



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

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**Department for Conference Services**

## SIXTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM

Prague, 1-5 June 1998

### SUMMARY



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**151st Plenary Meeting**

PC Journal No. 151, Agenda item 5

**DECISION No. 215**

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

Taking into account paragraph (13) of the Chairman's Summary of the Fifth Meeting of the Economic Forum,

The Permanent Council decides that:

1. The Sixth Meeting of the Economic Forum will take place at the Czernin Palace, Prague, from 1 to 5 June 1998.
2. The overall theme of that meeting shall be "Security aspects of energy developments in the OSCE area".
3. Within the framework of the overall theme, the Economic Forum will concentrate on the following main subjects:
  - (a) Economic, legal and other settings;
  - (b) Infrastructure and investment;
  - (c) Environmental implications.
4. Moreover, taking into account its mandate as well as the useful experience of its preceding meeting, the Economic Forum will:
  - (a) Review the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension, devoting for this work two days, i.e. 4 and 5 June 1998;
  - (b) Adopt a tentative programme for economic dimension seminars to be held in 1998/99; and
  - (c) Review the seminars held under the economic dimension in 1997.
5. The participating States are encouraged to be represented at a high level by officials responsible for shaping international economic policy in the OSCE area, as well as to include representatives from the private sector in their delegations.
6. As in previous years, the format of the Economic Forum should foresee the active involvement of relevant international organizations and encourage open discussions.

7. The following international organizations are invited to participate in and contribute to the 1998 Economic Forum: Council of Europe, Energy Charter Secretariat, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Energy Agency, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Trade Organization.

8. The partners for co-operation (Japan and the Republic of Korea) and the Mediterranean partners for co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia) are invited to attend the meeting.

9. Upon request by a Delegation of an OSCE participating State, regional groupings may also be invited, as appropriate, to attend the Sixth Economic Forum.

10. Subject to the provisions contained in Chapter IV, paragraphs (15) and (16) of the Helsinki Document 1992, the representatives of non-governmental organizations having relevant experience in the area under discussion are free, after registering with the OSCE Secretariat, to attend and contribute to the meeting.

11. The Chairman of the Forum will present his/her summary conclusions from the discussions at the end of the meeting.

Annex to PC.DEC/215

#### Chairman's Statement

The Polish Chairmanship takes favourable note of the fact that the incoming Norwegian Chairmanship expressed its interest in the issue of the environment, which was discussed during preparations for the Sixth Meeting of the Economic Forum, as a prospective topic for the Seventh Meeting of the Forum.

AGENDA AND WORK PROGRAMME  
OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM  
PRAGUE, 1-5 JUNE 1998

I. Security Aspects of Energy Developments in the OSCE Area

1. Opening of the Sixth Economic Forum:
  - (a) Speech by a representative of the Chairman-in-Office
  - (b) Speech by a representative of the host country
2. Introductory keynote speeches:
  - (a) Institutions and policies for enhancing energy security in the OSCE area
  - (b) Security aspects of energy supply in the OSCE area: the role of infrastructure and investment
  - (c) Environmental implications of the energy developments in the OSCE area
3. General debate
4. Discussion by the Working Groups:
  - (a) Economic, legal and other settings
  - (b) Infrastructure and investment matters
  - (c) Environmental implications
5. Reports of the Working Groups
6. Plenary discussion

II. Review of the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension

7. Opening:
  - (a) Statement by a representative of the Chairman-in-Office
  - (b) Statement by a representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
8. Implementation of commitments on economic co-operation contained in relevant OSCE documents, including: development and diversification of economic relations, industrial co-operation, co-operation in specific areas, monetary and financial aspects

9. Regional, subregional and transfrontier co-operation; OSCE co-operation with relevant international organizations and institutions in the framework of the economic dimension; integration of the economic dimension into OSCE activities

10. Chairman's Summary of the Sixth Economic Forum

11. Closure of the Sixth Economic Forum

### WORK PROGRAMME

Working hours: 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.  
3 p.m. - 6 p.m.

	Monday 1 June	Tuesday 2 June	Wednesday 3 June	Thursday 4 June	Friday 5 June
Morning	PL (Items 1, 2, 3)	WG A (Item 4(a))  WG B (Item 4(b))	WG A (Item 4(a))  WG C (Item 4(c))	PL (Items 7, 8)	PL (Item 9) (10 -11.30 a.m.)  PL (Items 10, 11) (12 -1.30 p.m.)
Afternoon	PL (Item 3)	WG B (Item 4(b))  WG C (Item 4(c))	PL (Items 5, 6)	PL (Item 8)	

PL = Plenary meeting  
WG = Working Group

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY  
OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM

1. In accordance with Chapter VII of the 1992 Helsinki Decisions and pursuant to Decision No. 215 of the Permanent Council, the Sixth Meeting of the Economic Forum of the OSCE took place at the Czernin Palace in Prague from 1 to 5 June 1998. The participants in the Economic Forum were high-level representatives of participating States responsible for shaping international economic policy in the OSCE area. Several participating States included representatives of the private sector and non-governmental organizations in their delegations.

The partners for co-operation (Japan and the Republic of Korea) and the Mediterranean partners for co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia) were invited to attend and to make contributions to the meeting.

The following international organizations and regional groupings were invited to participate in and to make contributions to the 1998 Economic Forum: Council of Europe, Energy Charter Secretariat, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Energy Agency, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Trade Organization, Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Council of Baltic Sea States, Central European Initiative, Commonwealth of Independent States, Southeast European Cooperative Initiative. Their contributions to the preparatory work and during the meeting were highly appreciated.

2. The overall theme of the Sixth Economic Forum was "Security aspects of energy developments in the OSCE area".

The discussion focused on the following main subjects:

- (a) economic, legal and other settings;
- (b) infrastructure and investment;
- (c) environmental implications.

The relevance of the overall theme of the Forum was stressed by the participants, who found it to be especially well-chosen.

3. At the opening plenary, the representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, the President of the Polish Government's Centre for Strategic Studies, Minister Jerzy Kropiwnicki, and the representative of the host country, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, Mr. Pavel Telička, addressed the Economic Forum. Introductory keynote speeches were delivered by Mr. Dominique Ristori, from the

delegation of United Kingdom-European Union, Mr. Sergiu Celak, representing Romania, and Ms. Birthe Philip, from Denmark.

