



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

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Conference Services

SEVENTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM

Prague, 25 - 28 May 1999

SUMMARY

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

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202nd Plenary Meeting

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DECISION No. 281

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

Recalling its Decision No. 262/Corr. of 22 October 1998,

The Permanent Council decides that,

1. Within the framework of the overall theme, “Security aspects in the field of the environment”, and taking into account the role of the OSCE in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum will concentrate on the following main subjects:
 - (a) Energy and the environment: security and the importance of sustainable energy development; institutional and legal settings, including the implementation of international conventions and instruments;
 - (b) Security aspects of shared water resources and regional co-operation, taking into account the different institutional and legal settings, including implementation of international conventions and instruments;
 - (c) Public participation: the role of civil society; NGOs and the business sector in achieving sustainable development; the involvement of the OSCE.
2. Moreover, taking into account its mandate, the Economic Forum will:
 - (a) Substantively review the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension;
 - (b) Review the seminars held under the economic dimension since the last Economic Forum;
 - (c) Adopt a tentative programme for economic dimension seminars to be held in 1999/2000.
3. 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.

4. As in previous years, the format of the Economic Forum should foresee the active involvement of relevant international organizations and encourage open discussions.
5. The following international organizations are invited to participate in and contribute to the 1999 Economic Forum: Council of Europe, Energy Charter Secretariat, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Environmental Agency, European Investment Bank, Global Environment Facility, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Energy Agency, International Monetary Fund, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Department for Co-ordination and Sustainable Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Trade Organization and other relevant organizations.
6. 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) are invited to attend the meeting.
7. Upon request by a delegation of an OSCE participating State, regional groupings may also be invited, as appropriate, to attend the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum.
8. 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.
9. The Chairman of the Forum will present his/her summary conclusions from the discussions at the end of the meeting.

AGENDA AND WORK PROGRAMME
OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC FORUM

(Prague, 25-28 May 1999)

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

1. Opening of the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum
2. Implementation Review Meeting: Part I
 - (a) Opening address
 - (b) Keynote address on the OSCE commitments in the economic dimension
 - (c) Keynote address on the implementation of the OSCE commitments in the economic dimension
3. Implementation Review Meeting: Part II

II. Security aspects in the field of the environment

4. Public opening of the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum:
 - (a) Welcoming remarks by a representative of the host country
 - (b) Welcoming remarks by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
 - (c) Opening address on security aspects of the environment
5. Opening plenary with keynote addresses:
 - (a) Environmental security - a contribution to crisis prevention. Challenges for the OSCE
 - (b) Security aspects of energy
 - (c) Development for a joint concept for management of water resources
 - (d) Public participation in environmental decision-making
6. General debate
7. Discussion by the Working Groups:
 - (a) WG A: Energy and the environment: security and the importance of sustainable energy development; institutional and legal

settings, including the implementation of international conventions and instruments;

- (b) WG B: Security aspects of shared water resources and regional co-operation, taking into account the different institutional and legal settings, including implementation of international conventions and instruments;
- (c) WG C: Public participation: the role of civil society; NGOs and the business sector in achieving sustainable development; the involvement of the OSCE.

8. Closing plenary

- (a) Conclusions of the Implementation Review Meeting
- (b) Reports of the Working Groups and questions/comments from the floor
- (c) Chairman's Summary of the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum

9. Closure of the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum

WORK PROGRAMME

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

	Tuesday 25 May	Wednesday 26 May	Thursday 27 May	Friday 28 May
Morning	PL (Items 1, 2)	PL (Items 4, 5, 6)	WG A (Item 7(a)) WG C (Item 7(c))	PL (Items 8, 9)
Afternoon	PL (Item 3)	WG A (Item 7(a)) WG B (Item 7(b))	WG B (Item 7(b)) WG C (Item 7(c))	

PL = Plenary meeting
WG = Working Group

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

1. In accordance with Chapter VII of the 1992 Helsinki Decisions and pursuant to Decision No. 262 of 22 October 1998 and Decision No. 281 of 17 December 1998 of the

Permanent Council, the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum took place at the Czernin Palace in Prague from 25 to 28 May 1999. The participants in the Economic Forum were high-level representatives of participating States responsible for shaping international economic and environmental 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.

The following international organizations and regional groupings were invited to participate in and make contributions to the Seventh Economic Forum: Council of Europe, Energy Charter Secretariat, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Environmental Agency, European Investment Bank, Global Environment Facility, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Energy Agency, International Monetary Fund, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Department for Co-ordination and Sustainable Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Trade Organization, Black Sea Economic Co-operation, Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Council of Baltic Sea States, Central European Initiative, Commonwealth of Independent States, Southeast European Cooperative Initiative.

2. The overall theme of the Seventh Economic Forum was “Security Aspects in the Field of the Environment”.

The discussions focused on the following main subjects:

- (a) Energy and the environment: security and the importance of sustainable energy development; institutional and legal settings, including the implementation of international conventions and instruments.
- (b) Security aspects of shared water resources and regional co-operation, taking into account the different institutional and legal settings, including the implementation of international conventions and instruments.
- (c) Public participation: the role of civil society, the UN/ECE Aarhus Convention, NGOs and the business sector in achieving sustainable development; the involvement of the OSCE.

The Forum also took up a discussion on the subject “Environmental Security”.

3. The Norwegian Minister for the Environment, Ms. Guro Fjellanger, gave an opening address to the Forum. The opening plenary was also addressed by the Vice Minister for the Environment of the Czech Republic, Ms. Eva Tylová, by Minister of State Dr. Ludger Volmer from Germany, by Dr. Peter Schütterle, Secretary General of the Energy Charter Secretariat, by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Erlan Idrissov from Kazakhstan and by Mr. Jeremy Wates from the European Environmental Bureau.

4. The participants stressed the relevance of the overall theme of the Seventh Economic Forum for long-term security and stability in the OSCE area. It was highlighted that the role of the OSCE in the economic dimension is to give political impulses to co-operation among participating States and to the work of specialized intergovernmental organizations. The following considerations stemming from the Forum could be retained and could facilitate the follow-up of the Forum.

5. Energy is a dominant geopolitical and economic factor. The participants reviewed challenges and opportunities inherent in the development and distribution and use of energy resources in the OSCE area. It was noted that secure supplies of energy are a prerequisite for long-term stability and security. The OSCE participating States share common interests in the energy sector, such as ensuring secure energy supplies (including diversification of supplies and markets, properly regulated energy trade and transit), competitiveness and efficiency, together with reconciling energy developments with environmental obligations. They reiterated their commitment to move towards more sustainable energy policies, in particular by increasing energy efficiency, and promoting renewable energies. They saw a capacity of the OSCE to enhance dialogue on this issue. The OSCE has the potential for facilitating the sharing of best practices in this field, and encouraging transfer of technology and development of stable framework conditions for commercial investments. The key role played by the European Energy Charter for energy co-operation in the OSCE region was highlighted.

