



Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

**IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES**

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

Warsaw, 17-27 October 2000

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I. INTRODUCTION

The OSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues took place on 17-27 October 2000 in Warsaw. The Meeting was organized by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

The Meeting was the fifth of its kind. It reviewed implementation of the full range of OSCE human dimension commitments in all 55 OSCE participating States.

The Meeting was not mandated to produce any negotiated texts, but a summary report prepared by the rapporteurs of the working sessions was presented in the final plenary meeting.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Organized in line with the modalities for human dimension meetings adopted in July 1998, the Meeting's 13 working sessions covered the whole range of issues relating to the human dimension of the OSCE. Two issues – the problem of trafficking in human beings and the situation of children in armed conflicts – featured on the agenda for the first time. In addition, a morning session was entirely devoted to gender issues, including equality of opportunity for women and men. In line with the 1998 modalities, NGOs were given equal access to the speakers' list.

The Implementation Meeting gathered 598 participants, including 200 participants from 144 NGOs. Every OSCE field operation was represented at one point or another during the Meeting.

The opening plenary of the Meeting was addressed by the Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council and Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office, Ambassador Jutta Stefan-Bastl, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jerzy Kranz, as well as the Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Ambassador Gérard Stoudmann, the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Mr. Max Van der Stoep, and the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Mr. Freimut Duve. In addition, the closing plenary was addressed by the Council of the Baltic Sea States Commissioner on Democratic Development, Helle Degn.

In the 25th anniversary year of the Helsinki Final Act, speakers in the opening plenary concentrated on taking stock of where the OSCE stands in promoting human rights and democracy, and sharing ideas on how to further improve the assistance provided by the OSCE to governments and civil society. "During the last years, unsolved minority questions and a virulent nationalism in a number of OSCE countries led to the emergence of conflicts where civilians have increasingly become victims", said Ambassador Stefan-Bastl. "The security of the individual will have to become a more visible part of the OSCE's comprehensive concept of security." Describing the tremendous increase in OSCE activities in the field of democracy and human rights, Ambassador Stoudmann remarked: "We have to ensure that the OSCE remains an organization that is able to address human rights and democratization issues in an effective and non-bureaucratic way." He went on to emphasize that

human rights problems are not limited to countries of transition. "We will continue to look at human rights violations wherever and whenever they happen."

The delegations of participating States and NGOs made a wide range of recommendations on human dimension issues, derived frequently from detailed accounts of specific human rights violations in many OSCE participating States. Recommendations addressed the implementation of OSCE commitments in participating States, as well as relevant programmes for OSCE institutions. These suggestions are compiled in the combined Rapporteurs' report (see item VI, below). Participants also suggested issues that might be discussed in the 2001 Human Dimension Seminar and Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings (election observation, freedom of expression, religious freedom commitments, international humanitarian law, protection of human rights defenders, impunity for human rights violations, domestic violence, transparency in governance). Each working session featured a guest "introducer" who highlighted issues of special concern and topics meriting discussion.

The moderator of the working sessions, Ambassador Thomas Buchsbaum of Austria (in his capacity as representative of the Austrian OSCE Chairmanship), and several delegations and NGOs made suggestions concerning the practical modalities for future meetings (the statement by Ambassador Buchsbaum at the closing plenary session is included as item VII in this report). The current and incoming OSCE Chairmanships were urged to co-ordinate a consultation process to arrive at new modalities aimed at livelier and more productive debate, with the broadest possible participation by OSCE participating States' delegations, and taking account of the need to maintain the unique quality of broad and active NGO participation by enhancing the attractiveness of the meeting for NGOs.

A record number of side events profiled a broad range of human rights topics, and their outcomes were incorporated directly into the working sessions through the innovation of a report back by a presenter from each side meeting. The controversial issue of Roma refugees and asylum seekers was discussed in a day-long side meeting prior to being debated in the regular working session on Roma and Sinti issues. There were presentations on the work of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Third Committee, and the ODIHR's democratization programme. Campaign briefings were given by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Amnesty International and the NGO coalition for an International Criminal Court. Film screenings included a profile of Russian journalist Andrei Babitsky, winner of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Prize for Journalism and Democracy 2000, and a compelling BBC documentary on trafficking of women.

In addition to these open side events, the ODIHR Advisory Panel on Prevention of Torture and the contact group of the ODIHR Advisory Panel of Experts on Freedom of Religion or Belief convened in the margins of the Implementation Meeting.

A list of documents distributed during the Implementation Meeting is available from the ODIHR upon request.

III. INDICATIVE AGENDA

1. Opening Plenary

The plenary proceedings consisted of:

- (a) Opening statements, including a statement by a representative of the Chairperson-in-Office;
- (b) Report of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities;
- (c) Report of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media;
- (d) Report of the Director of ODIHR.

2. Review of the Implementation of Human Dimension commitments and the procedures for monitoring compliance with them.

A thorough dialogue on the implementation of human dimension commitments by participating States in the OSCE area, a consideration of ways and means of improving implementation, on the basis of the broadest possible information, in particular from OSCE bodies and institutions as well as a review of the procedures and mechanisms for monitoring and enhancing compliance with particular commitments. The discussion was structured in the following order:

(a) Sessions 1-2

Democratic institutions, including:

- Free and fair elections
- Democracy at the national, regional and local levels
- Citizenship and political rights
- Civic Education

Rule of law, including:

- Legislative transparency
- Independence of the judiciary
- Right to a fair trial

Exchange of information on the question of the abolition of capital punishment

(b) Session 3

Freedom of expression, free media and information

(c) Sessions 4-5

Rights of the Child/Children and Armed Conflict

Culture and education

Prevention of torture and other inhuman treatment or punishment

International humanitarian law

(d) Session 6

Role of NGOs, including:

- Contribution of NGOs to the Human Dimension
- Co-operation between relevant NGOs and OSCE institutions and instruments
- Strengthening dialogue between governments and NGOs
- Training, capacity building

Freedom of association and the right of peaceful assembly

(e) Sessions 7-8

Gender issues, including equality of opportunity for women and men

Tolerance and non-discrimination:

- prevention of aggressive nationalism and chauvinism
- Ethnic cleansing
- Racism
- Xenophobia
- Anti-Semitism

Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief

(f) Sessions 9-10

Roma and Sinti

National minorities

(g) Sessions 11-12

Freedom of movement

Migration, refugees and displaced persons

Migrant workers

Human contacts

Treatment of citizens of other participating States

Trafficking in Human Beings

(h) Session 13

Human Dimension in the work of OSCE field operations

Human Dimension mechanisms, procedures and seminars

Human Dimension issues at meetings of OSCE bodies

The functioning of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (election and democratization sections and their activities)

Ways of enhancing co-operation and co-ordination between OSCE institutions and field operations as well as between OSCE and other international organizations including improved dissemination of information on the Human Dimension

Any other issues

3. Closing Plenary
 - (a) Presentation by the rapporteurs;
 - (b) Concluding statements

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES

1. The Implementation Meeting began with a plenary session. Discussions in subsequent working sessions reviewed both the implementation of human dimension commitments and the procedures and mechanisms for monitoring and enhancing compliance with these commitments. The activities of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, and the Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues were addressed in the context of discussions on individual items relevant to their respective activities. In addition, one session was devoted to the procedures and mechanisms for monitoring and enhancing compliance with human dimension commitments. Although provision was made for two plenary meetings on the last day of the meeting, the business of the meeting was completed within the time allotted to the first closing plenary meeting

A moderator and two rapporteurs were appointed on the basis of proposals by the Chairperson-in-Office following appropriate consultations.