4. The participants reviewed the challenges and opportunities inherent in energy developments in the OSCE area. In this context they stressed the significance of the growing interdependence of the world economy and the progressive integration of global energy markets, as well as increased liberalization and competition among energy suppliers. Referring to the G8 Moscow Meeting, the participants stressed the increasing reliance on market forces to meet the expanding demand for reliable supplies. Views were expressed that liberalization is compatible with the obligations of public service. The role of the government relates primarily to the quality and security of adequate supplies, as well as standards for environmental protection.

5. OSCE countries share common interests in the energy sector, such as ensuring the security of energy supplies (including diversification of supplies and markets, free energy trade and transit), competitiveness and efficiency, together with reconciling energy developments with environmental obligations. Further progress in this domain will be crucial for future prosperity, peace, security and stability in the OSCE area and beyond.

6. The common interest basis could be broadened through intensive co-operation at the regional and sub-regional levels and through collaboration in individual projects. Regional approaches were recommended, particularly in addressing specific environmental concerns.

7. Increasing globalization of the world economy, and specifically in the energy sector, calls for the stepping up of international energy co-operation at all levels. It should lead to the growing convergence of energy policies in the OSCE area and beyond. Such co-operation can give rise to mutual benefits in the areas of trade, investment and technology transfer and consolidate confidence among partners.

8. Co-operation should also stimulate energy sector reforms, taking into account sound economic, financial and environmental criteria, such as diversification of energy supplies, the need for market-related energy prices, the promotion of energy efficiency and the use of new and renewable energy resources.

9. During discussions on security-related risks in the field of energy, the significance of nuclear safety was emphasized. It was agreed that international co-operation should aim at reaching the highest internationally recognized nuclear safety standards.

10. Due attention to the development of crisis measures, including the building up of oil stocks and the development of underground gas storage facilities, was also regarded as an essential contribution to energy security.

11. It was generally recognized that energy co-operation among producers and transit and consumer countries in the OSCE area, both at the regional and the bilateral level, has a great untapped potential and should be stepped up. In this context, the special role of international agreements in the energy field and of the activities of international organizations was stressed.

12. The view prevailed that implementation of the Energy Charter Treaty by all signatories would contribute to greater energy security in the OSCE region, by improving the investment climate, promoting the free flow of energy, and ensuring energy transit.

13. A proposal for developing an international convention on the security of pipeline infrastructure and transit was put forward. Concerns were also voiced that this might lead to the duplication of efforts, in particular with the European Energy Charter, and that the proposal would not be timely or efficient in addressing transit issues in the OSCE region.

14. It was acknowledged that the development and reinforcement of energy infrastructures, including energy networks, are a key element in improving energy security in the OSCE region. It was recognized that financing infrastructures, including energy networks, is primarily a task for the private sector. In this respect, co-operation among energy companies should be promoted. Governmental organizations and international financial institutions should also continue to play a useful role. With this aim in mind, public-private partnership would benefit the development of energy networks. For the development of such networks, initiatives at the regional and the sub-regional level should be further encouraged. Among such initiatives the following can be mentioned: the Balkan Energy Interconnection Task Force, the Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe (INOGATE), the Baltic Ring Electricity Co-operation (BALTREL) and the future Baltic Energy Task Force. Decisions on new energy network routes should be based on commercial considerations, and the construction of multiple routes is therefore logical and desirable.

15. Regulatory and market reform, including price flexibility and the removal of existing barriers to trade is essential for the operation of efficient energy systems and best suited to attracting needed capital investment. The participants underlined the key role of foreign direct investment in the energy sector. The participants noted that many OSCE governments seek to attract additional private investment in energy development and distribution while all the countries retain, to varying degrees, regulation in the public interest.

16. In the OSCE area, even greater attention should be paid to the environmental aspects of energy production and consumption. Environmental concerns have to be increasingly incorporated in energy policies *inter alia* through the promotion of energy efficiency and the use of new and renewable energy sources. The results already obtained in the field of energy and the environment clearly demonstrate that further progress in environmental protection is feasible. The Kyoto Protocol may open up new and promising channels of co-operation between economies in transition and developed market economies. In particular, the opportunities offered by the Kyoto Protocol were described as an insurance policy against the potentially devastating and irreversible impacts of global warming.

17. The use of nuclear energy should respect the highest internationally agreed standards relating to safety. The further development of international co-operation overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in conformity with the existing international agreements is of great importance.

18. Information about the Pan-European Conference of Ministers of the Environment to be held on 22-24 June in Aarhus, Denmark, was received with interest. The hope was expressed that the Conference will pay special attention to the security aspects of environment-related policies, *inter alia* improvements in energy efficiency.

19. The Rapporteur reports from the Working Groups and the report of the Rapporteur on the review of the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension are included in this summary.

20. The second part of the Economic Forum, devoted to a review of the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension, focused on taking stock of what has been achieved in relation to the OSCE commitments in this field, contained in particular in the Bonn Document, the Charter of Paris, and the Helsinki and Budapest Summit documents. Special emphasis was placed on developments after the 1996 OSCE Economic Dimension Implementation Review Meeting. A much-appreciated background document elaborated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe laid the ground for the discussion. The representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, the President of the Polish Government's Centre for Strategic Studies, Minister Jerzy Kropiwnicki, and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Mr. Yves Berthelot, addressed the meeting.

21. It was noted that all participating States have declared their commitment to market reforms; in some cases, the prospect of accession to the European Union, as well as membership or the prospect of membership in international organizations such as the World Trade Organization, have reinforced the economic policies of participating States and helped them to implement their commitments to market reforms.

22. There have been improvements as regards the rights to establish enterprises. The agreements between the European Union and countries with transition economies have opened up the economies of these countries to a considerable extent. It was noted, however, that there are still restrictions on the establishment of foreign enterprises.

23. The Schengen Agreement was identified as an important development with regard to freedom of movement. The view was expressed that the Schengen Agreement has the potential to considerably facilitate the travel of business people. It was also noted that practical difficulties and security considerations have a negative impact on the free movement of business people.