6. The close interrelationship between energy development, energy distribution and use, and environmental concerns was underlined. Participating States agree that they must take due account of these concerns in all phases when developing their energy sources, including new and renewable energy supply, and when consuming energy. Public participation in decision making as well as transparency were emphasized as key issues.

7. During the discussion on security-related risks in the field of energy and environment, the significance of nuclear safety, including safe transfer of nuclear material and disposal of nuclear waste, was emphasized. It was agreed that international co-operation should aim at reaching the highest possible nuclear safety standards.

8. Good management of scarce freshwater resources is of utmost importance to security in the OSCE area. Participants felt that the existing conventions should be signed, ratified and effectively implemented. Agreements dealing with all aspects of water resource management should be elaborated and provide important instruments for preventing potential conflict. Key conditions for successful water-sharing regimes are political will, equity and effective control of the management and monitoring activities by affected parties. It was agreed that new efforts must be made in order to deal with unsolved problems. No society can achieve sustainable development without appropriate water resources. Preservation of existing resources is not enough. Upstream countries and downstream countries must work closely together on the basis of the international agreed principles in order to find viable solutions.

Building on existing international instruments, the OSCE could give political impetus to and promote, in appropriate forums, further consensus building on general principles and rules to apply to transboundary water resource situations.

9. Integrated regional water resource systems, like the Aral Sea basin, require regional co-operation instruments where challenges of irrigation, energy and environmental concerns are interconnected. States were encouraged to develop and use actively the relevant forums and instruments. It was agreed that the OSCE, with its comprehensive agenda, should play an important role in encouraging countries with scarce water resources and/or transboundary water management issues to engage international and local organizations, NGOs, and private sector organizations dealing with the issue, in concerted efforts towards a constructive political co-operation process.

10. Public participation and the role of civil society is crucial. Those participating States that have not acceded to and ratified the Aarhus Convention (the UN/ECE Convention on access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters) were encouraged to do so, thus confirming their commitment to public participation. All signatories are urged to ensure effective implementation of all its provisions. It was recommended that the core principles of the Aarhus Convention should be incorporated in the main body of the forthcoming Charter on European Security and to include these principles in the Declaration of the Summit meeting in Istanbul in November 1999, together with a call for early ratification or accession as well as effective implementation. Countries in other regions should equally be encouraged to copy the principles of the Convention or to apply for accession to the Convention as soon as possible.

11. The relationship between the values inherent in the Human Dimension of the OSCE and the values behind the Aarhus Convention was emphasized. It was argued that public participation in decision making with regard to the environment, the right to know about environmental problems, and access to justice in environmental matters, are important for security. Past experiences teach us that lack of democracy, transparency and due process in these matters undermine public confidence in public institutions and public decision making. The right of civil society to participate may prevent other conflicts where democratic rights are at stake, and thus be an essential and an important conflict prevention measure within and between States.

12. Participating States were encouraged to establish relevant forums and capacity building instruments, and to collaborate with the public and stakeholders such as the business community and environmental movements. New technological possibilities for such dialogue should be explored. The OSCE could help to facilitate programmes to promote participatory democracy; strengthening the NGOs by the establishment of networks to develop and improve communications among NGOs, and between governments and NGOs. In its own processes the OSCE should intensify co-operation with NGOs, applying in this respect the principles of the Aarhus Convention, and consider including this in the work programme of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities. The OSCE should also consider the elaboration of a Code of Conduct on environmental aspects of security.

13. The Working Group discussing public participation underlined the role of civil society, NGOs and the business sector in achieving sustainable development. The involvement of the OSCE will be followed up by an OSCE seminar in Almaty on 11-12 June 1999. OSCE participating States, in particular those from Central Asia, are encouraged to attend the seminar. Other parties will be invited.

14. The special working group on environmental security based its discussion on the report "Environment and Security in an International Context" elaborated in the context of the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. The report was presented by the Co-Director of the study group. It was proposed that the issue should be pursued by the OSCE, as the findings of the report can contribute to the conflict prevention efforts of the OSCE.

15. The reports of the Working Group Rapporteurs are included in the Summary of the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum (EF.GAL/3/99).

16. A review of the implementation of commitments in the Economic Dimension by participating States was undertaken. The first day of the meeting was thus a stock-taking of what has been achieved with respect to the Bonn Document, the Charter of Paris, and the Helsinki and Budapest Summit Documents. The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Mr. Yves Berthelot, gave an opening address to the session. Keynote addresses were given by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, Mr. Thomas Price, and Mr. Geoffrey Hamilton of the UN/ECE.

17. It was noted that all participating States have declared their commitment to market reforms. The prospect of accession to the EU, as well as membership or the prospect of membership in other international organizations, such as WTO, have reinforced the economic policies of the participating States concerned and helped them implement their commitments to market reforms. Continued reform of legal and institutional frameworks is, however, still important. Some instances of non-compliance with the commitments were noted. Continued reform of economies in transition to market-oriented economies contributes to economic stability and development which in turn enhances long-term security. Much of the meeting was given over to a consideration of how the Economic Dimension has developed, its role in sustaining peace and stability and how it might be strengthened.

18. Several representatives of the participating States, international organizations and NGOs expressed their concern over the ecological stress and consequences of the Kosovo conflict.

Operational considerations

19. It was emphasized that the Economic Dimension now needs to go further into operational considerations. The importance of a more active involvement of NGOs and the business community, as well as enhanced co-operation between the OSCE and specialized economic, environmental and financial institutions as well as subregional organizations, was stated.

20. The point was made that resolution of regional conflicts is a precondition for large-scale political and economic co-operation. The need to enhance the OSCE's effectiveness in conflict prevention and potential for post-conflict rehabilitation was also pointed out.

21. There was general agreement that efforts will have to be intensified both within the OSCE and between the OSCE and other international agencies, especially the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The OSCE and the ECE should be seen as complementary organizations and should strengthen their co-operation.

22. It was proposed having separate review meetings in the Economic Dimension in years where there is no Summit and in lieu of review meetings in the context of the Economic Forum. This and other relevant questions will be dealt with in the context of a Document-Charter on European Security to be adopted at the Istanbul Summit. The question of developing a new OSCE document for the Economic Dimension, in order to reflect development since the Bonn Conference in 1990, was raised.
23. The Special Working Group on Environmental Security should be followed up by a one-day seminar this year.
24. There was general agreement that the next Economic Forum should take place in Prague on 11-14 April 2000. After consultations, it is envisaged that the overall theme of the Forum should be "Economic Aspects of Post-conflict Rehabilitation; the Challenges of Transformation". It was suggested that the Forum in 2001 should address issues of transparency and good governance in economic matters.
25. It was agreed that the next Economic Forum should be thoroughly prepared, *inter alia*, by seminars. The seminars should be focused, however, both geographically and thematically. Preparations should be undertaken by the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities. They should take place early, so that a decision with regard to the sub-themes of the Economic Forum will be built on conclusions derived from these seminars.
26. In order to prepare for the next Economic Forum, the Chairman-in-Office has, as from 1 June this year, delegated responsibility for the Economic Dimension within the OSCE Troika to the Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister of Austria.