2. In recognition that broad attendance by representatives of all the participating States was essential, upon request, financial assistance was provided from the OSCE Voluntary Fund to foster the integration of recently admitted participating States.

Participating States were encouraged to endeavour to be represented at a high level, in particular at the closing plenary sessions, by those responsible for shaping their policies regarding human dimension issues.

Heads of other international organizations and institutions having relevant experience in the human dimension field were invited to participate, in particular in the closing plenary sessions.

3. The High Commissioner on National Minorities, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media and the Director of the ODIHR were invited to participate in the meeting. They and/or their representatives took part in discussions on all individual items relevant to the activities of their respective institution/body in order to assist the participating States in reviewing, *inter alia*, the institutional aspects of the implementation of OSCE human dimension commitments.

Heads of OSCE Missions and field activities were invited to participate in the meeting. They and/or their representatives could contribute to any session of the meeting relevant to their activities.

4. All sessions were open to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The participation of NGOs in discussions was in conformity with the relevant OSCE decisions, and in particular the modalities for the OSCE meetings on human dimension issues.

In order to provide better opportunities for contacts among delegates and NGOs, no formal sessions were scheduled for the morning of 20 October and the afternoon of 26 October 2000.

5. In accordance with OSCE precedent and practice, all aspects of the human dimension were discussed during the Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues. The meeting aimed at enhancing co-operation to facilitate the implementation of human dimension commitments.

V. PARTICIPATION

The Meeting was attended by a total of 598 participants. From the OSCE participating States, 300 representatives of 52 States took part¹. Delegates of Japan and Korea, Partners for Co-operation, as well as of Algeria, Egypt, Israel and Tunisia, Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, were also present.

In addition, eight international institutions were represented: Council of Europe, Council of the Baltic Sea States, European Commission, European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, International Centre for Migration Policy Development, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Organization for Migration, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

At the Meeting, 200 representatives of 144 non-governmental organizations were present.

There were 50 participants from OSCE institutions and field operations. Nineteen OSCE field operations,² as well as the OSCE/ODIHR Office in Montenegro, sent representatives to the Meeting.

VI. RAPORTEURS' REPORT

The working sessions featured very wide-ranging discussions on many issues, with interventions from participating States, international organizations, OSCE institutions and NGOs. Interventions included detailed accounts of many specific human rights problems in many OSCE participating States. In developing and presenting their reports, the rapporteurs focused on the specific recommendations emerging from the

¹ The participation of delegations from recently admitted participating States was substantially facilitated by contributions from the OSCE Voluntary Fund, as well as voluntary contributions from the Governments of Austria, Switzerland and the United States of America.

² OSCE Liaison Office in Central Asia, OSCE Presence in Albania, OSCE Centre in Almaty, OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, OSCE Office in Baku, OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group in Belarus, OSCE Centre in Bishkek, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya, OSCE Mission to Croatia, OSCE Mission to Estonia, OSCE Mission to Georgia, OSCE Mission to Kosovo, OSCE Mission to Latvia, OSCE Mission to Moldova, OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje, OSCE Mission to Tajikistan, OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, and OSCE Office in Yerevan.

debate. These recommendations, however, were not formally adopted and therefore do not necessarily reflect the views of the OSCE.

The rapporteurs were Dr Liz Kane, Second Secretary/Political of the United Kingdom delegation to the OSCE (covering the afternoon working sessions), and Ms Lavinia Zlotea, Deputy Director of the OSCE Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania (covering the morning working sessions). The following is a consolidated report derived from the two separate reports presented in the closing plenary session.

Democratic institutions (including Free and Fair elections; Democracy at the national, regional and local levels; Citizenship and political rights; Civic Education)

Recommendations from the discussion:

- The ODIHR was applauded for its three-tiered approach to election monitoring. This flexible approach should continue.
- Participating States and the ODIHR should be careful to ensure that they do not confer legitimacy onto a government or the election process by monitoring elections where there is no possibility that the elections will meet OSCE standards.
- Electoral legislation can be used to redress the main causes of failure of democratic elections. The ODIHR can help advise participating States on electoral legislation but participating States are responsible for ensuring that the legislation is properly implemented.
- The ODIHR and several participating States suggested that election monitoring be the subject of one of the 2001 Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings or Seminars.

Rule of law (including Legislative transparency; Independence of the judiciary; Right to a fair trial)

Recommendations from the discussion:

- The OSCE should provide assistance with regard to judiciary reform and training for judges, prosecutors and police in the OSCE area especially in new democracies and states emerging from conflict.
- Participating States should investigate and punish any violation of the human rights of accused persons and detainees at any stage of the legal process.

Exchange of information on the question of the abolition of capital punishment

Recommendations from the discussion:

- The OSCE should continue to collect and monitor information concerning the abolition of the death penalty.
- Participating States should ratify international instruments providing for the abolition of the death penalty, such as the 2nd Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).

- Participating States should not impose capital punishment on persons who were below 18 years of age at the time of committing the offence for which they were convicted, or persons suffering from any form of mental disorder.
- As a first step to complete abolition, participating States should limit the scope of death penalty legislation and/or impose a moratorium on capital punishment.
- Participating States should make efforts to educate the public about the issue of capital punishment and the need for its abolition.

Freedom of expression, free media and information

Recommendations from the discussion:

- The OSCE Representative on the Freedom of the Media asked NGOs to pay more attention to the problem of structural censorship.
- NGOs appealed to the OSCE and its participating States to focus on developments in states not just during election times.
- Participating States and NGOs called for the repeal of insult laws and criminal defamation laws throughout the OSCE area. They recommended that a Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting be held on this issue in 2001.
- There was a debate on whether journalists in war zones should wear identifying insignia. More consideration is needed of the issue.

Rights of the Child / Children and Armed Conflict / Culture and education

Discussion in this session was dedicated in the first stage to the most sensitive issues affecting children, including those involved in armed conflicts. Participants noted that the emphasis put on the subject of children and armed conflict stands as proof of the multidimensional character of the issue of children. The following topics were addressed by participants:

- The necessity to consider the rights of the child, especially those involved in armed conflicts.
- Violent treatment against children by police forces.
- The respect of the rights of refugee children affected by armed conflicts in various regions of the OSCE area.
- That children, in general, represent one of the most vulnerable parts of society. In addition, there are groups, already marginalized, which deserve particular attention in times of peace and in armed conflict.

Recommendations from the discussion:

- The OSCE should protect vulnerable groups of children, and participating States have the main task of ratifying and implementing the relevant international legal instruments.
- Many participants recommended the establishment of an OSCE Co-ordinator on the Protection of Children, as well as the establishment of a "contact point" within ODIHR, similar to the one existing for Roma and Sinti issues.
- The OSCE participating States were also recommended to ratify urgently the international legal documents that set the minimum age of military recruitment at 18 years.

- The OSCE, in its actions, must be sure to address root causes which are at the origin of harm caused to children. One of these root causes is the access to weapons, in particular light weapons.
- The OSCE participating States were encouraged to adopt a document during the next OSCE Ministerial Council on combatting the concentration and distribution of light weapons.

