



## **ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION SESSIONS OF THE 2010 REVIEW CONFERENCE**

**19 -20, 25-26 OCTOBER 2010, VIENNA**

### **ANNOTATED AGENDA**

**MONDAY, 18 OCTOBER**

**15:00-18:00 PLENARY SESSION (FORMAL OPENING OF THE VIENNA PART  
OF THE REVIEW CONFERENCE)**

This session will formally open the Vienna part of the 2010 Review Conference, which will be focused on three areas: (1) review of the implementation of all OSCE principles and commitments in the politico-military dimension (PMS); (2) review of the implementation of all OSCE principles and commitments in the economic and environmental dimension (EED); and (3) review of OSCE structures and their activities, including consideration of proposals designed to enhance the role of the OSCE and further strengthen its capabilities (OSA). The opening plenary session will address the following agenda items:

1. Formal opening
2. Statement by a representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office  
Statement by the President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly  
Statement by the OSCE Secretary General
3. Reports by:
  - (a) OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
  - (b) Chairperson of the Forum for Security Co-operation
  - (c) Chairperson of the Security Committee of the Permanent Council
  - (d) Chairperson of the Economic and Environmental Committee of the Permanent Council
  - (e) Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre
4. General debate among the participating States
5. Contributions by:
  - (a) OSCE Partners for Co-operation
  - (b) United Nations
  - (c) Other international organizations, institutions and entities

**TUESDAY, 19 OCTOBER**

**10:00-13:00 SESSION 1:  
FROM BONN TO MAASTRICHT AND BEYOND: ADAPTING THE OSCE  
ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION TO CHANGING CHALLENGES**

The Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED) has always been an integral and important part of the OSCE's comprehensive and co-operative approach to security and has played over the years a substantial role in developing the Organization's 'acquis,' in developing specific responses to risks and challenges in a dynamic and shifting security environment.

Along with the whole Organization, the Economic and Environmental Dimension has evolved over time, and constantly tried to adapt to meet these changing challenges more effectively. Participating States have been engaged in a thinking, conceptualizing and consensus building process aimed at setting priorities, identifying areas for action, and formulating commitments. A number of milestones have marked this evolution, such as the Bonn Document on Economic Co-operation, adopted 20 years ago, or the Maastricht Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension adopted 7 years ago.

A number of structural and institutional developments have accompanied this process, such as the establishment of the Economic and Environmental Forum process, which in recent years has led to the adoption of a number of Ministerial Decisions on various issues, the creation of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities, the establishment of the Economic and Environmental Committee, and the incorporation of economic and environmental elements into the mandates of the OSCE Field Presences.

Today, economic and environmental co-operation remains an important aspect of stability and security in the OSCE region. The need to respond effectively to developments and challenges in the Economic and Environmental Dimension has been recognized as a priority by the OSCE participating States. Discussions on these issues have intensified, *inter alia*, in the framework of the Economic and Environmental Committee, as a result of the 2009 Chairmanship's Report on the future orientation of the Second Dimension (CIO.GAL/97/09), as well as within the Corfu Process. A number of food-for-thought papers has been circulated. "OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension COMMITMENTS, Chronological Compilation" has also been prepared and circulated (SEC.GAL/128/10).

To streamline this process and try to achieve concrete results ahead of the OSCE 2010 Astana Summit, it is proposed to convene the first EED session of the 2010 EED Review Conference in the format of a **special session to mark the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Bonn Document and to discuss the prospects of the Second Dimension**, structured as follows:

- High-level keynote statements
- Panel debate on strategic prospects of the EED
- Discussion among delegates/participants

**Questions that could be addressed:**

- What principles should guide the work in the OSCE's Economic and Environmental Dimension?

- What should be the thematic priorities and areas of focus for the OSCE in the Economic and Environmental Dimension?
- What are the next steps the participating States and the OSCE could take to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Economic and Environmental Dimension, could new instruments and/or tools be developed for enhancing the role of the EED within the OSCE’s comprehensive concept of security?
- What is the place of the Economic and Environmental Dimension within the comprehensive OSCE security framework and, in particular, what should be the contribution of the Economic and Environmental Dimension in addressing transnational and cross-dimensional challenges?
- What are the most effective ways to strengthen the implementation of existing commitments and recommendations pertaining to the Economic and Environmental Dimension, and how could the process of reviewing the implementation of commitments be improved?
- How could the Economic and Environmental Dimension assist the participating States in addressing the new challenges they face, is there a need to update the existing set of commitments to meet new challenges, and if so, what should be the most effective approach in that regard?
- How could the Economic and Environmental Dimension contribute to promoting equal opportunities for women and men in the economic sphere?

**15:00-18:00 SESSION 2:**

**THE OSCE’S ROLE, INCLUDING ITS FIELD PRESENCES, IN FOSTERING STABILITY AND SECURITY AND ENHANCING CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE AREA OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY THROUGH CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATIVES AS WELL AS NGOs AND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY;**

**- THE WAY FORWARD**

The OSCE, the world's largest regional security organization, is in its region a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. The link between security, stability, democracy and prosperity has become increasingly evident in the OSCE area. Within the Organization’s general mandate and comprehensive approach to security, activities in the economic and environmental dimension aim at addressing threats to security and stability stemming from economic and environmental factors, as well as to utilize dialogue and co-operation on economic and environmental issues to promote security and co-operation in the OSCE region.