WORKING GROUP A

Thursday, 27 May 1999

Report of the Working Group Rapporteur

Agenda item 7(a): Energy and the environment: security and the importance of sustainable energy development; institutional and legal settings, including the implementation of international conventions and instruments

Working Group A, on energy and the environment, was moderated by Ambassador Gutmann, ably assisted by the lead speakers listed in the programme. This report falls into two parts. The first part addresses general points made by delegations on the subject of our discussion, and touches on the role of the OSCE in this area. The second part reports specific suggestions under five headings.

The very first presentation underlined why we should discuss this subject. Global demand for energy continues to rise sharply, and there is a clear link between energy exploration, production, distribution and consumption, and environmental damage. This damage diminishes environmental capacity, and often also has an immediate impact on human health and quality of life. Energy is a strategic commodity; security of energy supply is an important part of security more generally. But energy demands must be balanced against the necessary consequences for the environment of increasing supply.

Environmental impact falls into two distinct categories: the long term and the short term. Long-term threats are to the global environment more generally; short-term threats are more localized and focus on habitats and health. The Working Group drew particular attention to threats arising from the distribution of energy, transport pollution (both maritime and vehicular), nuclear power and the disposal of waste.

There was recognition of the valuable role the OSCE could play. Many environmental risks are poorly understood. Nuclear risks are better understood than many due to the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The OSCE could contribute to the debate by carrying out case studies in areas of environmental concern to promote the further exchange of experience.

The OSCE should encourage best practice amongst its membership. There are already many environmental goals, and actions, set out in international instruments. The Kyoto Protocol and the Energy Charter Treaty were mentioned by several delegations. Whilst recognizing the desirability of the goals, the Working Group noted that the circumstances of each member country will dictate how individual governments choose to move forward. However, the OSCE should be more active. The Secretariat should increase its co-operation with relevant international institutions and non-governmental organizations; the membership should actively engage in the negotiation of international instruments in the field of environment. Active participation leads to better treaties and better prospects for implementation.

The Working Group structured its discussion around three main headings: the exchange of information (during crises between countries, the transfer of technology and best practice and education of individuals); research and technical progress (including energy efficiency and maintenance); and international co-operation (including with financial institutions and enterprise). With this in mind, the Working Group identified five specific areas for action in the the OSCE zone.

Firstly, energy efficiency. This is an important way in which to reconcile increasing demand for energy with a desire to decrease the environmental impact of energy supply. It was noted that existing technology offers considerable scope for reducing energy consumption but that many are not commercially viable. This is due, at least in part, to artificially low energy prices. Pricing energy at its full cost would allow greater efficiency both in consumption and production. Subsidies should be reduced, particularly where these favour “dirty” technologies. Several delegations, particularly amongst the international financial institutions, encouraged the application of market mechanisms to environmental issues. An important foundation for this approach is the existence of a transparent and predictable legal framework. In energy production, there was widespread emphasis on the role of renewable energy resources. National energy policies should take account of environmental considerations; it was expected that this would lead to a significant role for renewable energies.

Secondly, best practice. The member States share many common goals through a network of agreements and conventions. But there is scope for sharing best practice and encouraging technology transfer to meet environmental concerns. There was recognition of the role which public-private partnerships could play in this area, and indeed that the non-governmental sector would provide finance for most of the substantial investment needed in energy infrastructure and distribution networks. The Working Group had particular concerns over the maintenance of pipeline networks and nuclear installations. It was acknowledged that the OSCE should encourage the development of minimum environmental standards, and that suitable institutions should be developed to monitor and report on compliance.

Thirdly, transparency. The OSCE could play a role in defusing tension arising from environmental damage through rapid and transparent reporting. A mechanism already exists for nuclear accidents; this experience should be encouraged for other types of environmental threat. The OSCE should encourage discussion of environmental threats between neighbours, and the OSCE Presidency should stand ready to mobilize partners where it believes a failure to discuss an issue could lead to tension. The OSCE could consider sending specific missions to deal with an environmental threat, and ultimately could make use of the arbitration and conciliation mechanisms at its disposal.

Fourthly, “mainstreaming”: that is, weaving environmental considerations into the fabric of decision making. Environmental criteria should take equal billing with criteria relating to economics, finance and social issues. Mainstreaming applies to the OSCE itself, through better education of delegations in Vienna and missions in the field. Environmental criteria should be included in OSCE decisions as a matter of course. But it also applies to consumers, business (both large and small), governments and interest groups more generally. All parties need to be better informed in order to be better able to make the difficult trade-offs involved.

Lastly, damage limitation. Where prevention has failed, any resulting damage should be minimized. One possible avenue for action is for the OSCE to compile a directory of environmental emergency response capability on its territory, including the nature and quantity of stockpiled materials needed to respond to crises. This received support from several delegations.

WORKING GROUP B

Thursday, 27 May 1999

Report of the Working Group Rapporteur

Agenda item 7(b): Security aspects of shared water resources and regional co-operation, taking into account the different institutional and legal settings, including implementation of international conventions and instruments

Summary

The Working Group built its discussion around a framework of conflict prevention and conflict resolution, while also noting that international financial and technical assistance was needed to support post-conflict restructuring. Setting the stage for discussion, lead speakers described a wide spectrum of international experiences, including the emerging experiences of new regional organizations such as the Interstate Council of Central Asian Union. The analysis provided by lead speakers revealed water to be a scarce resource and transboundary water management a security risk if common principles are not developed to address the challenging task of protecting water resources and safely and fairly distributing water resources. Different instruments were identified - legally binding agreements, conventions, protocols, and non-binding "soft" laws and norms. The need for exchange of experiences was emphasized, together with the importance of political will and participation by all stakeholders in the development and implementation of instruments to manage and monitor shared resources.

Sources of conflict and co-operation

Delegates noted that shared water resources offer opportunities for both conflict and co-operation, although most speakers focused on the potential for conflict. They identified factors that might lead to conflict, such as increasing population pressures on transboundary water resources, in regions as diverse as the Central Asian republics, the Mediterranean, and Mexico. It was also noted that population pressures can result from influxes of refugees from war zones such as has occurred in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania. Further pressure on water resources comes from rapid and intense economic development in sectors such as tourism, energy, mining, industry, and agriculture that required intensive irrigation. These economic activities in turn can lead to increased pollution of water resources, endangering human health and causing tensions between upstream and downstream countries. Diminishing supplies of water through reduced rainfall and the effects of global warming that would reduce river flow were also noted as pressure factors that required more than water conservation to alleviate them. One proposal was to explore alternative sources of water such as through desalination. It was also noted that tensions may arise from political, ethnic, cultural, and religious differences as well as economic instability and find expression in the context of shared water resources - for example, as a result of acts of international terrorism. The obverse was also noted: that existing tensions may be brought to mediation in a forum of common interest over shared water resources. The Interstate Council of Central Asian Union provided an example of five countries uniting on

the basis of common interest to establish a foundation for fair and equitable sharing of water resources. In this same context, delegates noted that while a synergistic effect is possible and desirable with a group of States working together in a region - such as the Framework of the International Commission for Protection of the Rhine - this can take a lot of work and a very long time to achieve, as was noted in particular in the case of Middle Eastern riparian countries. Delegates also noted, however, that failure to co-operate on environmental issues can have a very negative impact on the economies of neighbouring countries.