No specific recommendations were made in respect of culture and education.

Prevention of torture and other inhuman treatment or punishment / International humanitarian law

Recommendations from the discussion:

- Participating States must ensure that there are structures and mechanisms in place, through their own domestic legislation, against torture and other forms of cruel and inhuman treatment.
- Independent national and international monitoring of detention centres and other institutions can help protect against torture.
- The ODIHR should help participating States introduce or refine their training for police forces and other law enforcement agencies.
- Amnesty International highlighted the problem of impunity. Participating States and NGOs recommended a Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting be held on this in 2001.
- The ODIHR was requested to encourage participating States to ratify Protocol No. 1 of the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture.
- There should be more follow up on the recommendations made at the 2000 Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on Human Rights and Inhuman Treatment or Punishment.
- The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly was encourage to mobilize parliamentary and public opinion against torture.
- The ODIHR should consider developing an Action Plan against torture which could be adopted by the Permanent Council.
- One NGO recommended that each participating State adopt a national strategy against torture.
- One NGO also recommended that every participating State establish a rehabilitation centre for the victims of torture.
- Participating States were urged to ratify the Convention against Torture.
- The ODIHR Advisory Panel on Prevention of Torture was invited to co-operate more with NGOs and international organizations.
- One NGO asked ODIHR and OSCE Missions to conduct regular prison visits to check whether torture was taking place.
- There were recommendations that legislation be codified for the inadmissibility in court of evidence obtained by torture.
- All allegations of torture should be investigated.
- Sir Nigel Rodley called on participating States who have not yet done so to each donate \$100,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture.
- The OSCE should pay more attention to the detention of asylum seekers and the use of administrative detention.

Role of NGOs (including Contribution of NGOs to the human dimension; Co-operation between relevant NGOs and OSCE institutions and instruments; Strengthening dialogue between governments and NGOs; Training, capacity building) / Freedom of association and the right of peaceful assembly

Speakers emphasized that the OSCE has responsibility for protecting NGOs' rights. It was noted that the involvement of OSCE missions with NGOs gives a boost to their standing in the eyes of local authorities.

Recommendations from the discussion:

- NGOs should be incorporated into all dimensions of the OSCE's work.
- There should be NGO liaison officers in all OSCE field missions.
- OSCE reports should be publicly available to allow NGOs to comment on their contents.
- The OSCE should monitor trials of human rights defenders. Local NGOs should also be trained in this task.
- A Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting in 2001 should be held on Human Rights Defenders. The UN Special Rapporteur should be invited to address the meeting.
- The current Chairperson-in-Office's practice of meeting NGOs on her visits was commended. This should become routine for all Chairpersons-in-Office.
- NGOs should be invited to address the Permanent Council, orally and in written form, on issues of importance to them.
- The OSCE should provide computers and internet training to NGOs.
- ODIHR should look into the question of registration of NGOs.

Gender issues, including equality of opportunity for women and men

Topics discussed in this session included:

- Under-representation of women in national and local decision-making bodies.
- Discrimination in the labour market.
- Access to vocational training and access to promotion.
- Marginalization of women and occupational segregation on the basis of sex.
- Sexual violence and increased domestic violence during and after conflict.
- Harassment and discrimination at the work place.

Recommendations from the discussion:

- Participating States should take measures to promote equality for women and men and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.
- Participating States should promote women's active participation in public life, especially in post-conflict situations.
- Participating States should take measures to combat trafficking in women.
- Participating States should pay special attention to implementing OSCE commitments in the field of equality between women and men.
- The OSCE should provide training and capacity-building projects.

- The OSCE should serve as an effective forum for the exchange of information and the development of a comprehensive strategy to combat all forms of discrimination and trafficking in persons.
- The OSCE should ensure that all relevant OSCE bodies take gender issues into account in the course of their work.
- The OSCE should promote the mainstreaming of gender issues into all aspects of the work of the OSCE and consider gender balance when recruiting personnel to OSCE institutions and field operations.
- The OSCE, in particular the field activities and the ODIHR, should develop much more close co-operation with other international organizations and NGOs working on gender issues.
- The OSCE should pay special attention to a proposal that one of the Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings for 2001 take up the issue of violence against women.

Tolerance and non-discrimination (including prevention of aggressive nationalism and chauvinism, Ethnic cleansing, Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism)

Topics discussed focused on concerns over increasing trends of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, fostered, among others, by dissemination of materials inciting these phenomena, in particular via internet.

Recommendations from the discussion:

- International efforts should be intensified to combat racism, xenophobia and intolerance
- Participating States should promote tolerance and raise awareness in all sectors of society against racism, discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance.
- Participants underlined the special responsibility of political leaders to condemn unequivocally expressions and acts of hatred
- Law enforcement officials have a particular role in combating and preventing manifestations of intolerance and discrimination.

Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief

Recommendations from the discussion:

- Participating States should work to ensure that their tiered system of religious recognition is not discriminatory.
- All faith communities should be granted the status of a legal entity.
- Participating States were invited to send their legal provisions on the implementation of freedom of religion and belief for communities to the ODIHR Advisory Panel of Experts on Freedom of Religion or Belief.
- Confiscated property of religious communities should be returned on a non-discriminatory basis.
- Participating States should implement their commitments to provide alternative forms of service for conscientious objectors to military service.
- Some participating States called for a Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on the registration of religious communities.

- The ODIHR Advisory Panel should produce a handbook on relations with religious communities.
- The Representative on the Freedom of the Media should work to prevent the spread of religious hatred.
- The High Commissioner on National Minorities should look more closely into the problems of religious minorities.

Roma and Sinti

Topics discussed in this session included:

- The importance of the work of the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues.
- The inadequate protection for the Roma population against racial discrimination and violence.
- The poor situation of Roma minorities in many European countries as reflected in growing numbers of Roma asylum-seekers.

Recommendations from the discussion:

- The ODIHR should continue to monitor the situation of Roma in participating States.
- The OSCE should continue to play a constructive role in eradicating racism and discrimination against Roma and Sinti.
- OSCE participating States that are receiving asylum seekers should develop a common approach on asylum seeking procedures, taking into account the specific situation of Roma.
- The ODIHR should adopt a gender approach, as Romani women suffer from double discrimination.
- The OSCE should pay special attention to a proposal that a conference in follow-up to the 1999 Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting take place in 2001.
- The OSCE should have better co-operation and co-ordination with other international organizations involved with Roma and Sinti issues (Council of Europe, European Union).
- Participating States should give higher political profile to policy making on Roma.
- Participating States should combat and prevent racial violence and discrimination against Roma minorities and ensure that specific civil and criminal measures exist in this field.
- States should be encouraged to adhere to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
- States should ensure training for judges, prosecutors and police.

National minorities

Recommendations from the discussion:

- Minority groups and NGOs should be involved in dialogue with government authorities.
- Awareness-raising projects for majority populations should be held on minority issues.
- The OSCE was requested to establish a monitoring committee on minority rights.

- A report should be conducted on how many participating States implement the recommendations of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and how successful these recommendations have been.
- The Lund recommendations should be implemented.
- The principle of subsidiarity should be promoted to allow for genuine multi-ethnic states.
- There should be close co-ordination between all international, regional and national bodies working on minority issues.