24. The access to markets has improved. However, different kinds of barriers to trade still exist, and work must continue to reduce and remove them.

25. The particular importance of creating a stable and transparent institutional framework for promoting industrial co-operation and investment was emphasized. The need to protect intellectual property rights was also stressed in this respect; it was noted that, while some progress in this field has been achieved, a lot still remains to be done.

26. It was noted that reform of the financial sector constitutes a major challenge faced by transition economies. The establishment of an appropriate banking system was considered essential for developing the domestic economy and promoting investment and trade.

27. The need to identify potential security risks stemming from economic, environmental and social factors was emphasized, as well as the benefits of market-oriented policies in addressing these risks; in particular, reference was made to such phenomena as the social consequences of transition processes, the vulnerability of certain sectors due to growing

globalization, the growing disparity, as economic growth proceeds, both within and among countries.

28. The need was stressed for closer co-operation between the OSCE and other international organizations in an effort to avoid duplication, maximize effectiveness and create new synergies. In particular, it was noted that the OSCE can give political impulses to appropriate international organizations, including United Nations bodies and the OECD, prompting them to address such issues as investment promotion and protection, assistance in developing appropriate financial systems and the harmonization of norms and standards for the entire OSCE region.

29. The importance of regional, subregional and transborder co-operation for promoting and facilitating economic co-operation and fostering good-neighbourly relations was stressed by number of delegations. The OSCE offers a useful forum for the exchange of information and experience between those arrangements as well as a source of inspiration for other regions. The role of a Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities in facilitating synergies between the OSCE and these regional organizations and initiatives was pointed out.

30. It was noted that certain economic and environmental problems could increase the probability of a potential conflict becoming a real one. The OSCE should be ready to respond rapidly and creatively to such risks as they emerge. In particular, OSCE field activities should be linked more closely to economic and environmental aspects of security, thus providing for early warning and creating opportunities for effective conflict prevention.

31. Work on a Document-Charter on European Security is creating an opportunity for thorough reflection on the economic dimension of security. The complexity of the economic and ecological aspects of conflict prevention should be reflected in this document. The OSCE's strong and weak points in this respect should be identified and its role vis-à-vis States and international organizations should be determined;

32. The OSCE's abilities for dealing with security-related economic, social and environmental issues have been strengthened by the establishment of the position of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities. In particular the Co-ordinator's potential role in assessing the potential security risks stemming from economic, social and environmental factors, and in ensuring the necessary interaction between the OSCE and international organizations and institutions active in the economic and environmental spheres, was underlined. It was also suggested that more regular contacts and exchanges between the OSCE Secretariat, in particular the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, and the business community, should be established.

#### Follow-up to the Economic Forum

33. It was noted that an Economic Forum seminar on "The role of stable and transparent economic legislation for economic and social transition" was held in Almaty on 22-24 October 1997 and that a joint OSCE/OECD Conference on "National and international approaches to improving integrity and transparency in government" will take place in Paris on 15-16 July 1998. A seminar on sub-regional environmental issues is expected to take place in Tashkent on 22-24 September 1998. However, these are only three out of a number

of seminars announced at the Fifth Meeting of the Economic Forum. There is a need for better planning of seminars.

34. It is foreseen that a follow-up seminar to the 1998 Economic Forum will take place in early 1999 under Norwegian auspices. The theme of this seminar would be "Regulatory frameworks in the field of energy". Such seminars should include adequate representation both of governments and of industry in order to ensure a result-oriented dialogue.

35. Some other possible themes for follow-up seminars were also suggested, including on "security aspects of the interrelationship between energy and the environment" to be considered at a seminar conducted jointly by the OSCE, UNIDO and other international organizations.

36. The views were expressed that a limited number of regional seminars should be organized to prepare for the 1999 Economic Forum. Special attention should be paid to promoting synergy with, and to avoiding a duplication of, events planned or organized within other international frameworks.

37. The idea of a seminar on the implementation of OSCE commitments in Central Asia was also raised.

38. There was general agreement that the next Economic Forum should take place in Prague on 25-28 May 1999. The overall theme of the Forum should be "Security aspects in the field of the environment". Within the overall theme, one of main subjects should be "Environment and energy".

WORKING GROUP A

Wednesday, 3 June 1998

Report of the Working Group Rapporteur

Agenda item 4(a): Economic, legal and other settings

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The starting point for the discussions were two keynote presentations.

Mr. Sorokin of the Energy Charter Secretariat explained the various benefits of the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT), which became effective in April 1998. The general purpose of the ECT is to establish open and non-discriminatory energy markets. It sets legally binding rules in the areas of investment, trade and transit. Furthermore, it provides mechanisms for the enforcement of rights and obligations under the ECT. The emphasis of the work now is on the completion of the Supplementary Treaty, dealing with new investments, and on implementation at the level of the signatory States.

Mr. Kowalski of the UN Economic Commission for Europe provided an analysis of the energy market. He pointed to the receding role of supply security concerns. He argued that market liberalization, because it promotes diversification of supply sources, is generally supportive to supply security. Generally there don't need to be concerns about current supply demand balances. However, there are a number of trends which might increase risks. Mentioned were:

- increasing import dependence
- reduced fuel diversity (dash for gas)
- concentration of fossil fuel production in the Middle East
- increased transit
- longer transport routes

The Russian Federation, as a major energy producer and exporter, highlighted some of its concerns and policies. It noted a number of threats, domestic and foreign, to its energy security – the latter to be seen as related both to supply and to demand. The Russian Federation was aiming to enhance its energy security by diversifying its markets. It recognized the need for open international competition, with multiple transport routes. Transit rights are essential but have to be respected by all parties. In addition, the Russian Federation explained its mechanisms for registering foreign investments. A more complete text was made available. The Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic provided information about their nuclear legislation and policies, and about the primary emphasis given to safety matters. The European Union explained the current status of its Internal Energy Market legislation, particularly dealing with electricity and gas. It offered to share its knowledge with other States. The subsequent discussions involved the above parties but also many others.