According to the Istanbul Summit Charter for European Security, the OSCE's broad membership, its comprehensive approach to security, its large number of field operations and its long history as a norm-setting organization, enable it to identify threats and to act as a catalyst for co-operation between key international organizations and institutions in the economic and environmental areas. In that regard, the Platform for Co-operative Security offers guidelines on how to strengthen the mutually reinforcing nature of the relationship between those organizations and institutions concerned with the promotion of comprehensive security within the OSCE area.

In recent years, *inter alia*, in the context of the annual Economic and Environmental Forum process, the OSCE engaged in co-operation activities with a variety of regional and international organizations, as well as with other partners representing the civil society, academia or the business community. These included regular contacts and information exchanges, cross-representation at appropriate meetings, as well as practical co-operation, development of strong partnerships (such as the Environment and Security Initiative - ENVSEC) and development of common projects (for example in the area of labour migration management, with IOM and ILO, or in the area of transport and cross border facilitation, with UNECE). Such co-operation proved successful both at HQ and at field level.

The changing nature of challenges in the economic and environmental dimension requires constant adaptation, both in terms of priority setting, mechanisms of engagement and response and forms of co-operation with partners. Recent deliberations, *inter alia*, during the preparation of the 2009 Chairmanship's Report on the future orientation of the Second Dimension (CIO.GAL/97/09), as well as within the Corfu Process, highlighted this need. Among the key issues raised by many delegations were: the need for more 'added value', more continuity, an increased focus on security aspects, a closer link to the other OSCE dimensions, better prioritization, a further consideration of the relationship between the work in the EED and the work of specialized international organizations, and making better use of the EED as a Confidence Building Measure (for instance in solving cross-border tensions on economic and environmental issues or by using an economic activity to get two parties of a conflict to work together).

#### **Questions that could be addressed:**

- How can the OSCE enhance its added value in addressing economic and environmental challenges in its region, and what would be the most effective ways to interact with other relevant organizations active in the region, by using more efficiently the Platform for Co-operative Security and trying to avoid duplication of efforts?
- What are the priority thematic areas where the OSCE should strengthen its co-operation with partner organizations in the economic and environmental field?
- What kind of new modalities of co-operation with partner organizations could be developed, both at HQ as well as at field level?
- What should the OSCE do to become more efficient in supporting regional and sub-regional co-operation and integration and in offering a platform for inter-regional dialogue and exchange of best practices?

- How do developments outside the OSCE region impact the stability and security within the OSCE region and how should the OSCE approach and further develop its co-operation with the Partners for Co-operation, as well as with countries and organizations outside the OSCE region in addressing economic and environmental challenges stemming from outside of the OSCE region?
- What role the OSCE could play in interacting with other international actors to address global issues such as the response to the financial and economic crisis or to climate change?
- How can the OSCE enhance its contribution to facilitating a multi-stakeholder dialogue on economic and environmental aspects of security, *inter alia*, through its annual Economic and Environmental Forum process?
- How can the co-operation among different ‘pillars’ of the Economic and Environmental Dimension (namely the Economic and Environmental Committee, the Office of the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, the Field Presences and the Economic and Environmental Forum) be enhanced?

## **WEDNESDAY, 20 OCTOBER**

### **10:00-13:00 SESSION 3: ECONOMIC CLUSTER**

- **STRENGTHENING GOOD GOVERNANCE, INCLUDING THROUGH PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY, COMBATING CORRUPTION AND MONEY LAUNDERING AND THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM;**
- **TRANSPORT SECURITY**
- **THE WAY FORWARD**

### **Good Governance**

Weak governance, lack of the rule of law as well as the lack of transparency and accountability provide an ample environment for corruption, money laundering and various forms of organized crime. Weak governance also represents one of the biggest hurdles for sustainable economic development as it deters domestic and foreign investment and economic and social progress and enables mismanagement of public resources.

The work in the area of good governance was initiated in the Economic and Environmental Dimension with the OSCE 9<sup>th</sup> Economic Forum in 2001, which focused on Transparency and Good Governance in Economic Matters. Since then the EED has developed activities in the areas of anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism. The work has been based on a number of Permanent Council and Ministerial Council Decisions related to combating corruption (MC.DEC/11/04), money laundering and financing of terrorism and organized crime (MC.DEC/3/05; MC.DEC/2/09; PC.DEC No. 487 and No. 617). Another central document is the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension (MC (11).JOUR/2 of 2/12/2003) that affords high priority to “strengthening good governance” in the OSCE participating States.

The MC Decision on Combating Corruption stresses the importance of participating States adopting a comprehensive and long-term anti-corruption strategy. It also tasks in particular

the OCEEA to assist OSCE participating States, upon request, in the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

The OCEEA work in the area of *anti-corruption* has thus focused on awareness raising of the UNCAC commitments, legal assistance in adapting national legislation to the UNCAC requirements, best practice exchange (OSCE Guide on Best Practices in Combating Corruption) and capacity building activities, for example, in the fields of asset declarations of public officials, asset forfeiture and recovery and establishment of anti corruption action plans and anti-corruption agencies.