Freedom of movement / Migration, refugees and displaced persons / Migrant workers / Human contacts / Treatment of citizens of other participating States

Topics discussed in this session included:

- Causes of migration (political, economic or security considerations).
- Co-operation between the OSCE and other relevant actors in the field (government, civil society, international organizations).
- Problems of internal displacement and specific vulnerable groups.
- Participants once again raised the issue of the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers and their families legally residing in host countries, as enshrined in the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, in particular with regard to economic, cultural and social aspects, such as the question of immigration policies and the development of education strategies to facilitate integration of migrant children into society.

Recommendations from the discussion:

- The OSCE should ensure close co-ordination with international organizations in combating poverty as a major cause of migration, including IOM, UNHCR and the ICRC; OSCE activity should be value-added and non-duplicative.
- The OSCE should develop comprehensive approaches to migration, including the security aspects.
- The OSCE should use the capacity of OSCE field operations to safeguard the rights of refugees and migrants, including information, training and awareness-raising activities.
- Internal displacement should be defined as on OSCE human dimension issue of direct concern to the Organization.
- Participating States should develop separate tools for regular, irregular and refugee migration, while respecting the basic human rights of all categories of migrants.
- Participating States should promote and provide assistance to family reunification of refugees.
- Participating States should guarantee access to documentation by displaced persons.
- Participating States should co-operate with international organizations and local or regional NGOs in this field.

Trafficking in Human Beings

Recommendations from the discussion:

- Participating States have the primary responsibility in combating trafficking.
- Trafficked persons should be seen as victims not criminals.
- Traffickers should be prosecuted.
- The root causes of trafficking (economic hardship, low risks to traffickers, etc.) should be addressed.
- Countries of origin, destination and transit must work together against trafficking.
- Each participating State should draw up a National Action Plan against trafficking.
- Awareness-raising projects should be directed at potential victims of trafficking.
- There should be training on trafficking for border guards and law enforcement officials.
- Victims should be allowed to participate in witness protection schemes to allow them to assist in the prosecution of traffickers.
- Participating States must adopt national legislation against trafficking.
- Participating States must use legislation against traffickers.
- NGOs have an important role in helping the victims of trafficking.
- Participating States should sign and ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- The OSCE must ensure that it is not part of the trafficking problem by laying down strict guidelines for mission members.
- The demand for the services provided by trafficked victims should be studied.

Human Dimension in the work of OSCE field operations / Human Dimension mechanisms, procedures and seminars / Human Dimension issues at meetings of OSCE bodies / The functioning of the OSCE/ODIHR / Ways of enhancing co-operation

Topics discussed in this session included:

- The co-operation between the OSCE and other international organizations, particularly in the field.
- Providing adequately trained personnel for OSCE field operations.
- The REACT concept, the Operations Center, as well as the OSCE Strategy on Capacity Building through Training as very useful tools which can promote a more effective role of the OSCE when carrying out its conflict prevention and crisis management activities.
- The need for a more effective follow-up discussion in the Permanent Council on the recommendations issued by the Human Dimension Meetings.
- The need for closer co-operation between OSCE field operations and local NGOs,

Recommendations from the discussion:

- Participating States recommended discussion on ways of promoting further effectiveness of the Human Dimension Meetings.
- Participating states underlined the need for a more effective follow-up discussion in the Permanent Council on the recommendations issued by the Human Dimension Meetings.
- Missions should consider extending, within their mandates, human rights capacity in the host country. Participating States recommended that missions provide on a regular basis information on ongoing projects and programmes in the human rights field.
- The conclusions and recommendations of the Human Dimension Meetings should be widely disseminated, including within field operations.
- It was also recommended that large OSCE field operations create high level positions in order to co-ordinate human dimension activities.
- Participating States suggested a more active involvement of the Permanent Council in the follow-up activities to the Human Dimension Meetings.
- Participating States stressed the need to further disseminate to the public documents and information on human dimension activities.

VII. ANNEXES

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMANSHIP

OPENING ADDRESS

Ambassador Dr Jutta STEFAN-BATSL
Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE

Human Dimension Implementation Meeting

Warsaw
October 17, 2000

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY !

First of all, I would like to bring the best greetings to all participants and good wishes of the Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE, Austrian Foreign Minister Benita FERRERO-WALDNER, for the work of this HDIM. She would have liked very much to be here but is out of Europe these days. We welcome in particular representatives of civil society - NGOs -, whose input in this meeting as well as to OSCE work in general, is of crucial importance. The Chairperson-in-Office is regularly meeting with NGOs, both in Vienna and during her official visits abroad, and values highly these meetings. NGOs clearly are OSCE's partners both in the field, and in planning and evaluation.

At the outset, I would like to thank Ambassador Stoudmann, Director of ODIHR, and his staff for the excellent preparations of this HDIM. Given the number of participants from very different human rights communities as well as the length of the HDIM and the ever-growing number of side-events, putting the topics, speakers as well as slots for side-events together, is indeed a Herculean task. When you look to the workplan of this HDIM, you will be convinced that ODIHR took its task of organiser of the HDIM serious.

We are grateful to ODIHR that a number of the suggestions from the Chairpersonship's side was taken aboard. It was our intention to make this year's HDIM lively and interesting. We thus expanded the use of introducers to different topics of our agenda, in order to set the tune in an OSCE-focused, future-oriented way - without taking away too much time from the participating States and other speakers. The goal of a lively and interesting HDIM can also be achieved by good side-meetings as well as their holding at times when delegates are able to participate, and before they are discussing the same topic in the plenary. We intend to have reports from the side-meetings presented to the plenary discussions in order to better integrate the - often - fascinating side-meetings into the official work of the HDIM.

Finally, we will all have to think of and discuss, during this meeting, possible topics for next year's specialised HD meetings: the Warsaw Human Dimension Seminar as well as the Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings held in Vienna.

Distinguished participants,

We are celebrating this year the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, and the 10th anniversary of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe. Both documents represent landmark texts not only for OSCE but also for international relations in general. And both gave human dimension issues a prominent place as well as a boost in the participating States.

In the Helsinki Final Act, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief was lifted up to one of the 10 principles guiding mutual relations between participating States. An additional provision stated that each of the principles of the Helsinki Decalogue would be "equally and unreservedly applied, each of them being interpreted taking into account the others". This means that none of the other principles, e.g. the respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty or the non-intervention in internal affairs, may be used to counter the implementation of principle No. 7, on human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Charter of Paris for a New Europe not only officially declared the "era of confrontation and division in Europe [...] ended" and the heads of state or government pledged to "strengthen democracy as the only system of government of our nations", but also confirmed the great importance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as "an essential safeguard against an over-mighty State". The Paris Charter was the beginning of a great number of human dimension meetings and of an impressive norm-setting by OSCE in the field of the human dimension as well as the start of the institutionalisation of OSCE, also in the human dimension.

Of revolutionary nature in OSCE's norm-setting in the human dimension was certainly the provision of the Helsinki Summit Declaration of 10 July 1992, that "the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension ... are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the States concerned". This idea was first introduced - I may say with certain national pride - by the then "Pentagonale" - today's Central European Initiative (CEI), of which Austria was a founding member - at the Geneva CSCE Meeting of Experts on National Minorities, and found consensus in the Report of this meeting, on 19 July 1991. It was then extended to all areas of the human dimension, already in the Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE, of 3 October 1991.