The discussion focused on some contradictory developments. The growing dependence on imported gas was cited as exacerbating security concerns. Although nuclear

power was recognized as not appropriate for every country, the apparent stop in many countries to the building of nuclear power plants was seen by some as less than logical in view of diversification and climate concerns. Low energy price levels were seen, on the whole, as detrimental to efficiency policies and therefore to supply security.

International treaties and national legislation can help to support the sound development of energy markets. Examples were given of situations where the ECT already played a productive role. The Russian delegation explained that their government was doing everything possible to ensure ECT ratification by the Duma. The US delegation explained the domestic constraints on signing ECT but expressed strong support for its principles and for co-operation in its implementation. In the end, however, governments can only improve general economic and legal conditions. Market parties remain responsible for the economic decisions related to production, trade and investment.

There was general support for the move to the further liberalization of energy markets. The advantages for energy prices, but also for the environment and supply security, are recognized. Still it was pointed out that a governmental role will remain necessary, e.g. for public service obligations. Moreover, liberalization and demonopolization do not of themselves require privatization. Due note was taken of the major progress on energy liberalization in countries in transition, despite their difficult economic situations.

One of the common elements was the recognized need for continued international energy policies, involving such bodies as the UN/ECE, Energy Charter Secretariat, IEA and the OSCE. The differences in responsibility and in membership may give added value to their co-operation. In particular, additional possibilities were seen for co-operation between the Energy Charter Secretariat and the OSCE. Co-operation might focus, for example, on a specific region. The Caspian Sea region was mentioned as being of particular interest. A possible follow-up to this Economic Forum could bring together the know-how of these organizations as applicable to Caspian energy issues.

Turkmenistan advanced a proposal for developing an international convention on the security of pipeline infrastructure and transit. It will follow up with a more detailed paper. The working group showed interest, but pointed to the danger of duplication, in particular with the Energy Charter, though recognizing that not all OSCE members are signatories of the ECT.

The group considered, and responded positively to, a possible concrete follow-up activity (a seminar), e.g. on energy diversification, on better co-operation between international organizations or, as stated above, on the Caspian region. An informal Permanent Council meeting could possibly be a means to advance this idea.

WORKING GROUP B

Wednesday, 3 June 1998

Report of the Working Group Rapporteur

Agenda item 4(b): Infrastructure and investment matters

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Organization of work in Working Group B

The work of Working Group B was organized in two phases.

In the first phase, three keynote speeches were presented and discussed, highlighting (a) the conditions for attracting investment in the energy sector, focusing on the experience of Norway; (b) developments in the liberalization of the electricity sector in Western Europe and in three transition countries (Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic); and (c) the global prospects for world energy markets and their implications for security, investment needs and the environment.

In the second phase, a series of delegations had the opportunity to present their statements, to explain the particularities of their situation and to take part in a general discussion.

Report on keynote speeches in Working Group B

1. Mr. Odd Haraldsen, Norway, explained the reasons for the success of his country in mobilizing substantial investment resources for the energy sector, namely a clearly defined energy policy (including safety and environmental aspects), dialogue between the State and industry, and proper conditions for offering a stable investment climate and gaining investor confidence (such as a predictable regulatory regime, adequate incentives and an efficient energy administration).

He also pointed out that these conditions also apply to investment in energy production and the related transit of oil and gas in and through third countries.

2. Mr. Evžen Kočenda, Czech Republic, referred to the privatization of the electricity sector in the United Kingdom, to the deregulation carried out in Norway and Sweden and to the directive adopted by the European Union on the rules for the internal market in electricity.

He focused on recent developments concerning related issues in a group of transition countries, stressing that demonopolization, the updating of electricity legislation and the bringing of low electricity prices for households more into line with costs have been implemented in Poland and Hungary but that further progress needs to be achieved in the Czech Republic.

3. Mr. Erich Unterwurzacher, International Energy Agency, presented estimates and perspectives on key global issues such as:

- (i) the supply and demand outlook for the world energy market for the period 1995-2020 (demand increasing by 66 per cent, with 95 per cent of additional demand from fossil fuels);
- (ii) the resulting investment needs in the upstream sector (including in the Russian Federation and Central Asia) and in the electricity and gas sectors, which would mainly be provided by the private sector;
- (iii) the links between energy investment and energy security (diversity, flexibility, ability to respond to energy crisis situations) and the importance of environmental aspects for energy policy (local, regional and global concerns and new policies for energy efficiency and renewables).

#### Summary report for Working Group B

A series of general considerations and common points emerged from the keynote speeches, from delegations' statements, and from explanations and comments made during the work of Working Group B.

There is already, and there will increasingly be in the future, a need in most countries to mobilize private sources of finance for investing in the energy sector, in order to maintain, upgrade and replace – at the end of its economic life – existing infrastructure and to cover additional demand.

Although the more developed OSCE countries are generally successful in attracting private sources of finance, the situation in the transition countries needs to be improved in this respect through the establishment of a predictable context and a favourable investment climate. Typical measures proposed are:

- (i) the clear definition of energy policy, of the organization of the sector and of the level of State intervention (including, where appropriate, the extent of privatization);
- (ii) the updating of legislation and of administrative procedures and efficient energy administration.

The introduction of competition in the energy sector, implemented already or in the process of being implemented in the European Union and in other OSCE countries, can contribute in several ways to security; it can reduce costs and improve competitiveness, it can be a motor for change and it can have a positive impact on the environment through the introduction of new and more energy-efficient technologies and equipment.

The liberalization of energy prices is considered to be a very important issue in the transition countries, being linked to the introduction of competition and the attracting of private investment. However, in the move towards energy price liberalization due consideration must be given to the progress achieved in the overall economy.

In the OSCE region, energy producing and transit countries are already co-operating and will be increasing their co-operation with energy importing countries in order to establish and develop the trans- and pan-European energy transmission systems required by increased demand and the evolution of the energy systems themselves (flexibility, multiplicity of sources and routes, more storage capacity, etc.)

Due consideration has to be given to environmental aspects which are taking on increasing importance at the local, regional and global level. In order to respect the Kyoto commitments, energy policies need to favour sustainable development, *inter alia* through the adoption of measures effectively promoting energy efficiency (for instance, co-generation) and favouring the use of renewable energies.