In the area of *money laundering and combating terrorist financing* the work has been aimed at assisting participating States in the implementation of the main international instruments, in particular the 40 + 9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the UN Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the 3<sup>rd</sup> EU Directive on Combating Money Laundering and the UN Convention against Corruption. More specifically the work has centered around providing assistance to states in their efforts to adopt and implement adequate legislative frameworks that are in compliance with these international instruments and to assist them in creating or strengthening relevant institutions such as Financial Intelligence Units.

All activities have been carried out in close cooperation with OSCE Field Operations and other units of the Secretariat (in particular SPMU, ATU and OSR THB) as well as partner organizations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the Council of Europe, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (EAG) and others.

However, since the 2001 Economic Forum, there has not been a meeting in the Economic and Environmental Dimension gathering all the participating States to discuss the implementation of the OSCE commitments in the area of combating corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing and these commitments have not either been systematically reviewed. Therefore, it would be timely to conduct such a review and have a discussion on priorities and future direction of EED activities in these fields. .

### **Questions that could be addressed:**

- What are the main challenges that the OSCE participating States face in meeting their OSCE commitments in the field of combating corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism?
- How far are the participating States in their implementation of the UNCAC? What technical assistance, expertise and training activities could OCEEA, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, provide the participating States to assist in their implementation of the UNCAC?
- What should be the future role and contribution of the OSCE be in the areas of
  - anti-money laundering
  - combating terrorist financing?
- What is being done in the OSCE participating States to raise awareness of civil society about how they can contribute to reforms of anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws and regulations and to ensuring their effective implementation?

- How can OSCE assist the participating States in addressing new challenges emerging from the financial and economic crisis which relate to corruption and money laundering and have a negative effect on citizens’ confidence, investment climate and economic development?
- Should the links between Money Laundering and Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) be further explored and discussed in the OSCE as this is an area less explored but nonetheless of importance when addressing responses to the rising trends of transnational threats?

### **Transport security**

The work in the Economic and Environmental Dimension on transport security and facilitation is based on the OSCE mandate reflected in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act and the 2003 OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension adopted at the Maastricht Ministerial Council. Furthermore, the work is guided by the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> OSCE Economic and Environmental Fora and by two Ministerial Council Decisions:

#### **Through the adoption of MC Decision No. 11/06 on Future Transport Dialogue in the OSCE participating States, *inter alia*, agreed:**

- To enhance co-operation amongst themselves and with relevant international organizations on transport-related matters, notably by making use of the existing internationally recognized legal instruments, standards and best practices;
- To provide political support to the implementation of the Trans-European Motorway (TEM) and Trans-European Railway (TER) and of the Euro-Asian transport links (EATL) project Phase II, including in the framework of the *Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries*.

Since 2006, significant progress has been made with regard to the above mentioned commitments.

Various national and regional training and capacity building activities have been organized by the OCEEA in cooperation with the UNECE and other partners, including in the framework of the TEM and TER and EATL projects, thereby supporting the implementation, in the OSCE region, of the aforementioned *Almaty Programme of Action*. These trainings were, *inter alia*, aimed at supporting the adoption and implementation of legal instruments and other tools developed by relevant organizations related to transportation and trade facilitation.

In this regard, as tasked by the MC Decision, a *Conference on the prospects for the development of trans-Asian and Eurasian transit transportation through Central Asia till the year 2015* was organized in Dushanbe in October 2007. This high-level conference contributed to UN Midterm Review of the *Almaty Programme of Action*.

Work was also initiated on a joint OCEEA-UNECE “Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings” which when finalized this year will contribute to awareness raising and capacity building in the OSCE participating States.

However, other areas highlighted in MC Decision No. 11/06 still require additional efforts.

**Through the adoption of MC Decision No. 9/08 on Follow-Up to the Sixteenth Economic and Environmental Forum on Maritime and Inland Waterways Co-operation the Ministerial Council decided to, *inter alia*:**

- Urge participating States to strengthen dialogue and co-operation regarding the security, environmental and economic aspects of maritime and inland waterways;
- Encourage participating States to consider becoming parties to relevant international legal instruments developed by the IMO and the UNECE, in particular the *International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments*, the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and its Annexes*, the *International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships*, and the *Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes*, and decides to support the full implementation by participating States of their obligations under these instruments;
- Task the Secretariat with continuing, within existing resources, exploratory consultations with the IMO in order to define the scope and modalities for co-operation and with reporting to the Permanent Council by mid-2009 so that it can take appropriate decisions;
- Encourage the OSCE field operations, within their mandates and existing resources, to promote awareness-raising and to facilitate training and capacity-building in close co-operation with the host countries.

Efforts have been made to implement these commitments. Since 2008, national and regional workshops on the ratification and implementation of international conventions related to oil spill preparedness and responses have been held in Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. However in line with the overall tasking of the MC Decision much more progress could be made.

The dialogue on transport issues was intensified again as the *2010 OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum process* under the Kazakh OSCE Chairmanship consisted of two main building blocks: i) the security of the international transport circuit and ii) inland transport facilitation, issues affecting landlocked developing countries and good governance in customs and at border crossings.

Relative to maritime ports and airports, inland transportation strikes many as being under-protected. Land-based transport (covering railways and roads) is considered to be the weakest link in securing the international supply chain. Not only there is a lack of inter-governmental bodies, harmonized regulatory frameworks and legal instruments dealing with land transport security in its entirety, the inland transport sector is also highly fragmented in terms of number and nature of actors involved.