Similarly important was the commitment to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms during a state of public emergency, during a state of war or a threat of war or internal political instability as well as to limit derogations from those obligations, as agreed in the Copenhagen and Moscow Documents of the Conference on the Human Dimension of 1990 and 1991.

Another milestone document was the - unfortunately rarely quoted - Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, agreed at the Budapest Summit of 1994 and entered into force on 1 January 1995. It regulates the military and defence policies both in peacetime and in the case of actual use of force, be it on the domestic or on the international level. It emphasises the importance of international humanitarian law that has to be made widely available in participating States and reflected in military training programmes and regulations. Armed forces furthermore may not be used to limit the exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups.

In parallel to norm-setting was the development of institutions and mechanisms of the human dimension. What started as modest Office for Free Elections here in Warsaw with less than a handful of seconded staff, became an internationally renowned institution: the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

The High Commissioner on National Minorities, an OSCE institution created at the Helsinki Summit 1992, has been doing extraordinary work. Due to the eminent personality this institution has been associated with since its inception, Max van der Stoep, OSCE has gained a lot of praise for defusing and resolving minority problems as well as not letting some issues even become a problem. Due to the mandate and personality of the HCNM, little of his successes - which are major success stories of OSCE - is prominently displayed in the media. Conflicts prevented are no news.

On the other side, where publicity is linked to the issue - media -, the institution of the Representative on Freedoms of the Media, since its creation in 1997/98 held by Freimut Duve, has also gained international attention, in particular in relation with developments on the Balkans, in Russia and Central Asia.

During the last decade, since the signing of the Paris Charter, participating States have been progressively integrating the human dimension in all OSCE activities, in particular into the work of the Permanent Council and of the many field operations. PC discussions on ODIHR activities as well as on human dimension aspects of conflicts equally proof this development, as it does the dispatch of human rights officers to field operations.

With respect to implementation of HD commitments, its assessment has during the last decade been enhanced and put on an annual basis - as witnessed by the HDIMs and the Review Conferences. Besides discussion in the Permanent Council, other ways of addressing specific HD issues were devised, and ways for better co-operation and, if possible, co-ordination with other international institutions found. The instrument of Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings is enjoying, both by its focused topic and brief duration as well as by its informal proceedings, high popularity and praise by participating States, international institutions as well as the NGO community.

This year, while OSCE is under the Austrian Chairpersonship, has witnessed a number of instances where issues of the human dimension were dealt with in an inter-dimensional manner. Similarly to the OSCE concept of comprehensive security where one part of security cannot be denigrated at the expense of the overall security, and similarly to OSCE thinking that human dimension issues should not be dealt with in

separate and abstract form, we held meetings whose topics were embedded in the human dimension but had implications from other OSCE dimensions as well.

This year's annual Human Dimension Seminar held here in Warsaw in this very hall, was devoted to children and armed conflict. For the first time at such a HD Seminar, experts from the politico-military as well as the economic dimensions were associated with. Similarly, we arranged the Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings on Trafficking in Human Beings as well as on Migration and Internal Displacement, where aspects from all OSCE dimensions were addressed.

Distinguished participants,

Major anniversaries, as this year's, should not only present an occasion for a look back. We should also look ahead.

Developments in OSCE usually can never be anticipated. OSCE became famous – and rightly so - for adapting its activities at a very fast pace according to the challenges of the day. On the one hand, this feature includes the fact that OSCE was never prepared to development, but on the other, that OSCE is always open to quick adaptation and early action with respect to current developments in its region.

In the mid-nineties there was the belief that OSCE norm-setting was over. In view of the adoption of the Gender Action Plan in June this year and the prospects to adopt a document on the rights of children affected by armed conflict, in a few weeks time, we have witnessed that issues may appear and be of major importance so that OSCE cannot shy away from them. The fact that first of all, existing commitments have to be implemented, and implementation deficits assisted by other participating States, should not put a halt to possible developments of new commitments.

I already mentioned the inter-dimensional character in which we conducted a number of human dimension meetings this year.

I think that time has come not to attribute a given topic to one of OSCE's dimensions and handle it there alone, but to address the issue from all possible sides OSCE has at its disposal.

Field Operations have been the centrepiece and pride of OSCE during the last years and indeed become one of its major hallmarks. Human dimension issues have been incorporated in many missions. The structure of OSCE and its division of labour has, however, not linked well, all OSCE players in the human dimension field. We may have to think creatively how to develop and use synergies between ODIHR, the HCNM, the Representative on the Freedom of Media on the one hand, and field operations on the other. The OSCE Chairpersonship is certainly the link, but a more operative and technical network is needed in this field, too.

As to the form of the HDIM, we have to see what this year's meeting will be like. The HDIM should, of course, provide a platform both for an open-ended in-depth implementation discussion on any commitment, as well as for discussing possible improvements of substance of, and forms of addressing, the human dimension commitments. It should, however, be a living and lively forum. Lacking attendance or active involvement both by participating States and the NGO community would

demonstrate possible shortcomings in the way the HDIM is addressing human dimension issues of OSCE.

Distinguished participants,

In conclusion, a few words on the 'human security', or as one can put this relatively new concept to persons who are not yet familiar with, on the "security of the individual". Given the radically changed security situation during the last ten years, it is not primarily states and regular armies that threaten our lives. The individual in the OSCE region today is much more threatened on the one hand by the effects of internal conflicts, and on the other, by the effects of global threats like organised crime as well as economic and environmental disasters. Human security issues have thus been gaining increased attention by OSCE even if the term has not yet entered agreed OSCE documents.

During the last years, unsolved minority questions and a virulent nationalism in a number of OSCE participating States led to the emergence of conflicts where non-participating individuals - the civilians - have increasingly become victims. Refugees, internally displaced, victims of landmines, of small arms and light weapons and of trafficking in drugs and human beings, as well as of organised crime and international terrorism suffer a lot from today's conflicts. A particular tragic fate in this connection is reserved to the most vulnerable parts of human society: children. They are maimed, orphaned, by force made soldiers, sold and forced into prostitution and thus are losing family links, education, schooling, health care and prospects for the future.

Issues of the individual including the rights of a person, may not any longer be confined to the human dimension of OSCE alone, however successful and paramount to OSCE thinking and work it was and certainly still is. On the one hand, human security will have to become a more visible part of the OSCE comprehensive concept of security, and on the other, human security has to be understood in a similarly comprehensive sense as is OSCE's security concept. We have thus to address much more, in OSCE, the "comprehensive security of the individual".

The Austrian Chairmanship thus made issues of children and armed conflict, small arms and light weapons, trafficking in human beings, torture and capital punishment as well as internal displacement topics of the special OSCE events during this year. We also will make the human security a key topic of the upcoming meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council to be held in Vienna on 27 and 28 November. And we are looking forward to adopt on this occasion, new and comprehensive OSCE documents both on the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, in particular children affected by armed conflict, as well as on small arms and light weapons. Ministers may also agree to enhance the combat against trafficking in human beings. All these three topics are undoubtedly core human security issues.

Distinguished participants,

Concluding I am looking forward to the outcome of this meeting including suggestions and recommendations made by participants, which will certainly be further discussed in view of their possible implementation in the months and years to come.