The use of nuclear energy should respect the highest internationally agreed standards relating to safety. The consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe are still strongly felt in Ukraine and in neighbouring Belarus. International support continues to be needed in order to remedy its consequences for health and society and for the electricity industry.

The work in Working Group B has demonstrated that a wide variety of situations is to be found in individual countries but that, at the same time, a series of common points has emerged. This “common interest” basis could be further broadened through intensive co-operation at the sub-regional level and collaboration on individual projects. Such sub-regional initiatives, involving States and the industry as appropriate, have already been launched for the Northern Europe and Baltic Sea zone, Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Black Sea zone and Central Asia, with support, *inter alia*, through European Union programmes.

WORKING GROUP C

Wednesday, 3 June, 1998

Report of the Working Group Rapporteur

Agenda item 4(c): Environmental implications

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The discussion in Working Group C was by all accounts very lively and thought-provoking. It was clear that we share many common concerns about the environmental implications of energy policy in the OSCE region. Indeed, when we talk about energy policy it is practically impossible to ignore environmental issues.

When it comes to energy and the environment, we are all “States in transition”. We are all aware that, as environmental considerations grow in importance in the OSCE region, we need to build an environmental dimension into our energy and investment strategies from the very beginning. There is an urgent need to find cost-effective ways of doing this – of making sure that environmental protection becomes a by-product of energy use.

The discussion, while covering much ground, focused around three topics: issues of global concern; specific challenges in the OSCE area, at both the national and the regional level; and how the OSCE can respond to energy-related environmental concerns in an operational capacity.

As regards the first topic, there was an intensive discussion about climate change and international co-operation in this connection.

Climate change is arguably the most serious and complex global environmental concern we now face. Both keynote speakers focused on the challenges posed by climate change and the need for international co-operation in tackling them. They examined the opportunities offered by the Kyoto Protocol, described as an insurance policy against the potentially devastating and irreversible impacts of global warming.

Both speakers commended the flexibility mechanisms agreed to in Kyoto, including multi-year compliance periods, emissions trading, joint implementation, the Clean Development Mechanism for attracting capital to greenhouse gas reducing projects in developing countries, and the possibility of using carbon-absorbing sinks – such as forests – to meet greenhouse gas targets.

Both joint implementation and emissions trading stimulated serious debate, and it is clear that their potential should not be underestimated. They provide an incentive for technology and capital transfer from Western countries to countries in transition. For many Western countries already applying high environmental standards, they can provide a cost-effective flexibility element in the fulfillment of continuously increasing environmental requirements. We heard concrete evidence during our discussion that joint implementation projects are extremely beneficial in many ways; such projects can at one and the same time improve the global environment, provide sustainable economic infrastructure, support

governments in attaining emissions targets and provide opportunities to the business community.

What was most evident from our group discussion was the need to focus on where we go from here – in the post-Kyoto stage.

For example, there is concern over ratification, and whether countries will meet their emissions reduction targets under the Protocol. There is also concern that key developing countries will not accept binding targets. However, this “waiting game” should not preclude countries from taking national initiatives that address rising emission levels. In effect, countries should begin to elaborate their own strategies for ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

Another current issue is the need for rules and procedures to ensure that emissions trading, joint implementation and the Clean Development Mechanism operate efficiently and smoothly. Right now, there seems to be general uncertainty about how these would work and when we can start using them. We need to clarify the language of the Kyoto Protocol and develop principles for these mechanisms that can be adopted after the Protocol enters into force.

The focus on climate change and emission levels led to another subject of global environmental concern – nuclear power and safety. In the interest of reducing emission levels, promoting energy efficiency and increasing supply diversity, many delegations pointed to nuclear power as an attractive energy option. However, we are all aware of the need to improve nuclear safety in the OSCE region. The increase in nuclear power production in some OSCE States points to the need for more work on improving safety conditions at existing power plants.

One of the most chilling reminders is Chernobyl. A significant part of Ukraine’s budget is still being taken up by addressing the disaster and its current problems. It was pointed out that the further development of international co-operation in overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster is extremely important. Governments are taking steps to make nuclear power plants more reliable, which we need to recognize and support.

As a second theme, the Working Group addressed some specific challenges in the OSCE area, both at the national and the regional level. This provided an interesting change in focus to the meeting, and demonstrated that the OSCE is well-suited for this sort of issue-oriented discussion. Specific environmental cases – the results of energy production, consumption, transport and development and also energy pricing – were raised.

Prompted by an in-depth presentation of the serious environmental problems in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits, delegations participated in an active discussion on regional environmental problems in the Black Sea and Mediterranean area. The question of the ecological impact of a planned pipeline route across the Black Sea was raised, as well as the implications of water pollution for the tourism industry. In the case of the Black Sea, it was pointed out that the littoral States alone cannot handle the current and impending problems, but will need to work within a larger international framework.

We can certainly think of other areas of concern that call out for a more comprehensive approach to regional problems. In Central Asia, special attention needs to be

paid to the Aral Sea area and the extensive mining and transportation of power resources across the entire region.

Finally, a common thread throughout our discussion was how the OSCE can appropriately address the concerns we raised.

In the OSCE context, the environment is important because it is not only a national issue, but also a regional and global concern. Consequently, one of the most important results of our dialogue was to highlight that regional approaches, involving a variety of actors, are essential in addressing specific environmental concerns and problems. In this way, we can build habits of co-operation and consultation regarding potentially divisive issues.

The environment is also important to the OSCE because of its direct link to security. The OSCE can give value-added by looking at energy-related environmental problems that are security risks. For example, are there security implications to global warming? Could pollution problems raise social tensions? There is a case to be made for the argument that simply by discussing common environmental security concerns one can reduce the potential for conflict. This is why it is important for the OSCE to address, and assess, specific environmental security problems. Indeed, many delegations see this as the way ahead.

Some speakers pointed out that this Working Group could play an important role as a bridge between this year's focus on energy and a possible theme for next year's Forum on the environment. A number of delegations proposed that, as a follow-up to this week's discussion, the OSCE hold special seminars or round tables over the next year focusing on the environmental implications of energy policy. Topics for these special meetings might include: the implementation of Kyoto commitments; improving energy efficiency; moving to alternative energy sources, such as combined heat and power; the role of governments, including support for R&D and for private sector companies; and how to encourage technical co-operation among OSCE States.