Additionally, international transport also serves as a material basis for establishing connections between countries, and plays a key role in shaping global economic space. Therefore, promoting transparency and increased co-ordination and cooperation between customs and other border agencies as well as streamlining procedures to improve governance



at border crossings and facilitate legitimate transport and trade also deserve to remain high on the OSCE's agenda.

The 2010 *UNECE Review of the implementation of OSCE commitments in the economic and environmental dimension* which was presented at the Forum in Prague in May 2010 saw a need for further dialogue on these issues at both expert and political levels and called upon the OSCE to establish jointly annual **Inland Transport Security Discussion Forum**.

As a direct follow-up to the Forum process, the OCEEA and the UNECE Transport Division are intensifying their co-operation in the framework of the EATL Phase II and TEM and TER Master Plan projects. In the final quarter of 2010 various joint events are scheduled to take place across the OSCE region.

#### **Questions that could be addressed:**

- How can the existing transport security norms, standards, procedures and rules be further developed and knowledge on existing tools be enhanced?
- How can existing risk assessment techniques be better utilized, allowing for a balance between security and facilitation, be better utilized?
- Is the OSCE jointly with the UNECE well placed to continue playing a role in providing a forum for dialogue on best practice sharing aimed at enhancing transport security (for example, aimed at elaboration of unified standards for security of inland transport and supply chain security)?
- Would participating States be interested in stepping up efforts to meet their commitments expressed in MC Decision No.09/08, and if so, how could the OSCE executive structures assist with this?
- How could the OSCE continue to contribute to facilitating inland transport connections including in the specific context of the transit transportation challenges of its landlocked developing countries?
- How do participating States see the future role of the OSCE in promoting good governance in customs and at border crossings both from a 'security' as well as from a 'trade facilitation' perspective?

#### **15:00-18:00 SESSION 4: ECONOMIC CLUSTER (CONTINUED)**

- **MIGRATION**
- **ENERGY SECURITY**
- **THE WAY FORWARD**

#### **Migration Management**

The OSCE participating States, since the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, have agreed on a substantial number of commitments in regard to migrants and migration. In part they cover new ground, in many instances there are calls to follow up on commitments made in other contexts such as the United Nations. In July 2008, the OSCE participating States agreed through a PC Dec. No. 857 regarding the 17<sup>th</sup> Economic and Environmental Forum to

*review the OSCE commitments related to migration* and to discuss the review in the 17<sup>th</sup> OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum in Athens. The review allowed the states to recall the full picture of the commitments and developments since 1975 until 2009, and to understand them as a tool to cope with current and future migration management challenges.

The commitments undertaken by OSCE participating States on migration are directed at fulfilling the commonly agreed policy objectives of protecting migrant non-citizens on their territory as well as their citizens abroad, optimizing the benefits of migration and mitigating its adverse impact in both the countries of origin and the countries of destination and fostering international cooperation. The OSCE participating States comprise destination, origin and transit countries or a mixture of these.

The review came up with the following findings:

- Considerable, but uneven, progress has been made in elaboration and implementation of OSCE commitments on migration by participating States;
- The national adoption and transposition of foundational legal standards for protection of migrants and establishing adequate national legislation addressing the various aspects of migration is far from complete;
- A general trend has emerged in recent years to develop migration policies directed at encouraging and regulating legal migration;
- Countries are encouraged to establish the necessary institutional capacity and inter-ministerial coordination to meet their policy objectives by giving due priority to labour migration in terms of overall development, foreign policy and resource allocation;
- Internal and international dialogue, coordination and cooperation on migration have clearly advanced, especially in recent years, resolving the many challenges of ensuring orderly movements of workers and dealing jointly with problems arising;
- Further development of comprehensive migration management systems and strategies is needed in the participating States, based on enhanced cooperation among the countries of origin, transit and destination.

The review concluded by giving a number of recommendations on how to intensify efforts to support OSCE participating States to meet their OSCE commitments by adopting/implementing relevant international standards; elaborating/implementing national migration policies and action plans; strengthening national institutions, structures and capacity to administer migration, conclusion of multilateral and bilateral agreements on labour mobility and strengthening of non-discrimination and anti-xenophobia measures. It also saw a continued role for the OSCE to provide its participating States with a platform for dialogue and exchange of experience on migration and security issues to allow for development of more effective, comprehensive and cooperative migration management solutions that benefit the migrants and the countries of destination, transit and origin. It also saw a role for the OSCE in paying particular attention to the threats to public order and social cohesion arising from xenophobic hostility and violence expressed against migrant workers and other foreigners in the OSCE countries. Furthermore, it considered that the OSCE could provide a platform for analyzing environmental factors and international migration, and identifying policy responses to provide early warning and ensure better preparedness in this area.

The complete review was circulated under reference no. EEF.IO/5/09. It has then been slightly amended and published by OSCE and ILO under the name of “Strengthening

Migration Management” (OSCE, ILO) and distributed to all participating States and Partners for Co-operation in September 2010.