CONCLUDING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMANSHIP

FUTURE MODALITIES OF HUMAN DIMENSION IMPLEMENTATION MEETINGS: FOOD FOR THOUGHT³

Impressions of the 2000 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting:

- In the plenary:
 - abundance of speakers and topics,
 - a good regional balance of speakers,
 - a good mix of presentations of measures taken by participating States, and of criticism voiced as well as suggestions made by participants, and
 - the expansion of the use of introducers (by Chairmanship) to the different sessions, but
 - little dialogue or real discussion or even looking for solutions to problems acknowledged.
- good and timely side-events, with their outcome presented to the plenary (novelty, introduced by Chairmanship)
- a great number of topics on the agenda, of which some did not draw much interest due, inter alia, to outdatedness ("historical topics")
- time limits of 5 minutes, imposed on interventions on many topics due to the reduced number of interpreters available, seemed too stringent to some speakers
- received a good number of proposals for recommendations, including on topics for next year's specialised meetings on the human dimension
- during the whole Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, great fluctuation of participants, including from participating States (great difficulty nowadays to be away from MFA for a time-span of two weeks)
- a number of participating States repeatedly not represented at plenary
- a good attendance by NGOs, in numbers, but mainly by those which are either very big International NGOs (INGOs) or by those funded by OSCE to attend. Many important national NGOs not represented
- in general, a regular presence and contributions by OSCE institutions at sessions relevant to their work
- little attendance and only very few interventions by OSCE field operations

³ The author, Ambassador Thomas Buchsbaum of the Austrian OSCE Chairmanship, is not claiming intellectual property on the items listed.

- no interventions by Partners for Co-operation and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, despite encouragement by the moderator
- half-day slots for consultations of participating States with NGOs outdated and thus unused (NGOs having these days full access to conference hall and delegates)
- little to no media presence (positive: ODIHR's topical press releases).

Indicative list of remedies to that situation:

- Making HDIM more attractive to participating States, IOs, and NGOs, by
- thorough revision of topics:
 - less topics (without precluding the raising of any Human Dimension topic) and
 - possibly broader topics, and
 - more focused,
 - including on recommendations of past Human Dimension meetings and seminars
 - topics agreed well in advance, taking into account wishes by participating States, IOs and NGOs
 - possibly introducing a biennial rhythm of addressing certain issues.
- inducing and structuring a real discussion, e.g. by
 - drawing more on expert introducers or facilitators
 - possibly commissioning food-for-thought papers by outside experts
 - tasking ODIHR for preparing a comprehensive HD report on the past 12 months, well in advance of the meeting
 - having statements submitted in written form at least 24 hours before the relevant sessions (or even earlier, by e-mail), and
 - during the session not introducing these statements, but only receiving reactions to them,
 - conducting parts of the session without name plates (as at Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings)
 - in a co-operative way, without accusatory language,
 - introducing a time limit of 5 minutes per intervention – but allowing multiple interventions by same speaker, and
 - finishing the practice of formal replies (too confrontational).
- encouraging the enhancement of the number of side-events, and holding them at times outside of normal plenary meetings
- possible reduction to one week,
 - holding 2 sessions each in parallel, but not at the expense of side meetings, and by
 - possibly increasing the time available for sessions (starting at Monday morning and finishing on Friday evening would provide for opening and closing plenary lasting half a day as well as 18 sessions – contrary to 13 in 2000), and

- discontinuing the half days reserved for contacts between participating State and NGOs.
- thinking creatively about time of year for holding the meeting, including by avoiding overlaps of the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting with major meetings on human rights by other international fora.
- Jointly looking for solutions to issues - based upon a positive attitude of all -, instead of only describing and acknowledging problems
- Ensuring a structured follow-up to suggestions and discussions
 - at the Permanent Council – through sending recommendations collected by rapporteurs to the Permanent Council upon decision at closing plenary (as done at the first Human Dimension Implementation Meeting) – for consideration,
 - at subsequent Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (separate item: implementation of recommendations of Human Dimension Implementation Meeting), and
 - at political level.
- Assuring adequate finance for interpretation time and supporting the participation of government and civil society representatives of certain participating States (RAPS fund)
- Starting early consultations in Vienna on improvements to modalities of Human Dimension Implementation Meetings (including by drawing upon IO and NGO input, possibly through a questionnaire).

SIDE EVENTS

The Implementation Meeting this year featured a record number of side events profiling a broad range of human rights topics. In an innovation introduced by the Austrian Chairmanship of the OSCE, the outcomes of side events were input directly into the working sessions by means of a report by a presenter from each side event.

The full calendar of side events was as follows:

17 October 2000

ODIHR Democratization Projects – Highlights from 2000, Plans for 2001
Information session by the staff of the ODIHR Democratization Section

The Situation of the Serbian Judiciary after Milosevic: Where does it stand, where does it go?

Panel presentation by board members of the Association of Independent Judges of Serbia (a report from this meeting is available at the ODIHR website at: <http://www.osce.org/odihhr/docs/m00-5-serbia-judiciary.htm>)

18 October 2000

"To be the eye and the ear" – School newspaper projects of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media

Presentation by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media

"The Global Campaign for an International Criminal Court: from the Rome statute to the ratification and implementation campaign"

Information session by the NGO Coalition for an International Criminal Court

19 October 2000

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Third Committee

Information Session by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Third Committee (focus on work in the human dimension and prospects for co-operation with NGOs)

"Stamp Out Torture"

Amnesty International presentation of its new International Campaign Against Torture

"People on War"

Project presentation by the International Committee of the Red Cross

The situation of human rights in Central Asia

Briefing by the International Helsinki Federation and Central Asian NGOs

23 October 2000

ODIHR International Consultation on Roma Refugees and Asylum Seekers
(the consolidated summary and report of this meeting is available on the ODIHR website at: <http://www.osce.org/odihr/docs/m00-6-roma.htm>)

Repression of Religious Minorities in Georgia
Information Session by Human Rights Without Borders

24 October 2000

Meeting of the Informal International Organizations Contact Group on Roma with Roma participants in the Implementation Meeting

25 October 2000

Minorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Presentation by the office of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities

"Lessons learned from the OSCE democratization programme in Bosnia-Herzegovina"
Presentation by Elisabeth Rasmusson, former Deputy Head of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina

"Babitsky's War"
Documentary film profile of Andrei Babitsky, winner of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Prize for Journalism and Democracy 2000 for his reporting on the conflict in Chechnya

25 and 26 October 2000

"No Experience Necessary"
Screenings of BBC documentary film on trafficking of women

In addition to these open side events, the ODIHR Advisory Panel on Prevention of Torture and the contact group of the ODIHR Advisory Panel of Experts on Freedom of Religion or Belief convened in the margins of the Implementation Meeting.

PLENARY MEETINGS AND SESSIONS JOURNALS

HDIM00.JOUR/1
17 October 2000

ODIHR Chairmanship

1st DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

FIRST PLENARY MEETING (open)

1. Date: Tuesday, 17 October 2000

Opened: 10.25 a.m.
Suspended: 1.15 p.m.
Resumed: 3.05 p.m.
Closed: 3.20 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. G. Stoudmann
Mr. P. Eicher

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

The Chairperson formally opened the Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues.

H.E. Mr. J. Kranz, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland, addressed the meeting.

Ms. J. Stefan-Bastl, Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office, addressed the meeting.