These seminars should be open-ended and inclusive, involving – for example – the private sector, the media and States outside the OSCE area.

The OSCE might also aim to maximize the work of other regional and sub-regional bodies. Other organizations are already tackling environmental problems in our area, and we should avoid duplicating work under way. It was also pointed out that a number of existing conventions pertaining to energy and the environment could be improved by the greater accession of OSCE States, as well as our Mediterranean partners.

These concrete proposals highlight the potential role of the OSCE in providing a forum for collectively addressing common energy-related environmental concerns. This Working Group could be seen as the beginning of that process.

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS  
IN THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Friday, 5 June 1998

Report of the Rapporteur

The second part of the Economic Forum was introduced by two keynote statements. The Chairman of the Sixth Meeting of the Economic Forum, the Polish Minister, Mr. Kropiwnicki, opened by stressing the interrelationships between economic and political reforms and their complex and often painful nature. He underlined the need for a pragmatic and future-oriented approach to the implementation review and raised a number of issues: identifying which commitments contained in the Bonn Document and other OSCE documents are most relevant; identifying the main obstacles to and new fields for economic co-operation in the OSCE region; identifying new security risks and possible collective responses to such risks; improving our understanding of the economic aspects of security and the role of the OSCE and of other international organizations and institutions; integrating the results of the Economic Forum into the mainstream activities of the OSCE and specific instructions to the OSCE Secretariat and the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities. All these issues are relevant from the point of view of the *raison d'être* of the OSCE, which is to prevent conflicts and contribute to a peaceful, secure, stable and prosperous Europe; they should be addressed in the context of the Document-Charter on European Security. The report prepared for the Meeting by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) was welcomed as a stimulating contribution to the debate.

The Executive Secretary of UN/ECE, Mr. Berthelot, recognizing the political role played by the Bonn Document, focused on two main issues. The extreme diversity of economic situations in the participating States is due to a combination of three factors: the legitimacy of institutions and political leaders based on social consensus, respect for the rule of law, and the creation and distribution of wealth. On the other hand, the trend towards globalization has the effect that all countries are in a sense in a process of transition; for the transition countries, however, this comes on top of the adjustment requirements linked with market reforms. Some countries in Central and Eastern Europe seem to have been less vulnerable than those in South East Asia; this might be due to the fact that foreign capital has been invested in the former on a long-term basis. Against the background of experience with the reform process, and with a view to the elaboration of a Document-Charter on European Security, we need an integrated vision addressing the interrelationships between economic, security, social, institutional and political factors and not just the economic dimension in isolation; the OSCE seems to be best placed to undertake the necessary exercise.

A number of statements and interventions dealt with the transition towards a market economy, referring to progress in individual countries which shared their experiences with other participating States, making comparisons between reform countries in respect of various economic policy fields and drawing more general lessons from the experience gained. Overall, macroeconomic stabilization (price liberalization, inflation control) seems to have made considerable progress, while structural reforms (legal reform and enforcement, deregulation, privatization, tax systems, fiscal adjustments) still have some way to go. Generally, economic co-operation has considerably increased in the OSCE region since 1990; economic growth has picked up where reforms are well advanced and where the legal and

regulatory framework has been stable and transparent; the difficulties and social costs of reforms have been widely underestimated; foreign direct investment and privatization remain politically difficult issues, but they are often the only channels for investment; fiscal prudence and long-term (as opposed to short-term) foreign capital will help in coping with the fragility of the financial system. International assistance to the reform process was considered essential for the implementation of OSCE commitments by participating States.

A number of delegations expressed the view that the social dimension should not be neglected; the market is the most efficient mechanism for increasing welfare, but it cannot satisfy basic human needs; on the other hand, expenditures on health services, education and training, and housing are very important for the sustainability of reforms and for good economic performance. European experience with developing social market economies could prove beneficial. In this context, the importance of respect for human rights as an essential condition for the development of private initiative and investment in human capital, not least in science and technology, was emphasized.

Several delegations referred in their interventions to the implementation of commitments contained in the Bonn Document, concentrating mostly on problems and difficulties encountered. All delegations welcomed the background report prepared by UN/ECE. With respect to international trade in goods, technical barriers relating to norms and standards were mentioned and the issue of anti-dumping measures repeatedly raised. The importance of the protection of property rights, especially intellectual property rights, for international investment and industrial co-operation was stressed. The effects of the Schengen Agreement on the freedom of movement of business people were examined critically; practical difficulties may reduce the overall positive impact, while security considerations have also to be taken into account.

Many delegations spoke about the importance for their countries of accession to and/or prospective membership in international organizations and institutions as a means of integration into the European and world economic system and as a catalyst for reforms. In particular, accession to the European Union is for many participating States a strategic objective of primary importance; for others, bilateral agreements with the EU constitute a solid basis for relations with an important economic partner; for many countries, membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO) is a crucial step towards integration into the world economy. One delegation wondered whether membership in NATO would not have a greater impact on reforms and the inflow of foreign capital than economic and legal factors.

Many statements and interventions touched upon the OSCE's role and activities in the economic dimension. Implementation reviews at reasonable time intervals are considered by most delegations to be a useful exercise. While the Bonn Document has played a major political role and will continue to be the basis for the market orientation of reforms in the OSCE region, experience and the emerging economic landscape will have to be taken into account in future work. It is believed that the elaboration of a Document-Charter on European Security constitutes the framework within which to take account of new realities. The Economic Forum could contribute useful elements to this work. The proposal of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly for a Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe and a draft Economic Charter were mentioned in this context. One delegation provided information about the creation of the European Business Congress, a non-governmental, non-profit organization established in Bonn in December 1997.

The importance of interaction between the OSCE, on one hand, and relevant international organizations and institutions, regional and subregional organizations and initiatives, and representatives of the private business sector, on the other, was emphasized. With respect to this interaction, and more generally, it is believed that the recent appointment of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, Mr. Price, will help to strengthen the capabilities of the OSCE in this field; one of his tasks could be to identify ongoing activities in other organizations with a view to promoting synergies.

A number of ideas were presented concerning follow-up activities to the Economic Forum. In addition to follow-up seminars, one delegation made a proposal regarding the classification of security risks stemming from economic and environmental factors, for purposes of early warning; another delegation suggested initiating co-operation between UN/ECE and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on regulatory reform and on investment promotion and protection; the harmonization of technical norms and standards was also mentioned as a possible field for further action within UN/ECE.

Regional, subregional and transfrontier co-operation was considered to be an important element in the building of a common security space in the OSCE region; the OSCE could serve as a useful forum for dialogue and the exchange of information, experience and best practices among participating States and/or relevant organizations and initiatives. Positive features of these initiatives include proximity to citizens and their concerns, the promotion of civil society, cross-border communications and co-operation among local authorities; they are further characterized by a flexible and pragmatic approach, openness and transparency in their work and their contribution to a Europe free of divisions. Several examples were mentioned of regional co-operation both among States and at the intra-State level, such as the Council of Baltic Sea States (CBSS), Central-European Initiative (CEI), Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), the Royaumont Process and Euro Regions. The importance of these initiatives is expected to increase with EU enlargement. Various forms of support are being provided by participating States bilaterally and through EU programmes. The Document-Charter on European Security, firmly based on the comprehensive concept, and incorporating the Platform for Co-operative Security, will be the framework for fully exploring the potential of the regional dimension.

The role of international organizations and institutions in the OSCE economic dimension was greatly appreciated; it was therefore considered important that these organizations be more actively involved in the preparation and proceedings of Economic Forum meetings and of future seminars. Close co-operation between the OSCE Secretariat and the Co-ordinator with UN/ECE should continue. Political impulses could lead to further analyses and conceptual work on the interrelationships between all security-relevant factors. Delegations agreed that the most appropriate means will have to be sought for promoting the integration of the economic dimension into OSCE activities.



**Log of Contributions to the Sixth Meeting of the Economic Forum  
Prague, 1-5 June 1998**

**Theme I: Security Aspects of Energy Developments in the OSCE Area**

Ref. No.	Date	Author	Title/Subject	Lang.
<b>I. Plenary sessions</b>				
EF.DEL/5/98	25.05.98	SECI	Statement on security aspects of energy developments in Southeast Europe	E
EF.DEL/8/98/ Rev.1	01.06.98	Denmark	Keynote speech by Ms. Birthe Philip – Security aspects of energy development in the OSCE area	E
EF.DEL/11/98	01.06.98	Council of Europe	Opening plenary – Statement by Mr. Lars Rise	E
EF.DEL/12/98	01.06.98	Romania	Keynote speech by Amb. Sergiu Celac – Security aspects of energy supply in the OSCE area: the role of infrastructure and investment	E
EF.DEL/16/98	01.06.98	Uzbekistan	Opening plenary – Statement by Mr. V. Norov	E/R
EF.DEL/17/98	01.06.98	European Commission	Keynote speech by Mr. Dominique Ristori – Institutions and policies for enhancing security in the OSCE area	E/F
EF.DEL/18/98	01.06.98	United Kingdom-EU	Opening plenary – Statement	E
EF.DEL/19/98	01.06.98	Polish Chairmanship	Opening plenary – Statement by Mr. Jerzy Kropiwnicki	E
EF.DEL/20/98	01.06.98	Ukraine	Opening plenary – Statement by Amb. A.A. Ozadovsky	E
EF.DEL/21/98	01.06.98	Netherlands	Opening plenary – Statement by Amb. J. Landman	E
EF.DEL/23/98/ Rev.1	01.06.98	Holy See	Opening plenary – Statement	I
EF.DEL/24/98	01.06.98	Council of Baltic Sea States	Opening plenary – Intervention	E
EF.DEL/25/98	01.06.98	Russian Federation	Opening plenary – Statement by Amb. O.N. Belous	E/R
EF.DEL/26/98	01.06.98	United States of America	Opening plenary – Statement	E
EF.DEL/29/98	01.06.98	Canada	Opening plenary – Statement	E
EF.DEL/30/98	01.06.98	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Opening plenary – written contribution	E
EF.DEL/34/98	02.06.98	Armenia	Opening plenary – Statement by Mr. S. Mkrтчian	E
EF.DEL/40/98	01.06.98	Norway	Opening plenary – Statement by Amb. Kai Eide	E
EF.DEL/48/98	03.06.98	European Business Congress	Closing plenary – Review of the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension, Statement by Mrs. N. Doni	E
EF.DEL/49/98	03.06.98	Russian Federation	Closing plenary – Statement by	E/R

Ref. No.	Date	Author	Title/Subject	Lang.
			Amb. Belous	
<b>II. Working Group A – Economic, legal and other settings</b>				
EF.DEL/2/98	20.05.98	UN/ECE	Keynote speech – The role of restructuring, liberalization and privatization in enhancing energy security in the ECE/OSCE region	E
EF.DEL/4/98	26.05.98	Energy Charter Secretariat	Keynote speech – Security aspects of energy development in the OSCE area: the Energy Charter’s Contribution	E
EF.DEL/42/98	03.06.98	Czech Republic	Statement on legal and regulatory framework in the area of the use of nuclear energy in the Czech Republic	E
EF.DEL/50/98	03.06.98	Turkmenistan	Statement on economic, legal and other settings	E
<b>III. Working Group B – Infrastructure and investment matters</b>				
EF.DEL/7/98	27.05.98	Czech Republic	Keynote speech by Mr. Evzen Kocenda – Liberalization and de-monopolization in the energy sector in selected OSCE countries and its impact on infrastructure and investment	E
EF.DEL/10/98	28.05.98	IEA	Keynote speech by Mr. Erich Unterwurzacher – Energy investment: the fuel for sustainable economic growth	E
EF.DEL/32/98	02.06.98	Norway	Keynote speech by Mr. Odd S. Haraldsen – Infrastructure and investment matters	E
EF.DEL/33/98	02.06.98	Egypt	Statement on strategy of petroleum production in Egypt	E
EF.DEL/41/98	03.06.98	Czech Republic	Energy investment – Czechpol Energy	E
EF.DEL/71/98	05.06.98	Czech Republic	Intervention by Lubomír Nováček	E
<b>IV. Working Group C – Environmental implications</b>				
EF.DEL/6/98	26.05.98	IVO Group	Keynote speech by Mr. Heikki Nüninen – Emissions trading and joint implementation: new instruments for increased co-operation	E
EF.DEL/9/98	28.05.98	USA	Keynote speech by Mr. John Brodman – Responding to global climate change: energy policy challenges and opportunities	E
EF.DEL/28/98	01.06.98	Turkey	The Turkish straits – potential scene of environmental disaster	E
EF.DEL/28/98/ Add.1	03.06.98	Turkey	Presentation on environmental implications, Bosphorus – Dardanelles	E
EF.DEL/35/98	02.06.98	Hungary	International safety reviews at Paks nuclear power plant	E
EF.DEL/44/98	03.06.98	Egypt	Challenges and opportunities, marginal oil fields and legislation, by S.E. Shaheen	E
EF.DEL/45/98	03.06.98	Austria	Austrian nuclear power policy	E
EF.DEL/46/98	03.06.98	Austria	International co-operation on sustainable energy	E
EF.DEL/47/98	03.06.98	Austria	Programme outline of the expert meeting on renewable energy, Vienna,	E