The 2009 review report served as the basis for drafting the Ministerial Decision on Migration Management (MC.DEC/5/09) and some of its findings and recommendations are reflected in the new Decision. The MC Decision stresses the need for deepened dialogue and cooperation at all levels within and between participating States and relevant stakeholders to address migration management in an effective and comprehensive way. It also highlights a number of areas which it encourages the participating States to continue their work in.

At the Economic and Environmental Committee of 19 May 2010, the OCEEA issued a background paper on the follow-up undertaken by the Economic and Environmental Dimension in regards to the Athens Ministerial Council Decision (SEC.GAL/92/10) in order to assess progress made. Furthermore, in connection with the Corfu Process, a number of countries have issued a Food-for-thought Paper (PC.DEL/487/10/Rev.1) where they are proposing the establishment of **an OSCE Migration Issues Network** where a number of current international migration and security issues could be discussed on a regular basis. This could serve as the platform for dialogue mentioned in the MC Decision.

The new Decision and the 2005 Ministerial Decision on Migration (MC.DEC/2/05) are the key guiding documents for EED’s work in the area of migration. Since 2005, OCEEA has assisted the participating States and the Partners for Co-operation in their efforts to develop and implement more comprehensive and effective migration policies, programmes and services by providing policy advice and good practice examples in the form of Handbooks and Guides. To facilitate capacity building, OCEEA has developed inter-active training materials on labour migration management as well as gender aspects. To allow the OCEEA to provide this support to the states, it has developed valuable partnerships cross the OSCE dimensions (ODIHR, SR/OCTHB and Gender Section), with the Field Operations and with external organizations (IOM, ILO, Council of Europe and UNIFEM).

#### **Questions that could be addressed:**

- How can the OSCE participating States work to address the identified gaps in fully implementing their migration-related commitments and in particular with regard to the most recent Ministerial Council Decision?
- Could a broad regional platform for dialogue on migration and security issues be provided by establishing the proposed OSCE’s Migration Issues Network? How would it work? What would be the expected role of OSCE bodies and executive structures including the OCEEA in relation to this Network?
- What is being done on improving the collection of comparable data on migration in order to facilitate dialogue and exchange of best practices? How can the OSCE and its executive structures, particularly the OCEEA, assist the participating States in cooperating more closely in this field?
- What is being done to mainstream gender into migration policies, programmes and services in order to minimize irregular employment and eliminate discrimination and abuses, thus maximising the potential development gain from migration? Do policy makers know what potential economic gain they are foregoing by not introducing gender-sensitive labour migration policies?

- What is being done to improve policy coherence, especially to maximize the gains of migration for development and minimize the negative effects? Could OCEEA help by supporting further research and analysis in this field?
- How can OSCE address the challenges related to irregular migration and the informal labour market? How can a multi-dimensional approach be promoted?

### **Energy security**

In a globalized world, energy security related issues become increasingly important for all the OSCE participating States.

Energy security is a complex and multifaceted issue. Linkages can be established with a variety of other topics such as the need for well regulated energy markets and effective dispute resolution mechanisms; the importance of ensuring adequate conditions for investment in the energy sector; new technologies and renewable energy sources; energy efficiency and energy savings. In addition, prioritization of projects and co-ordination at regional level play an important role in ensuring energy security. As well, energy security, in the medium and long run, is closely associated with promoting sustainable development and addressing climate change.

Recognizing both the importance and the complexity of the issues at stake, the participating States have adopted commitments related to energy. For example, the Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension stipulates that “*We recognize that a high level of energy security requires a predictable, reliable, economically acceptable, commercially sound and environmentally friendly energy supply, which can be achieved by means of long-term contracts in appropriate cases. We will encourage energy dialogue and efforts to diversify energy supply, ensure the safety of energy routes, and make more efficient use of energy resources. We will also support further development and use of new and renewable sources of energy.*”

At the same time, participating States recognized that inter-State and intra-State conflicts may impede regional economic co-operation and development and undermine the security, *inter alia*, of energy transport routes.

More recently, attempting to streamline their efforts and enhance their co-operation in addressing various aspects of energy security and to prevent and avoid possible related tensions and disputes, the OSCE participating States have adopted a number of Ministerial Decisions, namely:

- Brussels Ministerial Decision on “Energy Security Dialogue in the OSCE” (MC.DEC/12/06);
- Athens Ministerial Council Decision on “Strengthening Dialogue and Co-operation on Energy Security in the OSCE Area” (MC.DEC/6/09);
- Madrid Ministerial Decision on “Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure from Terrorist Attacks” (MC.DEC/6/07).

*Inter alia*, the OSCE participating States expressed support for the principles and objectives aimed at strengthening energy security, agreed at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation (2006), as well as for the G8 Plan of Action on climate change, clean energy and

sustainable development (2005) and Joint Statement of the G8 Energy Ministers and European Energy Commissioner in L'Aquila in May 2009. Participating States endeavoured to promote dialogue on these issues in the OSCE context as well.

The Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/09 on Strengthening Dialogue and Co-operation on Energy Security in the OSCE Area, tasked the OCEEA to continue providing assistance to participating States, in the areas related to energy security, *inter alia*, energy efficiency, energy savings and the development of and investment in renewable sources of energy.

The OSCE Secretariat as well as the Field Operations have been active in facilitating the exchange of know-how and technology, among other things, through expert workshops and study visits. To cite but one recent example, in April 2010 the OCEEA facilitated a study visit to Spain for a delegation from Azerbaijan to inform the participants about photovoltaic technology and the regulation of the Spanish energy market.

Also, in addressing energy security, the OSCE can build on a number of recent experiences and events, notably:

- Conference on “Strengthening Energy Security in the OSCE Area”, Bratislava, 6 – 7 July 2009
- Conference on “Strengthening regional co-operation in Central Asia for promoting stable and reliable energy within Eurasia “, Ashgabat, 3 - 4 May 2010
- OSCE Special Expert Meeting on Assessing the OSCE’s Future Contribution to International Energy Security Co-operation, Vilnius, 13 -14 September 2010

In line with the Athens Ministerial Council Decision and based, *inter alia*, on the results of the Vilnius Special Expert Meeting, the OSCE Secretary General will soon present a Report concerning the complementary role of the OSCE in the field of energy security.

#### **Questions that could be addressed:**

- What are the gaps, what could be the priority areas, what could be the focus and the perspective from which the OSCE could engage in tackling energy security challenges without duplicating the activities of specialized structures?
- How can the interests of producing, transit and consuming countries be harmonized and how can the OSCE platform for political dialogue be instrumental in that regard?
- How can the OSCE contribute towards improving regional dialogue and co-operation, taking into account the specific aspects of OSCE sub-regions?
- What are the key legal issues that have to be addressed to strengthen energy security in the OSCE region and what could be the OSCE’s contribution, in partnership with other organizations?
- What are the key energy transportation and infrastructure related challenges, including the need to ensure physical security against possible threats ranging from terrorist attacks to natural disasters?

- What are the most effective policies towards enhancing energy efficiency, energy savings, use of renewable energy sources and diversifying the energy mix, and how could the OSCE promote them?
  
- What are the links between energy security, promoting sustainable development and environmentally friendly technologies, and what could be the OSCE added value in addressing these challenges?
  
- What is the role of good public and corporate governance in the energy sector and how could the OSCE support this?

## MONDAY, 25 OCTOBER

### 10:00-13:00 SESSION 5: ENVIRONMENTAL CLUSTER

- ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH PROMOTING TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND MODERNIZATION IN THE ECONOMIES, FOSTERING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE;
- PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT;
- THE WAY FORWARD

In the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension, agreed at the Maastricht Ministerial Council in 2003 (Maastricht Strategy Document) OSCE participating States committed themselves to the long-term objective of **sustainable development**, recalling major international commitments in this field. Participating States declared that:

“The OSCE is committed to the achievement of sustainable development, which aims at economic growth and poverty reduction and takes fully into account the impact of human activities on the environment.” (Para 2.3.1)

Sustainable development aims to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations. It is a concept with several dimensions. First, it rests on three topical dimensions: economic development, social development, and environmental protection. Second, implementation of sustainable development is a joint effort bringing together the whole of society: governments at all levels, civil society, and the private sector.

The OSCE participating States have expressed their commitments for sustainable development against the background of the broader aspirations embodied by the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 (1992) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation (2002), some of which were made tangible by being formulated in clear-cut and measurable Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A review of the implementation of these commitments is timely in view of the upcoming Rio+20 Summit (2012) that will be devoted to promote the green economy and develop further the global institutional structure for sustainable development.

In a recent report on progress in implementation of the outcomes of the major summits in the area of sustainable development, the Secretary-General of the United Nations summarized progress on achieving sustainable development. While progress on the economic front, when measured in terms of economic growth, is encouraging, progress on social development remains a challenge at the global level. According to the UN Secretary-General the weakest link has been environmental protection. Despite the conclusion of the Kyoto Protocol and its extension to 2012, greenhouse gas emissions have not been reduced. Likewise, industrialization and urbanization have exacerbated problems of pollution and waste, and deforestation is continuing, if at a reduced pace.

At Maastricht, participating States expressed their intention **to formulate and elaborate national strategies for sustainable development (NSDS)** involving the private sector and civil society to be implemented as of 2005. They also **pledged to promote public participation in sustainable development policy formulation and implementation.**

In the environmental pillar, participating States have actively supported civil society participation in the promotion of environmental governance. The OSCE participating States, supported by the OCEEA and OSCE Field Operations upon demand, have implemented relevant UNECE Conventions such as the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) and the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans-boundary Context (Espoo Convention). The OCEEA supports this environmental governance process through its support of Aarhus Centres and Public Environmental Information Centres (PEICs).

Committing to cooperate with local governments and civil society in working for sustainable development has been a first step for the OSCE in concluding new partnerships. Since the Maastricht Strategy Document was agreed, these partnerships have progressed. The OSCE has mainstreamed gender into its activities. It is cooperating with civil society and the private sector, and youth in pursuit of sustainable development.

In the Maastricht Document, participating States expressed their resolve to **increase the role of local government in implementing commitments for sustainable development** contained in the Agenda 21 as well as the Johannesburg World Summit outcomes. (Para 2.3.2)

The OSCE, particularly through the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), has actively supported local environmental governance processes in participating States, including the development of local environmental action plans.

As early as in the Document of the Bonn Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe (1990), participating States pledged to cooperate on the **promotion of environmentally sound technologies** and to stimulate the exchange of know-how in this context (Para C.4). This mandate was reinforced in the 2003 Maastricht Document.

In the Maastricht Document, the Participating States also devoted a chapter to the challenge of **protecting the environment:**

“We are agreed that the protection of the environment is a high priority for all our States. In the light of the growing impact of environmental factors on the prosperity, stability and security of our States and the health of our populations, we encourage dialogue and the

exchange of information, *inter alia*, on best practices, on a voluntary basis, on environmental issues of importance for participating States, including on environmentally sound technology.” (Para 2.4)

In the field of environmental protection, OSCE participating States cooperate closely in the framework of the UNECE Environment for Europe Process, through which environmental commitments are discussed and developed further. In 2011, the Environment for Europe process will reach a new landmark, with the Seventh Ministerial Conference taking place in Astana.

At Maastricht, the OSCE participating States agreed to **share and disseminate information on the state of the environment and on environmental threats.** (Para 2.4.4)

The OSCE has contributed to regional environment and security assessments that partners working together in the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) conducted in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia, and that built the basis for ENVSEC activities in these regions (see EED Session 6 below).

The Maastricht Document also features a commitment of participating States to **jointly address key environmental issues, including pollution and unsustainable use of natural resources, by developing adequate legislation.**

The OSCE and its Field Operations have been active in supporting the development of legislative frameworks on environmental issues upon the demand of participating States, co-operating where possible with other international organizations, especially the UN, in delivering assistance, and hence avoiding duplication of efforts.

In addition, in the Maastricht Document, the participating States voiced their intentions to “encourage **states to consider ratification of existing international environmental legal instruments, including the relevant UN conventions, and will support the full implementation of these instruments by States that are parties to them.**” (Para 2.4.5)

The mandate of the OCEEA (as laid down in the Maastricht Document) includes the creation of projects and programmes “supporting timely ratification and implementation of existing international legal instruments” (Para 3.3)

For the next five years, sustainable development will remain at the top of the international agenda as well as on the agenda of the OSCE region, opening up **a window of opportunity for designing an enhanced role for the OSCE** in sustainable development. The OSCE could contribute to the global effort, based on the review of its sustainable development commitments that at the OSCE Summit.

#### **Questions that could be addressed:**

- What is the state of implementation of NSDS in participating States and to what degree has support for poverty reduction and sustainable development programmes in transition economies been forthcoming?  
What role can the OSCE play in facilitating efforts in this direction?



- How can the OSCE facilitate efforts to strengthen the role of local governments and civil society in ensuring effective social, economic and environmental governance?
- Should the OSCE do more in promoting the exchange of environmentally sound technologies?
- How can OSCE participating States improve the development of effective regulatory frameworks for environmental governance?
- How can accession to and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements be improved?
- What role could the OSCE play in the evolving global sustainable development process, especially in the framework of the Astana Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference 2011 and the Rio+20 Summit in 2012?
- In light of its comprehensive approach to security, how can the OSCE contribute to sustainable development both at the regional and at the global level?
- How could OSCE participating States refocus their commitments for the OSCE to make a tailored contribution to sustainable development without duplicating existing efforts?

**15:00-18:00 SESSION 6: ENVIRONMENTAL CLUSTER (CONTINUED)**

- **PROMOTING CO-OPERATION ON SECURITY ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENT BY, *INTER ALIA*, SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND PREVENTING POLLUTION, LAND DEGRADATION, ECOLOGICAL RISKS, NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS;**
- **THE WAY FORWARD**

The preamble of the Maastricht Strategy Document stresses “the substantive importance of the economic and environmental dimension (EED) in the OSCE concept of comprehensive security and co-operation and its role in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation”.

Against this background, the Maastricht document sketches a comprehensive scope of co-operation on environmental aspects of security, linking transnational effects of environmental degradation, unsustainable use of natural resources, mismanagement in waste disposal and the consequences of natural disasters as posing threats to stability and security and as causing tensions between countries (Para 1.7). Subsequent Ministerial Council Decisions, most notably the Madrid Declaration on Environment and Security, have further specified different aspects of this nexus of environment and security.

The OSCE has performed post-conflict environmental assessments to assess the impact on the environment of conflicts. The OSCE has implemented these activities within the ENVSEC Initiative, following requests from participating States in the absence of collective environmental conflict management structures.

The OSCE, including its Field Operations, is implementing security-relevant environmental projects, focused on capacity-building for multiple stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Many of these activities are implemented in co-operation with OSCE partners under the Environment and Security Initiative.

In the Maastricht Document participating States also committed themselves to **further development of the Environment and Security Initiative** (ENVSEC). (2.4.3)

Since 2003 ENVSEC has broadened its activities and has grown in membership. It now features six members: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) became an associate member of the Initiative in 2004. From 2006 onwards the Initiative is strengthened with two new members: the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); and the Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC). ENVSEC also developed an institutional structure. ENVSEC partners have recently fortified its Co-ordination Unit based at UNEP's Regional Office for Europe in Geneva. With its strengthened Secretariat, the ENVSEC Initiative intends to integrate new reporting and evaluation capabilities to enable more effective work programmes in close co-operation and co-ordination with participating States.