Conflict prevention and conflict resolution

A number of instruments for preventing conflict and for resolving conflict were identified, ranging from the formal Convention on Protection and Use of Transboundary Waters and Lakes and the less formal Valencia Water Tribunal to a more technical approach of installing an Early Warning System, and also a participatory approach of raising public awareness about water conservation through forums such as the Regional Environmental Centres in Hungary, Georgia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Moldova. Noting that none of these approaches is exclusive, it was also proposed that water pricing be adjusted to reflect its true value.

A number of delegates emphasized that the effectiveness of legal instruments in managing and monitoring transboundary and national water resources is determined by the design and process of developing the instruments, and by the political will to develop and enforce the instruments. Delegates also emphasized that in the case of transboundary water resources, political will must be joint, and that parties must have a shared vision of how the water resources will be managed and monitored. Political will and shared vision were particularly emphasized in the context of developing bilateral accords and regional agreements between upstream and downstream countries. Otherwise, proposed conventions will be perceived as one-sided and unfair. Another important principle emphasized by a number of delegates was the concept of partnership and participation by as many stakeholders as possible in the design of the instrument - including businesses, NGOs, governments, local authorities, public institutions. Water, it was stressed, is a critical component of an entire ecosystem. It is a local issue and its management must include input at the local level where the ecosystem is experienced and understood.

Noting many of the points raised by Working Group members, one delegate summarized the role of legal instruments in conflict resolution related to the management of water resources:

1. The way instruments are developed is as important as the instrument itself - and particular emphasis must be given to political will, common vision, equity, fairness, participation;
2. A framework for conflict resolution must:
 - recognize the importance of confidence-building (exchange of information, measurement methods);
 - isolate the positive from the negative - address conflicts over water resources in other more positive negotiations (the concept of bundling issues);

- look for a package deal: seek symmetry and balance in outcomes;
- as a last resort, move to arbitration, first trying mediation and conciliation.

Role of the OSCE

The Working Group also identified specific areas for the OSCE to add significant value in addressing international concerns related to water resources security. Proposals were mainly aimed at identifying existing instruments for preventing and resolving conflict; exploring and clarifying the underlying principles of these instruments; facilitating the development of “soft” laws and the sharing of information and experiences between OSCE countries; undertaking an overview of OSCE countries to identify environmental problems - such as water-related problems - where conflict is latent and might emerge, and co-ordinating pilot studies on water issues. It was noted that the OSCE’s point of departure on environmental security issues is facilitation/political co-ordination, rather than scientific/technical, and that the OSCE should co-ordinate with other international institutions.

WORKING GROUP C

Thursday, 27 May 1999

Report of the Working Group Rapporteur

Agenda item 7(c): Public participation: the role of civil society; NGOs and the business sector in achieving sustainable development; the involvement of the OSCE

A. Introduction of the theme of public participation

Public participation in environmental decision-making was introduced in a keynote address by Mr. Jeremy Wates, European Environmental Bureau, at the opening plenary of the Economic Forum, on Wednesday, 26 May. However, the theme had also been reflected in some of the statements made in the course of the Implementation Review Meeting on Tuesday, 25 May, as noted in the report on that meeting.

Mr. Wates addressed, *inter alia*, the rationale behind strengthening public participation in decision-making and the key elements necessary for participation to be effective. He stressed in addition the significance of the Aarhus Convention and expressed a wish to see it enter into force in the year 2000. Main elements of the Convention should be incorporated into the future Charter on European Security. Especially with regard to the OSCE, he underscored the importance of the public participation principles being given greater recognition in connection with post-conflict rehabilitation.

B. Guidance to the discussion

In order to provide some guidance to the discussion, the moderator of the Working Group, Mr. Arcadie Capcelea, Minister for the Environment of Moldova, introduced the issue of public participation. He stressed, *inter alia*, the following points:

- why public participation;
- public environmental information, access to information sources and access to justice;
- role of national and international NGOs and of the private sector in the promotion of sustainable development;
- international co-operation with regard to public participation.

The public should be understood in its broad sense, as comprising not only the public at large, but also NGOs, the business sector, universities etc. The overriding question was, of course, the interrelationship between public participation, environmental security and the role of the OSCE.

C. Lead speeches

The starting point for the discussion were the following five lead speeches (the first three made at the beginning of the morning session, the remaining two at the commencement of the afternoon session):

1. Mr. Kaj-Olaf Bärlund, UN/ECE, focused on the Aarhus Convention, which attempts to give real content to the Rio de Janeiro Agenda 21 principle of public participation. Joint application of the provisions in this respect can be instrumental in achieving broad and deep implementation of the Rio de Janeiro principles.
2. Professor Bedrich Moldan, Czech Republic, emphasized three elements as essential with regard to public participation: enhancing knowledge of the principle of sustainable development in everyday life; understanding of the responsibility of communities and of individual consumers; and the notion of fruitful partnership between the public and the administration at all levels.
3. Ms. Lone Johnsen, Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature, pointed out that public participation is inseparable from sustainable development and that the Aarhus Convention should be acceded to by all member countries of the OSCE. The OSCE should accord the issue of public participation a prominent position in the preparation of the Charter on European Security and, of course, include it in the main body of the Charter itself.
4. Mr. Zurab Tavartkiladze, Georgia, stressed that the interest of the public in environmental issues was the foundation of environmental security. More active involvement of the public in strengthening stability mechanisms in East European countries was needed. The OSCE could play an important role in the development of new concepts of co-operation and security.
5. Mr. Jerney Stritih, of the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary, underscored the catalytic role of the resolution of environmental problems in progress towards democratic societies and the rule of law. A precondition for solving environmental problems was the establishment of the right institutions and processes. Post-conflict strategies should include empowering local institutions, co-operation with regard to shared natural resources and the engagement of NGOs and the public at large in environmental decision-making.

D. Summary report of the discussion

A number of general points emerged from the keynote address, the general statements in the opening plenary and the lead speeches in the Working Group, and also from statements and comments during the deliberations of the Working Group:

There is no doubt that environmental sustainability is a prerequisite for harmonious economic and social development and hence a condition for security. Environmental problems must therefore be considered also from a security angle.

However, the process of moving towards sustainable development - including the safe development and use of genetically modified organisms - must be fair and transparent. Public participation in the process is essential.

Furthermore, public participation in environmental decision-making - including participation by the means of Environmental Impact Assessments - enhances the quality of the decisions taken, thus playing an important role in reducing threats to security. In addition, public participation contributes to early warning. In particular, public involvement in decision-making processes relating to transboundary economic activities creates possibilities for avoiding international political and social conflicts, the Espoo Convention of 1991 being an important tool in this respect. On the other hand, increased effective public participation will increase the need for efficient mediation procedures in order to find constructive solutions.

Private sector involvement might offer new conditions for the resolution of environmental problems. The transfer of new technologies and of know-how is an important tool in this respect.

A precondition for public participation in environmental decision-making is enhanced knowledge of the principles of sustainable development in everyday life and incorporation of the principles into people's value-systems: creating environmental awareness and consciousness. Thus, information on environmental issues and public access to all relevant information sources in public institutions become essential.

NGOs play an important role, but initiatives to teach NGOs networking, watch-dogging and advocacy skills are necessary in many OSCE member countries. The provision of practical and financial support for environmental NGOs is therefore necessary. The multi-country transboundary co-ordination of the activities of NGOs and businesses should be encouraged.

In this context, reference may be made to a proposal for the creation within the OSCE of a group of experts to share with NGOs their professional experience in the field of environmental security.

International co-operation provides an opportunity for interested parties to study the performance of different countries with regard to public participation and to be informed about lessons learned from other States' best practices.

Civil rights in relation to the environment and sustainable development are closely connected with human rights, respect for which is a precondition for security.

Application of the principles of the Aarhus Convention could be helpful in connection with implementation of a number of the recommendations of the Working Group.

E. Recommendations

On the basis of these conclusions and observations, and of a number of general or specific proposals included in statements and comments made by several delegations and NGO representatives, the following recommendations emerged:

1. The OSCE should consider the incorporation of the core principles of the Aarhus Convention into the main body of the future Charter on European Security.

2. Furthermore, the OSCE should consider including in the Declaration of the Summit Meeting to be held in Istanbul in November 1999:

- a call on all signatories of the Aarhus Convention to ensure rapid ratification and effective implementation of its provisions;
- an invitation to those OSCE member countries which have not yet signed the Convention to accede to it, thereby demonstrating their commitment to public participation; and
- an invitation to countries in other regions to apply the principles of the Convention or request leave to accede to the Convention as soon as possible.

3. In its own processes, the OSCE should intensify co-operation with NGOs, applying in this respect the principles of the Aarhus Convention. NGO participation should be facilitated through practical arrangements during meetings.

4. The OSCE should make its objectives and work, especially with regard to environmental security and public participation, known to NGOs, *inter alia*, by means of regional and subregional seminars.

5. In OSCE's work on conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation, the principles of the Aarhus Convention should be applied and the possibility of decision-making structures which empower the public to a greater extent should be explored.

6. The OSCE might consider the elaboration of a Code of Conduct on Environmental Aspects of Security.

7. Finally, the OSCE might also consider instructing the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities to include in his year 2000 budget submission a programme aimed at close co-operation with:

- national and international NGOs, regional environmental centres and the private sector in the performance of his mandate; and
- relevant intergovernmental organizations, especially UN/ECE, in raising awareness of the Aarhus Convention ratification and implementation process and in compiling information on this process - including information on lessons learned - and submitting it to the OSCE member countries.

INFORMAL WORKING GROUP ON "ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY"

Thursday, 27 May 1999

Report of the Informal Working Group Rapporteur

The purpose of the Informal Working Group was to discuss the relevance of environmental aspects of security within the context of the OSCE. The Informal Working Group concentrated on: (1) briefly defining the historical and present debate on the definitions of and links between environment and security; (2) providing an overview of the different institutional approaches (i.e., of UN, OECD, IUCN, EU, etc.) and of the strategic approaches of various national governments towards environment and security; (3) discussing the political intention of the environmental security debate; (4) highlighting the analytical importance of the NATO/Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) Pilot Study entitled "Environment and Security in an International Context"; and (5) assessing the possible institutional impacts on and future action within the OSCE.

The Informal Working Group focused primarily on recommending further actions for the OSCE to operationalize to the greatest possible extent, by e.g.

- identifying national and transboundary environmental issues which might have a security impact, through utilization of the OSCE regional missions;
- enhancing regional co-operation on such transboundary environmental issues; and
- providing political and technical support to other international organizations.

It was suggested that, as a follow-up to the Seventh Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum and the previous OSCE subregional seminars, an additional OSCE workshop on "Policy Approaches to Environment and Security in the OSCE Region" be held in the near future. It was reiterated that the OSCE has an important role to play in facilitating and co-ordinating environmental and economic activities as a means of early warning, conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation in the region. It was therefore stated that the objectives of this workshop might be to further clarify the OSCE's role and future agenda in responding to the environmental aspects of security, to clarify the linkages between environment and security, to analyse the root causes of environmental conflicts within OSCE participating States and to identify potential 'hot spots' in the OSCE region. The outcome of the deliberations of the three Working Groups at the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum (on energy, shared water resources and - especially - public participation) and the results of previous OSCE seminars might serve as input to this workshop.

Other suggestions made by Informal Working Group participants emphasized the need for the OSCE to continue working in accordance with its mandate and further expand its activities so as: (1) to include regional seminars and initiatives for further promoting public participation, environmental awareness and education; (2) to catalyze discussion among the various stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels; (3) to foster and enhance dialogue among decision-makers in all the policy sectors; (4) to provide for regular political monitoring of those environmental issues which may pose security challenges within

the OSCE region; (5) to improve multilateral co-operation, creating new partnerships between international institutions and regional organizations and expanding on the policy approaches necessary in the environmental, economic, technical assistance, foreign policy and security policy realms; and (6) to link the OSCE's work to the activities of other global organizations in order to bring the OSCE into the "environmental mainstream" (i.e., it was suggested that the OSCE might share the results of the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum with, in particular, related security institutions and environmental organizations such as UN/ECE, UNEP and CSD).