Ref. No.	Date	Author	Title/Subject	Lang.
			15-17 June 1998	
EF.DEL/54/98	03.06.98	Malta	Statement on environmental implications	E
EF.DEL/56/98	03.06.98	Slovak Republic	Safety aspects of using nuclear energy in the Slovak Republic	E
EF.DEL/85/98	10.06.98	Czech Republic	Security aspects and environmental implication of the energy policy	E
<b>V. Other relevant documents</b>				
EF.DEL/1/98	11.05.98	Canada	Food-for-thought paper on security aspects of energy developments in the OSCE area	E
EF.DEL/13/98	01.06.98	Romania	A pivotal country along the Europe to Asia business route	E
EF.DEL/14/98	01.06.98	Romania	Address by the Romanian Prime Minister at the CERA Conference, Istanbul, 25-27 May 1998	E
EF.DEL/15/98	01.06.98	Romania	Romanian liquefied petroleum gas import project	E
EF.DEL/22/98	01.06.98	Turkey	An emerging actor in the field of energy	E
EF.DEL/27/98	01.06.98	SECI	Activity Report 1997	E
EF.DEL/36/98	02.06.98	Denmark	Information on the 4th Ministerial Conference, Environment for Europe, Aarhus, Denmark, 23-25 June 1998	E
EF.DEL/37/98	02.06.98	Denmark	Information on the Aarhus Conference, by the Ministry of Environment and Energy	E
EF.DEL/38/98	02.06.98	Denmark	Press release concerning the Aarhus Conference – no quick fixes for Europe's environment	E
EF.DEL/39/98	02.06.98	Latvia	Security aspects of energy supply	E
EF.DEL/43/98	03.06.98	Egypt	Associated gas management in the Gulf of Suez: maximizing profitability and conserving the environmental quality, by S.E. Shaheen	E



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**Theme II: Review of the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension**

Ref. No.	Date	Author	Title/Subject	Lang.
<b>I. Plenary sessions</b>				
EF.DEL/3/98	19.05.98	UN/ECE	Report on the implementation of economic dimension commitments contained in the Bonn Document	E
EF.DEL/31/98	01.06.98	European Commission	Statement in working session I	E
EF.DEL/55/98	04.06.98	Russian Federation	Statement in working session I	E/R
EF.DEL/57/98	04.06.98	Liechtenstein	Statement in working session I on its relations with the Czech Republic	G
EF.DEL/59/98	04.06.98	Belarus	Statement in working session II	E/R
EF.DEL/60/98	04.06.98	Uzbekistan	Statement in working session II	R
EF.DEL/61/98/ Rev.1	05.06.98	Netherlands	Statement at the Sixth Meeting of the Economic Forum	E
EF.DEL/62/98	04.06.98	Georgia	Statement in working session I by Deputy MFA, Mr. Shota Dogonadze	E
EF.DEL/63/98	04.06.98	Switzerland	Development and diversification of economic relations	G
EF.DEL/64/98	04.06.98	Switzerland	Implementation of economic dimension commitments, chapter B	G
EF.DEL/65/98	04.06.98	Switzerland	Implementation of economic dimension commitments, chapter C	G
EF.DEL/66/98	04.06.98	Polish Chairmanship	Statement in working session I by the Chairman	E
EF.DEL/67/98	04.06.98	European Commission	Statement in working session I on EU enlargement	E
EF.DEL/68/98	04.06.98	European Commission	Statement in working session II on science and technology	E
EF.DEL/69/98	04.06.98	United States of America	Statement in working session I by Deputy Assistant Secretary, Ronald D. Asmus	E
EF.DEL/70/98	04.06.98	European Commission	Statement in working session I	E
EF.DEL/72/98	05.06.98	Holy See	Intervention at the Sixth Economic Forum	E
EF.DEL/73/98	05.06.98	Turkey	Statement to the Sixth Economic Forum	E
EF.DEL/74/98	05.06.98	Hungary	Statement on regional, subregional and transfrontier co-operation	E
EF.DEL/75/98	05.06.98	Turkey	Statement to the Sixth Economic Forum	E
EF.DEL/76/98	05.06.98	Romania	Statement on regional, subregional and cross-border co-operation	F
EF.DEL/77/98	05.06.98	Denmark	Statement on subregional co-operation in the Economic Dimension	E
EF.DEL/78/98	05.06.98	European Commission	Statement in working session III on regional co-operation	E

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Title/Subject</b>	<b>Lang.</b>
EF.DEL/79/98	05.06.98	Poland	Statement to the Sixth Economic Forum	E
EF.DEL/80/98	05.06.98	Uzbekistan	Statement to the Sixth Economic Forum	R
EF.DEL/81/98	05.06.98	United States of America	Statement in working session III	E
EF.DEL/83/98	05.06.98	Poland	Statement in working session III on regional co-operation	E