2 December 2010.