PRESENTATIONS BY THE HEADS OF OSCE INSTITUTIONS

OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities

OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media

Director of the ODIHR

OPENING STATEMENTS

France-European Union (also on behalf of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), France-European Union (European Commission), United States of America, Council of Europe, Uzbekistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Canada, Russian Federation, Georgia, Norway, Switzerland, Romania, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Slovak Republic

4. Next meeting:

Friday, 27 October 2000 at 10 a.m., in the Conference Hall
Chair: ODIHR

SESSION 1 (open)

1. Date: Tuesday, 17 October 2000

Opened: 3.20 p.m.
Closed: 6.20 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. T. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Democratic institutions, including:

- *Free and fair elections*

Head of the ODIHR Election Section, Russian Federation, United States of America, Ombudsperson in Kosovo, Sweden (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Human Rights Watch, International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, Greek Helsinki

Monitor, Lithuania, Switzerland, International League for Human Rights, Poland, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan NGO Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, Romania, Greece, Azerbaijan

Right of reply: Albania

- *Democracy at the national, regional and local levels*

Latvia, Germany (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Uzbekistan

- *Citizenship and political rights*

Council of Europe, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Russian Federation, United States of America, Spain (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Right of reply: Latvia, Estonia

- *Civic education*

Russian Federation, Spain (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey)

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 18 October 2000, at 10 a.m., in the Conference Hall

HDIM00.JOUR/2
18 October 2000

2nd DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

SESSION 2 (open)

1. Date: Wednesday, 18 October 2000

Opened: 10.15 a.m.

Closed: 1 p.m.

2. Chairman: Mr. T. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Rule of law, including:

- *Legislative transparency*
- *Independence of the judiciary*
- *Right to a fair trial*

President of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights - Poland, Representative of the Association of Serbian Judges, Council of Europe, Greece (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, Constantinopolitan Society, Canada, Civil Society Development Union, International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International League for Human Rights, Ukraine, Tajikistan, Human Rights Watch, Poland, United States of America, Greek Helsinki Monitor

Right of reply: Turkey

Exchange of information on the question of the abolition of capital punishment

Conference of European Churches, Portugal (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and the Czech Republic), International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, Switzerland, Russian Federation, Norway, Council of Europe, Amnesty International - International Secretariat, Turkey, Uzbek Section of the International Society for Human Rights

Right of reply: United States of America

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 18 October 2000, at 3 p.m., in the Conference Hall

SESSION 3 (open)

1. Date: Wednesday, 18 October 2000

Opened: 3.10 p.m.

Closed: 5.45 p.m.

2. Chairman: Mr. T. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Freedom of expression, free media and information

OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Greek Helsinki Monitor, International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, Switzerland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom (also on behalf France-European Union, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and the Czech Republic), Canada, Uzbek Section of the International Society for Human Rights, Republic 2000 Newspaper - Kazakhstan, International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law, Delon Newspaper - Bishkek, Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights, United States of America, World Press Freedom Committee, Turkey, Ukraine, Minority Rights Group - Greece, Council of Europe, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Greece, Kazakhstan

4. Next meeting:

Thursday, 19 October 2000, at 10 a.m., in the Conference Hall

3rd DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

SESSION 4 (open)

1. Date: Thursday, 19 October 2000

Opened: 10.15 a.m.

Closed: 1.10 p.m.

2. Chairman: Mr. T. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Rights of the Child/Children and Armed Conflict

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Coalition for an International Criminal Court, Russian Federation, Switzerland, France-European Union (also on behalf of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Czech Republic, Canada, Progress and Democracy Foundation - Azerbaijan, Mekhrijon - Uzbek Charity Children's Foundation, Azerbaijan, Norway, Council of Europe, Legal Aid Society - Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan, Uzbek Section of the International Society for Human Rights, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International League for Human Rights, Armenia, France

Culture and education

Association of Transdniestrian Teachers of the Republic of Moldova, Croatia, Progress and Democracy Foundation - Azerbaijan, Council of Europe, Estonia, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

4. Next meeting:

Thursday, 19 October 2000, at 3 p.m., in the Conference Hall

SESSION 5 (open)

1. Date: Thursday, 19 October 2000

Opened: 3.05 p.m.

Closed: 6.20 p.m.

2. Chairman: Mr. T. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Prevention of torture and other inhuman treatment or punishment

ODIHR Advisory Panel for the Prevention of Torture, Amnesty International - International Secretariat, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Denmark (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (ICRT), Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, Human Rights Watch, United States of America, Norwegian Helsinki Committee, Belarus Helsinki Committee, Belarus, Centre for Torture Victims – Sarajevo, Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, Turkey, Azerbaijan, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), Council of Europe, Greek Helsinki Federation

Right of reply: Greece

International humanitarian law

Head of the Advisory Service of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Switzerland, France–European Union (also on behalf of Bulgaria,

Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Canada, Croatia, Human Rights Watch, United States of America, Norwegian Helsinki Committee, Tajikistan, International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, Romania

Right of reply: Russian Federation, Croatia

4. Next meeting:

Friday, 20 October 2000, at 3 p.m., in the Conference Hall

HDIM00.JOUR/4
20 October 2000

4th DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

SESSION 6 (open)

1. Date: Friday, 20 October 2000

Opened: 3.15 p.m.

Closed: 6.05 p.m.

2. Chairman: Mr. T. M. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION
COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA;
CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING
IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE
INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND
INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND
MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE
WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Role of NGOs, including:

- *Contribution of NGOs to the Human Dimension*

- *Co-operation between relevant NGOs and OSCE institutions and instruments*
- *Strengthening dialogue between governments and NGOs*
- *Training, capacity building*

Human Rights Watch, Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights, Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights, France-European Union (European Commission) (also on behalf of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Progress and Democracy Foundation - Azerbaijan, International Rehabilitation Council for Torture (ICRT), United States of America, Consistoire national des Témoins de Jehova, Association of Christian Churches in Russia, Civil Society Development Union - Armenia, Switzerland, Uzbek Section of the International Society for Human Rights, Russian Federation, Greek Helsinki Monitor, Uzbekistan, Minority Rights Group - Greece, Kyrgyzstan NGO Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Republic 2000 Newspaper - Kazakhstan, Bukhara Committee of Individuals Rights Protection

Right of reply: Turkey, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan

Freedom of association and the right of peaceful assembly

France-European Union (European Commission) (also on behalf of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Glasnost Foundation, United States of America, Greek Helsinki Monitor

Right of reply: Bulgaria

4. Next meeting:

Monday, 23 October 2000, at 10 a.m., in the Conference Hall

5th DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

SESSION 7 (open)

1. Date: Monday, 23 October 2000

Opened: 10.10 a.m.

Closed: 12.15 p.m.

2. Chairman: Mr. T. M. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION
COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA;
CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING
IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE
INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND
INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND
MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE
WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Gender Issues, including equality of opportunity for women and men

Liechtenstein, ODIHR, OSCE Secretariat, Progress and Democracy
Foundation - Azerbaijan, Denmark (also on behalf of France-European Union,
Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, the Slovak
Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Women and
Development Center (in Baku, Azerbaijan), United States of America,
Ukraine, Tajikistan, Malta, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
(UNHCR), Russian Federation, Norway, Legal Aid Society, Women Lawyers
of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Council of Europe, Switzerland, Kyrgyzstan,
Regional Organization for Human Rights in Turkmenistan, Poland, Kyrgyz
Committee for Human Rights

4. Next meeting:

Monday, 23 October 2000 at 3 p.m., in the Conference Hall

SESSION 8 (open)

1. Date: Monday, 23 October 2000

Opened: 12.15 p.m.
Suspended: 1.10 p.m.
Resumed: 3.10 p.m.
Closed: 6.05 p.m.