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS
IN THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Tuesday, 25 May 1999

Report of the Rapporteur

1. The meeting was opened by the Norwegian Chair, Ambassador Per Martin Ølberg.
2. Mr. Yves Berthelot, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), noted the close co-operation that has enriched both the ECE and the OSCE. Multilateral institutions are key to the effective management of exogenously and endogenously generated shocks and provide assistance in economic transformation. The recent shocks of Kosovo and the Russian financial crisis have revealed serious institutional lacks at national levels. Addressing these institutional shortcomings and the consequences of these (and other) shocks will require substantial fresh financial resources, which should be accompanied by appropriate conditionalities. The Kosovo crisis has revived the forces of division in Europe. While most States are defining themselves with reference to Western Europe, a “Common European Perspective” is still needed. To that end, the ECE is promoting dialogue to instill a sense of European identity. Among pan-European organizations - the ECE, and the OSCE among others - coherence, visibility and common political objectives are needed.
3. Mr. Tom Price, the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, reminded delegates of the prescient and far-reaching character of Principle 9 of the Helsinki Decalogue. Principle 10 enshrined the comprehensive nature of security and the equal, non-hierarchical significance of the other nine principles. The Helsinki Final Act remains fresh and alive. But, Mr. Price stressed, promises kept are more important than promises made.
4. A detailed and far-reaching address, “Progress and Challenges in OSCE’s Economic Dimension Activities: the ECE Perspective”, was delivered by Mr. Geoffrey Hamilton of the ECE. Mr. Hamilton focused on two recent shocks that have strained the economic and political environment: the Russian economic crisis and the economic consequences of the Kosovo crisis for Southeastern Europe:
 - The democratic institutions of the economies in transition have demonstrated their resilience, and there has been little support for a return to command economies. The commitment to transition is, Mr. Hamilton believes, irreversible. However, the absence of rule of law and viable institutions has - in Russia, for example - contributed to market failures, the criminalization of business relations, poor resource allocation and continued low efficiency. Chapter B of the Bonn Document retains its relevance as a guide to addressing the gaps in administrative frameworks. Closing the gaps is the highest current priority.
 - Security has been adversely affected. In spite of commitments made in the Helsinki Final Act and succeeding documents, the gaps between States in the forefront of reform efforts and those lagging behind have widened. Foreign direct

investment in Eastern Europe has declined, while that in Central Europe has soared above 1997 levels. In addition, Central European economies have reduced their commercial exposure in Eastern Europe while their links with Western Europe have been enhanced. Southeastern European States are being adversely affected by the Kosovo crisis and have suffered substantial declines in exports to Western Europe. Such gaps carry with them risks to stability and hence need to be bridged. The ECE, with other organizations, is seeking to ensure that CIS and Southeastern European states are full participants in special subregional programmes (i.e., SECI, SPECA, BSEC, CEI) to foster close economic co-operation among economies at all stages of transition as well as with more advanced, Western market economies. In addition, rising fiscal deficits will necessitate cuts in social spending, already under pressure due to rising unemployment caused by export losses. These challenges pose risks to security which participating States have committed themselves to addressing.

- The political commitment to the basic principles of market economies set out in the Bonn Document remains strong. But globalization and growing income disparities, both between and within countries, can affect relations between States. Rights to economic security have been violated as far as certain regions, small States and ethnic groups are concerned. Mr. Hamilton suggested a discussion centering on the identification of such rights and how governments might protect them.

5. General discussion was launched by the representative of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, who spoke to the importance of the forthcoming Nantes Conference. Economic disparities have negative human and social consequences. There are dramatic differences among citizens of different States, not only in their relative purchasing power, but also - starkly and directly - in terms of life expectancy.

6. A number of delegations provided detailed accounts of the efforts of their countries to counter shocks to their economic and financial systems. They reiterated their governments' desire to continue the process of integration into the world economy. Some delegations underscored the importance of reinforcing the economic dimension in the context of the ongoing negotiations on the Charter for European Security as a means to this end. Some delegations underlined their governments' determination to enter the WTO.

7. Most delegations spoke more generally and made the following points, among others:

- The economic dimension is a basic part of the OSCE's acquis. The Bonn Document, in turn, is fundamental to the economic dimension.
- Unresolved regional conflicts impede realization of the goals of the economic dimension.
- The rule of law and transparency are among the basic ingredients of stability.
- Implementation reviews should be more frequent, and they should be characterized by greater candour and sincerity.
- The need to resist protectionism, particularly non-tariff barriers and other threats to free markets, was emphasized.

- Restrictions on the free movement of businessmen and other economic and commercial actors were cited as an impediment to market development and economic integration.
- The restrictive and counter-productive consequences of anti-dumping actions were noted.
- The need to address corruption and organized crime was underscored.

8. Mr. Price was asked to report on his experience during his first year in office. Also, a delegation drew attention to the challenge Mr. Price had implicitly issued in his opening statement: because the OSCE is divided between those who give equal value to all three dimensions and those who do not, the economic dimension is a step-child. It was suggested that, in co-operation with the ECE, Mr. Price assess what advances the Charter for European Security could usefully bring about as regards the economic dimension. Another delegation saw the problem in terms of how the OSCE could usefully incorporate economic factors into its agenda. A normative impetus going beyond the Bonn Document is needed.

9. Mr. Price provided a detailed accounting of his activities over the past 14 months. Among other accomplishments, he visited all places hosting OSCE missions or other forms of presence, except Chechnya, Bosnia and Latvia. Staff training relevant to the economic dimension has been instituted. Functional relationships with partner organizations have been created and relations with subregional organizations have been intensified. Relations with NGOs have been systematized. Four seminars have been held, and there have been a number of other productive activities leading up to the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum.

10. Mr. Berthelot announced the ECE's readiness to work with the OSCE in enhancing the economic dimension. Conjoining the legal force of ECE commitments with the political obligations of the OSCE could help in going beyond the promulgation of mere recipes for stability and prosperity. Co-operation in the implementation of the Pact for Stability in Europe was possible, and both organizations could help in restoring good neighbourliness.

11. A delegation noted that Mr. Price's activities were essentially process-oriented and asked what might have been done with additional human and financial resources.

12. Mr. Price replied that his mandate directed process-oriented activities. More resources would have permitted more substantive, credible relations with partner organizations, subregional organizations, NGOs and the IFIs. The potential of the missions and of other OSCE field operations might also have been more fully exploited.

13. A general discussion of the economic dimension and the role of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities ensued. Among others, the following points were made:

- The Co-ordinator should identify key issues, in particular those relevant to building civil society.

- The content of economic dimension meetings ought to be more germane to the issues of the day. Subjects falling under the economic dimension should be a regular agenda item of Permanent Council and other meetings.
- The Co-ordinator should pay more attention to early warning and conflict prevention. He should identify the need for and carry out conflict prevention activities.
- The Co-ordinator should assist in improving compliance with norms and values, undertakings and commitments falling under the economic dimension.
- Consideration should be given to producing a “Bonn Document II”, a set of norms and commitments relevant to current risks and challenges in the economic sphere.
- More resources should be provided the Co-ordinator.
- There should be wider participation in seminars.
- The Charter for European Security should reflect the importance of the economic dimension more fulsomely, given its significance for peace, stability and security in Europe.

The meeting participants did not come to a conclusion regarding further development of the economic dimension or the role of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities. But important questions were broached and suggestions for possible future action were made.



**Log of Contributions to the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum
Prague, 25 - 28 May 1999**

Theme I: Review of the implementation of commitments in the economic dimension

Ref. No.	Date	Originator	Title/Subject	Lang.
I. Plenary sessions				
EF.GAL/1/99 Rev.4	25.05.99	CiO Norway	Working agenda for the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum	E
EF.GAL/2/99	25.05.99	CiO Norway	Draft agenda and work programme	E
EF.DEL/11/99	25.05.99	UN/ECE	“Progress and Challenges in OSCE’s Economic Dimension Activities: the ECE Perspective”	E
EF.DEL/13/99	25.05.99	Russian Federation	Statement by Russian Federation	E/R
EF.DEL/14/99	25.05.99	Russian Federation	Ecological Consequence of NATO Military Operations Against FRY	E/R
EF.DEL/16/99	25.05.99	Romania	Statement by Romania	E
EF.DEL/17/99	25.05.99	Liechtenstein	Review of the Implementation of Commitments in the Economic Dimension	G
EF.DEL/18/99	25.05.99	OSCE Parliamentary Assembly	Statement by Mr. J. Floch, Chairman of the General Committee on Economic Affairs of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly	E/F
EF.DEL/19/99	25.05.99	Belarus	Statement by Belarus	R
EF.DEL/20/99	25.05.99	United Kingdom	Statement by the United Kingdom	E
EF.DEL/22/99	25.05.99	European Commission	Statement by Dr. K. Revelas, European Commission	E
EF.DEL/23/99	25.05.99	Azerbaijan	Statement by Dr. V. Beylarbayov, Deputy General Manager, Foreign Investments, State Oil Company of the Republic of Azerbaijan	E/R
EF.DEL/29/99	26.05.99	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities	Keynote address by Mr. T. Price	E
EF.DEL/35/99	26.05.99	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities	Statement by Mr. T. Price	E
EF.DEL/37/99	26.05.99	UN/ECE	Statement by Mr. Y. Berthelot, Executive Secretary UN/ECE	F
EF.DEL/40/99	26.05.99	Turkey	Statement by Turkey	E
EF.DEL/46/99	26.05.99	USA	Statement by USA on compliance in the Economic Dimension	E
EF.DEL/47/99	26.05.99	USA	Statement by USA on OSCE Institutions in the Economic Dimension	E



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Theme II: Security aspects in the field of the environment

Ref. No.	Date	Originator	Title/Subject	Lang.
I. Plenary sessions				
EF.DEL/4/99	21.05.99	Energy Charter Secretariat	Statement by Dr. P. Schütterle, Secretary-General of the Energy Charter Secretariat, "Security Aspects of Energy"	E
EF.DEL/10/99	25.05.99	Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe	Speech by Mr. L. Rise, "Security Aspects in the Field of Environment"	E
EF.DEL/12/99	25.05.99	Norway	Statement by the Norwegian Minister of Environment, Ms. G. Fjellanger	E
EF.DEL/15/99	25.05.99	European Environmental Bureau	Keynote address by Mr. J. Wates, "Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making"	E
EF.DEL/24/99	26.05.99	Germany-EU	Statement by Dr. L. Volmer, Minister of State at the German Federal Foreign Office	E
EF.DEL/25/99	26.05.99	Czech Republic	Statement by Ms. E. Tylova, Vice-Minister of the Environment	E
EF.DEL/28/99	26.05.99	European Commission	Statement by Mr. E. Fouéré, European Commission	E
EF.DEL/31/99	26.05.99	Southeast European Co-operative Initiative	Statement by Ms. B. Stankov, "Recovery Program for Rivers, Lakes and Adjacent Seas"	E
EF.DEL/36/99	26.05.99	Holy See	Statement by the Holy See	E
EF.DEL/39/99	26.05.99	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Plenary opening address	E
EF.DEL/41/99/ Corr. 1	26.05.99	Kazakhstan	Statement by Mr. E. Idrissof, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan	E/R
EF.DEL/42/99	26.05.99	Denmark	Statement by Mr. C. Grube, Under-Secretary in the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	E
EF.DEL/43/99	26.05.99	Malta	Statement by Malta	E
EF.DEL/52/99	26.05.99	Tajikistan	Statement by Mr. Z. Khamrokhon, Ambassador of the Republic of Tajikistan	E/R
EF.DEL/54/99	26.05.99	Tajikistan	"Some aspects of Ecological and Economical Aspects in Tajikistan"	E
EF.DEL/57/99	26.05.99	Czech Republic	Written Reply of the Czech Republic to the Statement made by the Principality of Liechtenstein on 25 May 1999	E
EF.DEL/61/99	26.05.99	USA	Statement by USA	E

Ref. No.	Date	Originator	Title/Subject	Lang.
EF.DEL/62/99	27.05.99	CEI	Statement by Amb. Rupnik on the contribution of the Central European Initiative to environmental protection and security in Europe	E
EF.DEL/82/99	26.05.99	Sweden	Statement by Mr. M. Odevall, Minister and Head of Environment and Sustainable Development, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs	E
EF.DEL/86/99	27.05.99	WG C Rapporteur	“Public participation: the role of civil society, NGOs and the business sector in achieving sustainable development; the involvement of the OSCE”	E
EF.DEL/87/99	28.05.99	Informal Working Group Rapporteur	Rapporteur’s Report: Informal Working Group on “Environmental Security”	E
EF.DEL/89/99	28.05.99	Implementation Review Rapporteur	Rapporteur’s report on the Review of the Implementation of Commitments in the Economic Dimension	E
EF.DEL/90/99	28.05.99	WG B Rapporteur	“Security aspects of shared water resources and regional co-operation, taking into account the different institutional and legal settings, including implementation of international conventions and instruments”	E
EF.DEL/91/99	28.05.99	WG A Rapporteur	“Energy and the environment: security and the importance of sustainable energy development; institutional and legal settings, including the implementation of international conventions and instruments”	E
EF.DEL/92/99	28.05.99	CiO Norway	Chairman’s Summary of the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Forum	E
II. Working Group A				
EF.DEL/1/99 Rev.1	25.05.99	WGA Moderator	Statement by Mr. F. Gutmann, Moderator of WGA	E/F
EF.DEL/30/99	26.05.99	European Commission	Energy policy with an environmental approach (dated 14 October 1998)	E
EF.DEL/32/99	26.05.99	Norway	Statement by Mr. O. Haraldsen, Energy Counsellor at the Norwegian Mission to the European Union, “Energy and environment: Security and the importance of sustainable energy development”	E
EF.DEL/34/99	26.05.99	Vernadsky Foundation	Statement by Mr. K. Stepanov, “Participation of business circles in solving environmental problems. The role of NGOs”	E
EF.DEL/38/99	26.05.99	Turkmenistan	Statement by Mr. T. Atyev	E
EF.DEL/55/99	26.05.99	Azerbaijan	Statement by Azerbaijan	E
EF.DEL/58/99	26.05.99	Austria	Chairman’s Summary of the Expert Meeting on Renewable Energy	E
Ref. No.	Date	Originator	Title/Subject	Lang.

EF.DEL/66/99	27.05.99	Turkey	Statement by Turkey	E
EF.DEL/68/99	27.05.99	EBRD	Statement by Mr. T. Murphy, Director, Environmental Appraisal, "Better Environment is Better Business"	E
EF.DEL/69/99	27.05.99	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	"Environmental Safety - Contribution to the Prevention of Crisis, Challenge to the OSCE"	E
EF.DEL/70/99	27.05.99	Georgia	Information about radiation contamination in Georgia	E/R
EF.DEL/73/99	27.05.99	USA	"A Proposal for the OSCE Directory of National Environmental Emergency Response Capabilities"	E
EF.DEL/74/99	27.05.99	USA	Statement by USA	E
EF.DEL/76/99	27.05.99	Uzbekistan	Statement by Uzbekistan	E
EF.DEL/80/99	27.05.99	Russian Federation	Statement by E. Salov, Chairman of the Environment Sub-Committee of the Federal Assembly of Russia	E/R
EF.DEL/81/99	27.05.99	United Kingdom	Statement by the UK	E
III. Working Group B				
EF.DEL/3/99	20.05.99	Kazakhstan	Statement by the First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Mr. E. Idrissov	E
EF.DEL/8/99/ Corr.1	25.05.99	Turkey	Statement by Ambassador T. Iskit, "Transboundary Water Issues and Security"	E
EF.DEL/21/99	25.05.99	Hungary	Statement by Mr. P. Kovács, "Danube Accidental Emergency Warning System and the present practice in Hungary in the minimization of the transboundary effects of water pollution"	E
EF.DEL/26/99	26.05.99	Kazakhstan	"Environment Improvement Project for Socio-Economic Sustainability of Akmola, East-Kazakhstan, Karaganda, the region of Pavlodar and the city of Astana in the Republic of Kazakhstan"	E
EF.DEL/45/99	26.05.99	European Union	Statement by Mr. George Strongylis, "Regional Environmental Co-operation and the European Union"	E
EF.DEL/53/99	26.05.99	United Kingdom	Statement by the United Kingdom	E
EF.DEL/56/99	26.05.99	Switzerland	Statement by Switzerland on security aspects of shared water resources and regional co-operation	E

Ref. No.	Date	Originator	Title/Subject	Lang.
EF.DEL/63/99	27.05.99	UN/ECE	Statement by Mr. K. Bärlund, Director of the Environment and Human Settlements Division, UN/ECE	E
EF.DEL/72/99	27.05.99	TECHNOSTOCK	Statement by Mr. V. Sonin	R
EF.DEL/78/99	27.05.99	NEAF Office (Kyrgyzstan)	Statement by Mr. Y. Malenov, "Aspects of ecological safety in water resources sharing and regional collaboration"	E
EF.DEL/84/99	27.05.99	Malta	"Security aspects of shared water resources and regional co-operation taking into account the different institutional and legal settings, including implementation of international conventions and instruments"	E
EF.DEL/85/99	27.05.99	USA	Statement by E. Jankel, President of Aqua Resources International	E
EF.DEL/88/99	27.05.99	United Kingdom	Statement by UK	E
IV. Working Group C				
EF.DEL/2/99	20.05.99	Moldova	Statement by the Moldovan Minister of Environment, Mr. A. Capcelea	E
EF.DEL/5/99 Corr. 1	25.05.99	Czech Republic	Statement by Mr. B. Moldan, "Public Participation: the role of civil society, NGOs and business sector in achieving sustainable development in the context of EU accession"	E
EF.DEL/33/99	26.05.99	Russian Federation	Statement by Mrs. Doni, representative of the President of the European Business Congress	E/R
EF.DEL/51/99	26.05.99	Georgia	Statement by Mrs. N. Chkhobadze, Minister of Environment of Georgia	E/R
EF.DEL/60/99	27.05.99	Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	Keynote speech by Ms. L. Johnsen	E
EF.DEL/64/99	27.05.99	Environmental Association OPSTANOK	NGO society and public participation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	E
EF.DEL/65/99	27.05.99	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	"Publish Participation in Decision-Making in the Area of Environment"	E
EF.DEL/71/99	27.05.99	USA	Statement by Mr. W. Foley, Director of Government Relations, Steel Recycling Institute (SRI), a business unit of American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) and also on behalf of the Council of State Governments (CSG) Toxics in Packing Clearinghouse (TPCH), Model Toxics in Packing Law	E
EF.DEL/77/99	27.05.99	Regional Environmental Center for the CEE (Hungary)	Statement by Mr. J. Stritih, Executive Director of the Regional Environmental Center for the CEE	E

Ref. No.	Date	Originator	Title/Subject	Lang.
EF.DEL/79/99	27.05.99	UN/ECE	Statement by Mr. K. Bärlund, Director of the Environment and Human Settlements Division of the UN/ECE	E
EF.DEL/83/99	27.05.99	Belarus	Statement by Mr. M. Rusyi, Minister for Natural Resources and Protection of the Environment	R
V. Other relevant documents				
EF.INF/1/99	25.05.99		Provisional List of Participants	E
EF.INF/1/99 Rev.1	27.05.99		List of Participants (final version)	E
EF.DEL/6/99	25.05.99	UN/ECE	UN/ECE Press release dated 5 May 99 "Recovery in Southeast Europe After a Settlement of the Conflict in Yugoslavia"	E
EF.DEL/7/99	25.05.99	OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and French National Assembly in partnership with the Assembly of the Council of Europe and the UN/ECE	Memorandum and Draft Timetable of the Second Parliamentary Conference "Sub-regional Economic Co-operation processes in Europe Faced With the New Challenges"	E/F
EF.DEL/9/99	25.05.99	UN/ECE	"Current Tensions in the Transition Process in the ECE Region"	E
EF.DEL/27/99	26.05.99	UNDP	Invitation to the UNDP habitat II program conference: "The Municipal Investment Projects in Ukraine"	E
EF.DEL/44/99	26.05.99	Denmark	Guide to the approximation of European Union environmental Legislation (dated 25 August 1997)	E
EF.DEL/48/99	26.05.99	USA	A Food for Thought paper presented by Amb. D. Johnson, "A Proposal for a Framework for Mentoring among Environmental NGOs"	E
EF.DEL/49/99	26.05.99	USA	A Food for Thought paper presented by Amb. D. Johnson, "A Proposal for Co-operation between OSCE and NATO CCMS"	E
EF.DEL/50/99	26.05.99	USA	A Food for Thought paper presented by Amb. D. Johnson, "A Proposal for Inter-regional Co-operation on Transboundary Watershed Management"	E
EF.DEL/59/99	26.05.99	USA	A Food for Thought paper "Environmental Aspects of Security"	E
EF.DEL/67/99	27.05.99	Romania	Statement by Amb. S. Celac, "The Geopolitics of Energy: Recent Developments"	E