In line with this mandate, the OSCE has supported ENVSEC's regional environmental security assessments in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus, the Ferghana Valley of Central Asia, and the Eastern Caspian Region. These assessments have underpinned OSCE programming in the field of environment and security, drawing on synergies between ENVSEC partner agencies. Through the ENVSEC initiative the OSCE has sought to foster security by building trust through environmental co-operation, and to address trans-boundary environmental challenges that have security implications.

The OSCE participating states have recognized unsustainable management of natural resources as a threat to health, welfare, stability and security (Maastricht Document Para 1.7). In the Maastricht Document, participating States hence committed to **promotion of training, capacity-building, and research programmes for public authorities and the private sector on environment and security, environmental governance and natural resource management**.

During the 2007 Economic and Environmental Forum, the OSCE discussed "Key challenges to ensure environmental security and sustainable development in the OSCE area: Land degradation, soil contamination and water management" and participating States recommended numerous follow up actions. Moreover, several OSCE participating States requested assistance in dealing with industrial and military legacies, including the management of radioactive waste in Central Asia, the consequences of the Chernobyl accident or the environmentally sound destruction of mélange. The OSCE has responded to these requests by conducting assessments and providing a forum to raise awareness and attract the attention of other international organizations with the mandate and expertise to solve the problems. For example, several participating States requested assistance in building capacity to prevent the illegal transport of hazardous waste. The OCEEA developed a project proposal and conducted training in co-operation with the secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

The OSCE has been active **in supporting sustainable use of natural resources** in the water sector, where the Ministerial Council Decision 7/2007 entitled "Follow-up to the Fifteenth

Economic and Environmental Forum: Water Management” has **encouraged participating States to strengthen cooperation on water management within the OSCE and tasked the OSCE with supporting participating States** in these efforts.

The OSCE has successfully contributed to co-operation in the management of trans-boundary water resources in concerning the Dniester River in Eastern Europe, the Sava River in South-Eastern Europe, the Kura and Aras Rivers in the South Caucasus and the Chu and Talas and Amu Darya Rivers in Central Asia. In addition to these efforts, OSCE Field Operations implement a variety of water and land management projects.

Sustainable resource management, however, goes beyond water management and encompasses for example management of forests, biodiversity as well as sustainable and environment-friendly management of extractive resources, areas where the OSCE is currently not fully active but has potential for engagement.

The Maastricht Document has listed **natural disasters** among the environmental threats to security that need to be addressed by the common efforts of participating States. (Para 2.4.4) The OSCE has been active in supporting participating States in the prevention of and response to natural disasters, for example by enhancing national capacities on fire management and risk reduction.

Climate change is increasing the volatility of weather patterns and contributes to increasing occurrence of environmental disasters, such as severe droughts and floods. It has also contributed to soil erosion, desertification, to the destruction of natural habitats of many species and hence a loss of biodiversity.

Participating States have recognized climate change as challenge in the Madrid Declaration on Environment and Security and as an outcome of the **Chairmanship’s Conference on Security Implications of Climate Change in the OSCE region** (Bucharest, October 2009). Moreover, the 2009 Ministerial Council Decision on Energy Security encourages the participating States to address climate change and sustainable development in connection with global energy security. Many security-relevant environmental challenges, such as **water management, land degradation, and natural disasters** can only be meaningfully addressed when **taking into account climate change**, and the OSCE is well positioned to provide its security focus to different actors dealing with environmental management.

Partnerships have been established with civil society, for example through the Civic Action for Security and Environment Initiative, which aims to strengthen civil society capacity in the field of environment and security.

The OSCE establishes partnerships with other international organizations by providing a security viewpoint to environmental questions. The ENVSEC initiative is an example of such a partnership where the OSCE plays a prominent role. Since the adoption of the Maastricht Strategy, new Organizations have been created that that can have direct implications on OSCE’s work. The Alliance of Civilizations and the Union for the Mediterranean are just examples of new institutions that could benefit from the experience the OSCE has accumulated in the environmental security field.

### **Questions that could be addressed:**

- To what degree are environmental aspects reflected in the national security strategies of participating States?
- How can participating States improve sustainable management of natural resources?
- How can they make better use of international instruments in this respect (such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) or the Green Customs initiative)?
- What measures participating States could take to prevent environmentally related conflicts (for example, taking into consideration an environmental confidence-building mechanism, suggested in the Chairmanship Report on the Future of the Second Dimension - CIO.GAL97/09)?
- What could be the ways to increase the Organization's capacity for early warning, crisis prevention and early crisis intervention in the field of environment (for example, taking into account the proposals in several FFT papers presented during the Corfu Process)?
- How can participating States strengthen co-operation on natural disasters preparedness and response and increase co-operation in risk mitigation strategies?
- What role the OSCE could play in addressing the security implications of climate change?
- How can the OSCE establish new partnerships with relevant organizations or the civil society by exporting its know-how on environment and security linkages?

### **TUESDAY, 26 OCTOBER**

<b>10:00-13:00 SESSION 7</b>
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<b>THE WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTION</b>
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Discussion of key recommendations and the way forward, as drawn up from the discussions at all EED sessions.

<b>15:00-18:00 PLENARY SESSION (CLOSURE OF THE VIENNA PART OF THE REVIEW CONFERENCE)</b>
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The closing plenary session of the Vienna part of the 2010 Review Conference will address the following agenda items:

7. Reports by the rapporteurs and the Chairperson's Summary
8. Formal closure