2. Chairman: Mr. T. M. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Tolerance and non-discrimination:

- *Prevention of aggressive nationalism and chauvinism*
- *Ethnic cleansing*
- *Racism*
- *Xenophobia*
- *Anti-Semitism*

European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, Netherlands (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Greek Helsinki Monitor, International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA), Macedonian Human Rights Movement in Greece, Minority Rights Group - Greece, Czech Republic, Minority Rights Group International, Belarus, Russian Federation

Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief

ODIHR Advisory Panel of Experts on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Human Rights Without Frontiers, United States of America, Watch Tower Bible and Tracts Society of Pennsylvania, Association of Christian Churches in Russia, Ukraine, Netherlands (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria,

Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Netherlands, Koordinierungsrat der türkischen Vereine in Baden, Church of Scientology-European Human Rights Office, Administrative Center of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia, Greek Helsinki Monitor, Minority Rights Group - Greece, Norway, Conference of European Churches, International Raelian Religion, Moscow Patriarchate, Belarus, Russian Federation, France, Georgia, Turkey, Estonia, Bulgaria

4. Next meeting:

Tuesday, 24 October 2000 at 10 a.m., in the Conference Hall

HDIM00.JOUR/6
24 October 2000

6th DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

SESSION 9 (open)

1. Date: Tuesday, 24 October 2000

Opened: 10.10 a.m.

Closed: 1.15 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. T. M. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Roma and Sinti

ODIHR Adviser on Roma and Sinti Issues, HCNM, European Dialogue - Rraja Programme, International Club for Peace Research (ICPR), Finland (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia,

Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic and Turkey), United States of America, Bulgaria, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Romania Criss, Project on Ethnic Relations, Roma National Congress (RNC), Romski Gremium, Roma and Sinti Union - Hamburg, International Romani Union - Norway, International Romani Union - Latvia, Belarus, European Union Migrants' Forum, Romani Legal Defense Agency (CEREOC) - Slovak Republic, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, International Romani Union - Belarus, Swedish Roma Union, Association of Czechoslovak Roma in Canada, Greek Helsinki Monitor, Council of Europe, Ukraine, European Roma Rights Center (ERRC), Romania, Hungary

Right of reply: Czech Republic (also on behalf of Hungary), Greece

4. Next meeting:

Tuesday, 24 October 2000, at 3 p.m., in the Conference Hall

SESSION 10 (open)

1. Date: Tuesday, 24 October 2000

Opened: 3.05 p.m.

Closed: 6 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. T. M. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

National minorities

HCNM, Council of Europe, Federation of Western Thracian Turks in Europe, Austria (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and the Czech Republic), Norway, Society for the Protection of National Minorities in Central Europe -

Switzerland, Human Rights Defense Center, United States of America, Azerbaijan, Organization of the Macedonian National Minority in Greece, Constantinopolitan Society, Kurdish Human Rights Project (KHRP), Russian Federation, Greek Helsinki Monitor, Minority Rights Groups - Greece, Ukraine, Invrian Association of Athens, Switzerland, Denmark, European Roma Rights Center, Bulgaria, UNHCR, Minority Rights Group International, World Federation of Hungarians, Moldova, Belarus, Greece, Turkey, Poland, Romania

Right of reply: Albania

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 25 October 2000, at 10 a.m., in the Conference Hall

HDIM00.JOUR/7
25 October 2000

7th DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

SESSION 11 (open)

1. Date: Wednesday, 25 October 2000

Opened: 10.15 a.m.

Closed: 1.15 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. T. M. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Freedom of movement

Migration, refugees and displaced persons

Migrant workers

Human contacts

Treatment of citizens of other Participating States

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United States of America, Norwegian Refugee Council, Progress and Democracy Foundation - Azerbaijan, Fund for Law and Economic Reforms, Kurdish Human Rights Project (KHRP), Canada, Azerbaijan, Organization of the Macedonian Minority in Greece (Vinogito), Women and Development Center, France-European Union (also on behalf of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Minority Rights Group - Greece (also on behalf of the European Roma Rights Center), Greek Helsinki Monitor, Home of the Macedonian Culture, Russian Federation, Cyprus, Switzerland, Macedonian Human Rights Movement of Greece, Minority Rights Group - Greece, Tajikistan, Estonia, Turkey, Belarus, Greece, Armenia

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 25 October 2000, at 3 p.m., in the Conference Hall

SESSION 12 (open)

1. Date: Wednesday, 25 October 2000

Opened: 3.10 p.m.

Closed: 5.30 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. T. M. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Trafficking in Human Beings

Director of the ODIHR, Chairperson of the Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Norway, United States of America, Holy See, United Kingdom (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania,

Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Canada, La Strada - Poland, CHANGE, Ukraine, Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, OSCE Secretariat, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Albania, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNHCR, Uzbekistan Section of the International Society for Human Rights, Moldova, Council of Europe

4. Next meeting:

Thursday, 26 October 2000 at 10 a.m., in the Conference Hall

HDIM00.JOUR/8

26 October 2000

8th DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

SESSION 13 (open)

1. Date: Thursday, 26 October 2000

Opened: 10.15 a.m.

Closed: 12.20 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. T. M. Buchsbaum (Moderator)

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decisions:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS BY PARTICIPATING STATES IN THE OSCE AREA; CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION, ON THE BASIS OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION, IN PARTICULAR FROM OSCE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING AND ENHANCING COMPLIANCE WITH PARTICULAR COMMITMENTS

Human Dimension in the work of OSCE field operations

Human Dimension mechanisms, procedures and seminars

Human Dimension issues at meetings of OSCE bodies

The functioning of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (election and democratization sections and their activities)

Ways on enhancing co-operation and co-ordination between OSCE institutions and field operations as well as between OSCE and other international organizations including improved dissemination of information on the Human Dimension

Italy (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and the Czech Republic), Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI), United States of America, Russian Federation, Germany (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Association for Legal Assistance to the Population (ALAP), Switzerland, Canada, Ireland (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Poland, Sweden (also on behalf of France-European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Azerbaijan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Uzbekistan Section of the International Society for Human Rights, Belarus, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, France-European Union, Slovak Republic, Estonia

Any other issues

Turkey, Austria, Georgia, Russian Federation

HDIM00.JOUR/9
27 October 2000

ODIHR Chairmanship

9th DAY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MEETING
ON HUMAN DIMENSION ISSUES

SECOND PLENARY MEETING (open)

1. Date: Friday, 27 October 2000

Opened: 10.10 a.m.

Closed: 12.15 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. P. Eicher

3. Subjects discussed - Statements - Decision:

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORTS BY THE RAPPORTEURS

Rapporteurs of the Working Sessions

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRPERSON-IN-OFFICE

Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office

STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
BALTIC SEA STATES

Commissioner of the Council of the Baltic Sea States

CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

France-European Union (also on behalf of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey), Romania, Russian Federation, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Canada, United States of America, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Azerbaijan, Switzerland, Norway, Moldova, Romani Criss, Belarus

After a concluding statement, the Chairperson formally closed the Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues.