



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Rhodes Fall Meetings

29 September - 1 October 2004

- Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings
- Meeting of the Standing Committee
- 2nd Parliamentary Forum on the Mediterranean

Overview

More than 130 parliamentarians from 43 participating States took part in the 2004 OSCE PA Fall Meetings, which were held in Rhodes, Greece, from 29 September - 1 October 2004. The Fall Meetings consisted of the Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings, the Standing Committee Meeting and the 2nd Parliamentary Forum on the Mediterranean.

The two-day Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings consisted of a series of presentations and discussions focusing on trafficking in human beings as a security challenge, trafficking as a new form of slavery and international strategies in the fight against trafficking.

The Conference, organized following the invitation of the Hellenic Parliament, was addressed by prominent officials including Congressman Alcee L. Hastings, President of the OSCE PA, Anna Benaki, Speaker of the Hellenic Parliament and Panos Kammenos, Head of the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE PA and Vice-President of the OSCE PA. The Conference was also addressed by senior OSCE officials and expert speakers including Helga Konrad, OSCE Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Marcin Swiecicki, OSCE Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, and Marjan Wijers, President of the EU Experts Group on Trafficking in Human Beings.

The OSCE PA Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings was tenth in a series designed to enhance inter-parliamentary

dialogue on important topics related to OSCE commitments and values. Previous seminars and conferences were held in Tbilisi (1995 and 1999), Vienna (1997), Tashkent (1997), Antalya (2000), Limassol (2000), Sintra (2001), Madrid (2002) and Rome (2003).

The 2nd Parliamentary Forum on the Mediterranean, consisted of a series of presentations and discussions focusing on fighting terrorism in the Mediterranean and economic security, trade and co-operation in the Mediterranean. Prominent speakers included former PA President Bruce George, Special Representative for the Mediterranean, Jan Kubis, Secretary General of the OSCE and Janez Lenarcic, Chairman of the OSCE Mediterranean Contact Group.

In conjunction with the Fall Conference in Rhodes, the Assembly's Standing Committee discussed the general activities of the Assembly and followed up on the Assembly's Edinburgh Declaration. The Committee was briefed by OSCE Secretary General Jan Kubis on the proposed OSCE Budget 2005, after which Members of the Committee put questions. The new PA Working Group on the Budget also met for the first time and agreed to thoroughly review the OSCE Budget proposal and prepare comments for the Permanent Council. Secretary General Spencer Oliver and Treasurer Jerry Grafstein reported on PA activities and indicated that the Assembly will have worked within its annual approved budget for the twelfth consecutive fiscal year.

Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings



The Opening Session of the Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings

The Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings started on 29 September with the opening remarks by Mr. Alcee L. Hastings, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, followed by a welcoming address by Prof. Anna Benaki, President of the Hellenic Parliament, and Mr. Panos Kammenos, Head of Greek Delegation and Vice-President of the OSCE PA.

The welcoming speech of **Mr. Alcee L. Hastings, the President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly**, in which he complimented the Greek hosts on their arrangements, opened the Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings on 29 September 2004 in the Salon des Roses of the Rodos Palace Hotel and Conference Centre. President Hastings welcomed the proposal to devote the Autumn Conference to the problem of trafficking in human beings. He highlighted the fact that hundreds of thousands of people in the OSCE area are directly affected by human traf-

ficking and that it has become one of the most lucrative criminal enterprises and is the third biggest criminal business worldwide. President Hastings went on to state that the OSCE's Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings is very clear, as the root causes of trafficking in human beings remain insufficiently tackled. He welcomed all OSCE initiatives to combat trafficking and commended the work of OSCE Special Representative for trafficking, Helga Konrad, as well as the involvement of the



Alcee L. Hastings, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

OSCE Co-coordinator for Economic and Environmental Affairs. President Hastings acknowledged that although there are no easy solutions to the problem of trafficking in human beings, its magnitude requires quick action and parliamentarians have the capability to address and prevent the phenomena. President Hastings also pointed out the connection between trafficking and armed conflict.



Prof. Anna Benaki, President of the Hellenic Parliament

Following him, **Professor Anna Benaki, President of the Hellenic Parliament**, focused on the issue of human trafficking in more detail. Professor Benaki stressed the importance of safeguarding human dignity, which is recognized as a core principle of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is this dignity that serves as the cornerstone of freedom and justice and is a distinct principle of constitutional tradition, according to Prof. Benaki. She stated that trafficking in human beings is a complex phenomenon that has evolved into a permanent threat to democratic societies. She highlighted the lack of employment opportunities and declines in living standards in transitional societies as an aggravating factor to the increase in trafficking in human beings.

Professor Benaki stated that there is a legal, moral, and political command to quickly confront the phenomenon of human trafficking and that a multi-faceted approach is required. She emphasized three levels on which coordinated action is necessary: prevention, protection and assistance, and suppression, and went on to outline those necessary actions.

In addition, she emphasized the importance of international cooperation and coordination of efforts within organizations like the OSCE, as well as between governmental and non-governmental organizations to prevent and eradicate the causes of this phenomenon.

Her colleague, **Mr. Panos Kammenos, the Head of Greek Delegation and Vice-President of the OSCE PA**, identified human trafficking as a secondary and unforeseen product of a social and structural liberation. He stated that society has unfortunately not yet realized the real dimension and character of the problem and he expressed his frustration that the phenomenon is often characterized as a byproduct of other less grave illegal activities. He furthermore expressed his disappointment that only secondary aspects of trafficking are analyzed while the core remains completely neglected. He also stated that the most important aspect of trafficking is the loss of the fundamental rights of liberty, dignity, and life by the victims of the phenomenon. He implored the participants to acknowledge the full extent of the problem.

Consequently, Mr. Kammenos urged the participants of the Conference, as the elected representatives of the people, to contribute in every possible way to the battle against human trafficking, and to alert, inform, and instruct the wider public. He stated the necessity of placing the struggle against human trafficking at the centre of political action in every country. Furthermore, he called upon the parliamentarians to take all necessary steps to include into the national legislations of their countries the various legal suggestions and recommendations of international organizations that aim at eradicating the scourge of human trafficking.



Panos Kammenos, Head of Greek Delegation and Vice-President of the OSCE PA

Session 1: Trafficking in Human Beings as a Security Challenge

The First Session was chaired by Mr. Giovanni Kessler, Vice-President of the OSCE PA. After his opening remarks, Mr. Aristoteles Pavlidis and Prof. Helga Konrad delivered their speeches followed by general debate.

Mr. Aristoteles Pavlidis, Minister for Aegean and Insular Policy opened the first session of the Conference devoted to trafficking in human beings as a security challenge. In his speech, he defined human trafficking as a major threat to European security alongside terrorism, and showed their interconnection. He also highlighted the situation regarding human trafficking in Greece, which is not only a transit point for smuggling illegal immigrants into the EU but also a destination country for traffickers, and described the country's experience in fighting trafficking by means of a co-ordination of efforts within the European Union to stop and persecute the traffickers.

The next speaker, **Prof. Helga Konrad, Special Representative of the OSCE on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings**, argued that the responsibility of the States involved in the issue of trafficking as both source and destination countries, should be limited to preventive measures and national security issues. But the ones who suffer most, and therefore need more attention, are the victims of traffickers. Her speech was mostly centered around legal and social assistance to the victims of trafficking to facilitate their rehabilitation and recuperation, and further prosecution of traffickers. The measures that should be undertaken by the States, according to Prof. Konrad, include providing protection to the victims who participate in



Giovanni Kessler, Vice-President of the OSCE PA



Aristoteles Pavlidis, Minister for Aegean and Insular Policy



Prof. Helga Konrad, Special Representative of the OSCE on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

the court proceedings and their closest relatives, as well as providing the right of temporary or permanent residence in destination countries and legalization of the status of a trafficked person. These were argued to be the key elements of fighting both the causes and the consequences of trafficking.

During the subsequent **open debate** to the first session, various parliamentarians took the floor to make remarks and express their opinions on the issues addressed during the presentations. Several delegates identified human trafficking as a threat to society and the rule of law. The need for enhanced cooperation was also emphasized. The phenomenon of globalization and its impact on trafficking was pointed out as a motivating factor in States to adopt a broader perspective when dealing with trafficking in human beings. Some strategies, such as working to eradicate the root causes of human trafficking, addressing the demand for services, improving the situation of labor markets and strengthening global solidarity, were proposed as means to progress in the fight against human trafficking. Besides this, the alleged crisis of moral values and unrestrained consumerism in wealthy countries were mentioned as being intimately related to the problem of trafficking. Furthermore, the delegations of Turkey and Macedonia intervened to give a thorough account of the de jure and de facto improvements made by their respective countries in regard to combating trafficking in human beings. In addition, the adequacy of legalizing the situation of victims in the countries of destination was challenged by the argument for its possible encouraging effect.

Session 2: Trafficking in Human Beings as a new form of slavery



The Second Session, chaired by Mr. Igor Ostash and Mr. Panos Kammenos in turns, was devoted to the actions taken by international organizations dealing with the scourge of human trafficking. During the session, the representative of IOM, Mr. Daniel Esdras, and Mrs. Marjan Wijers, President of the EU Experts Group, took the floor to present the efforts their organizations make to fight human trafficking.



Daniel Esdras, Chief of IOM Mission in Greece

The second session of the Conference was opened by **Mr. Daniel Esdras, Chief of the IOM Mission in Greece**, who presented a speech on cross-border trafficking and new forms of slavery. His speech gave an overview on how traffickers' networks function and what brings people to become victims of trafficking. He also outlined the range of activities to counter the phenomenon

of trafficking in human beings and to offer assistance to the victims, that are undertaken by the IOM in different countries according to their needs and particular circumstances.

The representative of another organization dealing with the issue of trafficking, **Mrs. Marjan Wijers, President of the EU Experts Group on Trafficking in Human Beings**, shared her experiences in tackling this threat in the EU and focused on the Experts Group's activities and findings from September 2003 when the group started its work. She made remarks on how to define trafficking in human beings within the context of the human

rights approach, reflected on various international protocols and declarations adopted recently. She also elaborated on the States' responsibilities to protect human rights by investigating alleged violations, punishing violators and providing effective remedies to victims. Regarding human trafficking, these responsibilities would take the form of prevention, effective detection, investigation and prosecution of traffickers, as well as victim assistance and protection, and would be prerequisites for a balanced and effective approach to trafficking. She also pointed out that trafficking could not be effectively confronted unless States eliminate its legal and social causes, such as, for example, migration policies within the EU and the increasing inequalities of wealth that lead to an increasing demand for migrant workers.



Marjan Wijers, President of the EU Experts Group on Trafficking in Human Beings

Session 2 ended with an **open debate**, during which parliamentarians from different countries discussed the issue of the root causes of trafficking in human beings, as well as the possible approaches to address them. Some participants argued that liquidation of poverty is a prerequisite for dealing with the problem while others mentioned the disturbing moral crisis that causes the human trafficking to expand. All parliamentarians called for united efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, as the phenomenon is no longer the problem of one single country, but rather a threat to stability and security in the whole OSCE area.

Session 3: International Strategies in the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings

The Third Session of the Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings was dedicated to international strategies in the fight against trafficking in human beings. It was chaired and moderated by Mrs Tone Tingsgaard, Vice-President of the OSCE PA, and had two keynote speakers: Mrs Kristina Kangaspunta from the Anti-Trafficking Section of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and Mr Marcin Swiecicki, Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OSCEEA).

Mrs. Kangaspunta made a presentation with scenes from the film “Lilja 4ever” as training material and illustrated how the mechanism of trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation works in practice. As also mentioned by previous speakers, Mrs Kangaspunta spoke about the root causes of the phenomenon of human trafficking, namely poverty and a lack of economic opportunities, which results in the desire of potential victims to leave their country in search of a better life. She pointed out “lost” people (teenagers who have lost their parents) as especially vulnerable for trafficking.

Furthermore, Mrs Kangaspunta described the mechanism of trafficking as one consisting of several elements



Tone Tingsgaard, Vice-President of the OSCE PA



Kristina Kangaspunta, Anti-Trafficking Section of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime



Marcin Swiecicki, Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OSCEEA)

– deception (victims are promised a “fantastic” life abroad and are usually not told that they will have to work as prostitutes); transfer (the issuing of false identification documents is easy due to the corruption in some countries); delivery to the country of destination (unlike the smuggled economic migrants, who are usually free to go anywhere once they reach the country of destination, the trafficked victims are awaited by someone at arrival); coercion (total control of the trafficker over the victim, sexual and other forms of abuse); exploitation (the victim is coerced for prostitution); social exclusion (the victim does not have contacts with anyone but the trafficker and the “customers”); impasse (no way out for the victim).

In conclusion, Mrs Kangaspunta emphasized how important it is for all States to ratify and implement the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and in particular the Palermo Protocol, which deals with trafficking in human beings.

The second speaker in this session was **Mr Marcin Swiecicki, Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OSCEEA)**. He began his speech by underlining that trafficking in human beings is an abhorrent viola-

tion of human rights and also expressed his concern that over the last couple of years, trafficking has not decreased, and by many accounts, has even increased in scale and intensity. Moreover, serious allegations exist that trafficking in minors in particular has increased. Mr Swiecicki said that the demand for cheap labour, difficult economic conditions in countries of origin and restrictions for legal migration continue to fuel illegal migration, crime and trafficking in human beings. He summarized the declining standards of living, unemployment (or employment with insufficient earnings to support basic needs), the feminization of poverty and discrimination against women and the disintegration of societal structures and social cohesion as the socio-economic root causes of trafficking. Poverty contributes to the vulnerability of poor countries to trafficking, where traffickers have more opportunities to lure victims, because persons in hopeless life situations are more easily deceived. Mr Swiecicki forecasted that the unsatisfied demand for labour will increase even in an enlarged EU. Restrictions on immigration will exacerbate the deficit of the work force and as a result, legal barriers to an unsatisfied demand will fuel a black market, illicit migration and trafficking.

In conclusion, Mr Swiecicki presented the OSCEEA Anti-Trafficking Programme (ATP). The scope and objective of the ATP is to combat trafficking in human beings through preventive activities, such as addressing both the demand and supply side of trafficking, cooperating with the private sector and developing links with public authorities and civil society. The ATP consists of three sub-programmes – self-regulation of the private sector, awareness raising in countries of destination and economic empowerment. Implementation of the ATP is underway in several countries in Southeast Europe.

Session 3 was concluded by an **open debate**, in which numerous parliamentarians shared views about how the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings can be dealt with in a more effective way. Some of them stressed the need for better cooperation in the field of penal law and procedures, as well as between the intelligence services of different countries. Others accentuated the importance of addressing not only the criminal and economic side of the issue, but also its social and human dimension. All participants agreed on the necessity of joint efforts in all fields in order to solve the problem, which many of them described as a modern form of slavery.



Session 4: Panel on Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Human Beings in the OSCE Area: A Geographical Approach

OSCE PA Vice-President Ihor Ostash chaired and moderated the Fourth Session, the theme of which was “Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings in the OSCE Area: a Geographical Approach.” The Session opened with a speech by Mrs Arta Dade, Head of the Albanian Delegation to the OSCE PA, followed by presentations from Mr Panayiotis Roumeliotis, Professor of International and European Economy, Former Minister and EU Special Representative in the Balkans, Mrs. Bonnie Miller, a clinical psychotherapist from the Institute for Learning Difficulties (North America) and Prof. Elena Mizulina, a Permanent Representative of the State Duma in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

Mrs Dade began her presentation by stating that the main challenges in South East Europe are integration and the fight against organized crime and illegal trafficking, and furthermore, that promoting security in the Balkans is closely linked to combating these phenomena.

Mrs Dade said that between 1992-1995, Albania did not have in practice legislation dealing with trafficking in human beings. This, along with the combination of individuals with criminal tendencies with the intention of making profits through trafficking, as well as the lack of governmental supervision during those years, led to a huge growth in trafficking. The period between 1996-1998 saw an increase in the number of women trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

The Albanian Government was concerned about the high level



Ihor Ostash, Vice-President of the OSCE PA

of trafficking on the territory of Albania and regarded it as a threat to its reputation in the region and to its efforts to integrate in Europe. Therefore the fight against trafficking became a top priority in the country's agenda and in 2001 a national strategy for combating trafficking in human beings was elaborated. The main actions undertaken to implement it were the following: updating the legal framework; strengthening inter-institutional coordination; increase of public awareness and enhance-

ment of the role of civil society organizations; enhancement of the controlling capacities of border points; undertaking of police operations to block the transportation means of traffickers; increase of the number of traffickers that were arrested, faced court trials and higher punishment imposed on them.

Mrs Dade stressed that as a result of all these measures, Albania since 2002 has no longer been a transit country for trafficking. However, Mrs Dade added that in order to maintain this result, further actions need to be undertaken, such as prevention of trafficking, institutional cooperation, protection of the returned victims and of the witnesses, and the prosecution of traffickers. She also underlined that Albania had been among the most active participants in all the activities organized by various initiatives regarding combating trafficking in human beings.

Mrs Dade pointed out that as a result of the measures undertaken, Albania made significant progress in the fight against trafficking in human beings, which has been confirmed by international organi-



Arta Dade, Head of the Albanian Delegation to the OSCE PA

zations, the European Commission and the US. Mrs Dade concluded her presentation by stressing the vital importance of interregional coordination for the efficiency of combating trafficking in human beings.

The second keynote speaker in this session was **Mr Panayiotis Roumeliotis, Professor of International and European Economy, former minister and EU Special Representative in the Balkans**. He began his presentation by stressing that illegal immigration and human trafficking in the Mediterranean EU member states constitute a serious challenge with multiple repercussions for all the governments of the region. Mr Roumeliotis also noted that due to numerous factors (entering countries of destination through unestablished points of entry, use of fake travel documents, etc.) it is quite difficult to know the exact numbers of illegal immigrants and trafficked persons. Nevertheless, the European Commission estimates that more than half a million illegal immigrants enter the EU each year. Mr Roumeliotis said that most studies indicate that the majority of illegal immigrants are men, aged between 20 and 30, most of them with a poor educational background. Speaking further, Mr Roumeliotis made the case that economic hardships at home, though being the main reason for immigration, are not the only factor that makes young people from Northern Africa and the Middle East leave their home countries. Natural or ecological disasters, political instability and the lack of essential human rights are also important contributing factors.

Mr Roumeliotis said that well coordinated measures between the countries of destination are necessary. In regard to this, Mr Roumeliotis pointed out the fact that



Panayiotis Roumeliotis, Professor of International and European Economy, Former Minister and EU Special Representative in the Balkans

the different EU countries pursue their own immigration policies, which encourages illegal immigration. Therefore he insisted that a common EU immigration policy is necessary. Mr Roumeliotis also mentioned that the cooperation between destination countries and countries of origin is an important condition for a more effective fight against this phenomenon.

Addressing the issue of trafficking in human beings at the end of his speech, Mr Roumeliotis said that most countries have only recently passed legislation on it.

He also added that these laws should be clearer in identifying victims of sexual exploitation and should consider such practices similar to kidnapping and punish them accordingly.

In conclusion, Mr Roumeliotis underlined how important it is for the EU to devise ways to assist the countries of the Mediterranean and thus help them achieve a higher standard of living for their population.

The presentation given by **Bonnie Miller, a clinical psychotherapist from the Institute for Learning Difficulties**, addressed the trafficking of women for sexual services and the trafficking of children for labor exploitation in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and Greece. In regard to the situation in Albania Mrs. Miller

stated that although it remains a country of origin and destination to Europe trafficking has decreased. Mrs. Miller explained that while some women and girls are kidnapped, others are deceived with false marriage promises and sold afterwards. An additional problem faced by victims of trafficking in Albania, was defined by Mrs. Miller as the social stigmatization faced by the victims upon return, as some of their families consider them prostitutes. Therefore, Mrs. Miller stated that although there



Bonnie Miller, clinical psychotherapist from the Institute for Learning Difficulties

is available psychological aid, the reintegration of victims is difficult. She also mentioned some programs which tried to provide victims with long-term employment opportunities. In addition Mrs. Miller addressed the situation of children, who are sold by their families to work in Greece or Italy, in most cases selling flowers or tissue but also occasionally for sex or begging. Secondly, Mrs. Miller considered the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which is a country of destination, transit, and to a lesser extent, origin. Mrs. Miller described the fact that most women are trafficked from Moldova, Romania and the Ukraine to work as prostitutes and that their clients are both locals and foreigners. She also explained how these women are intimidated through the use of both psychological and physical coercion. Thirdly, she evaluated the situation in Kosovo and provided the audience with worrying data: 50% of women internally trafficked in Kosovo have been kidnapped and 70% of those kidnapped are teenagers. However, she emphasized that contrary to what has been affirmed only 20% of their clients are foreigners. The problem of social stigmatization is also faced by victims repatriated to Kosovo. Finally, Mrs. Miller addressed the situation in Greece, which she defined as a country of destination and transit. Mrs. Miller described improvements in the situation of women and children, especially in regard to the “stoplight kids”. Nevertheless, she denounced the policy change undertaken by the newly elected Greek government which brought to an end the funding of specialized NGOs and systematically brings victims of trafficking to detention centers for their repatriation.

The last speaker in Session 4 was **Prof. Elena Mizulina, Permanent Representative of the State Duma in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation**. She began her speech by highlighting that human trafficking started to develop in 1993, when free exit

was granted to the citizens of the former USSR. Open frontiers within the CIS, the strengthening of migration flows between the countries, as well as highly organised human trafficking within Russia are the prerequisites for growing human trafficking in the region. For Russia, the problem is aggravated by the economic discrepancies within society and the huge territory of the country. There are four key routes used to traffic women from the CIS: the Baltic route, which is used to transport women to Germany, Scandinavia and the USA; the Georgian route to Turkey and Greece; the China-Siberian route used by illegal immigrants from China; and the China - Far East route. Currently, human trafficking is acknowledged by the majority of the CIS governments as a major threat to their security. Yet the measures that are being taken still lack coordination and legal basis. Efforts are aimed now at the implementation of a number of international documents. It is also necessary to create a legal basis for the term “victim of trafficking” and offer protection to these victims during court trials. Cooperation between law enforcements and NGO’s that



Prof. Elena Mizulina, Permanent Representative of the State Duma in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation

deal with human trafficking is also very weak. Mrs. Mizulina finished her presentation by emphasizing that the problem of human trafficking is multilateral and it is impossible to deal with it within one certain region, since it is now far beyond the border of a single area. The measures that can be taken to prevent and fight human trafficking must include coordination of efforts, listing the countries by the attitude of the authorities towards the problem, working out the way to protect victims of human trafficking, creating the legal basis for persecution of this kind of criminal activity and the setting up a network of information and experience exchange.

During the **open debate** that followed the Session, several countries called for the adoption of a common strategy on illegal immigra-

tion within the OSCE countries. In addition, proposals, such as the creation of an International Prosecutors Office at the European level for dealing with trafficking crimes, and of an OSCE Agency for the Mediterranean, focused on trafficking and smuggling in the area were made.

The Conference on Trafficking in human beings ended with concluding remarks by OSCE PA President Mr. Alcee L. Hastings and by Mr. Panos Kammenos, Head of the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE PA and Vice-President of the OSCE PA.

President Hastings began his concluding statement by expressing his gratitude to all the speakers who participated in the discussion for their contribution. He went on by stressing that trafficking is a phenomenon that affects all regions and countries and that it has become the third biggest criminal business worldwide after drug and weapons trafficking. Mr. Hastings pointed out the role of the OSCE's Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. He underlined the necessity of addressing the root causes of the problem, both in the countries of origin and destination, such as poverty, weak social and economic structures, violence against women and children, discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, corruption and unresolved conflicts. In the end of his address, President Hastings reiterated the paramount

importance of the role of parliamentarians in fighting trafficking in human beings, in particular their role in proposing and adopting legislation that criminalizes human trafficking and in building the necessary administrative structures to deal with the phenomenon.

In his concluding statement, **OSCE PA Vice-President Panos Kammenos** stressed that OSCE participating States ought to respect their obligations to protect the rights of victims, as well as to expand cooperation between authorities, international organizations and civil society in assisting victims of trafficking. Mr. Kammenos said that although trafficking is a particular case of illegal migration, it contains very specific traits that distinguish its victims from illegal migrants in general. He made the case that this difference entails distinct policies to combat each one of the phenomena, even if combat policies should be coordinated as parts of a comprehensive strategy. Mr. Kammenos also pointed out the importance of improved identification of victims of trafficking and the need for social inclusion, victim protection, and strengthening gender equality as well as fighting all forms of prejudice. In conclusion, Vice-President Kammenos underscored that, with an emphasis on prevention, any anti-trafficking policy should be implemented in partnership with the business community, civil society and governments in all European countries.







Meeting of the Standing Committee



OSCE PA Treasurer Jerry Grafstein, OSCE PA Secretary General Spencer Oliver and OSCE PA President Alcee L. Hastings

The Standing Committee met in Rhodes on 30th September, in conjunction with the Fall Meetings, in order to discuss the Assembly's activities and follow up on the Edinburgh Declaration.

President Alcee L. Hastings opened the meeting by informing the Standing Committee of his activities since the Edinburgh Annual Session and of his proposed future activities. He stressed the need to increase the level of cooperation between the governmental structures of the OSCE and the Assembly, in order to provide a firm democratic foundation for the OSCE. He informed the Committee that he had re-appointed Mr Göran Lennmarker, Ms Tone Tingsgård and Mr. Chris Smith as his Special Representatives on Nagorno-Karabakh, Gender Issues, and Human Trafficking respectively. In addition to the appointment of special representatives, he had established a committee – led by Ms. Nebahat Albayrak – to

examine the OSCE budget.

Panos Kammenos, Head of the Hellenic Delegation, welcomed everyone to Rhodes, summarized the outcome of the Conference on Trafficking, and outlined the programme for the Forum on the Mediterranean.

Treasurer Jerry Grafstein reported on the Assembly's finances. He announced that the figures will remain within the budget and that the Parliamentary Assembly has exceeded it in only one category; election monitoring. Mr. Grafstein requested states to promptly pay their annual contributions. He also referred to the external auditing being carried out by KPMG and expressed his confidence that they will once again give a very high mark for the financial management of the Parliamentary Assembly. He underscored that the Parliamentary Assembly continues to stay within its budget while increasing its reserves.

In his report, **Secretary General Spencer**

Oliver expressed his gratitude to all members of the Secretariat staff and to Treasurer Grafstein for their work. Mr. Oliver stated that the Secretariat is having a busy period, working on several upcoming events such as the US, Belarus and Ukraine elections and the future meetings of the Parliamentary Assembly in Vienna and in Tromsø, Norway. He pointed out that most of the activities carried out by the Secretariat can be followed up in the online publication "News of Copenhagen", weekly updated by Jan Jooren. In addition, he announced the intention of the International Secretariat to incorporate archive material onto its website. Furthermore, the Secretary General announced that his assistant of seven years, Ms. Sophie Richardson, will be leaving at the end of November.

Mr. Spencer Oliver assessed the important role played by the Liaison Office in Vienna, headed by Ambassador Andreas Nothelle, which has encountered several difficulties and tensions in the development of its activities. Mr. Oliver particularly referred to the fact that the Parliamentary Assembly's calls for enhanced transparency, further interaction with the governmental institutions and reforms of the OSCE, have sometimes been interpreted as an attempt by the Parliamentary Assembly to control the OSCE. However, the Secretary General recalled Ambassador Nothelle's hard

work in trying to demonstrate that the Parliamentary Assembly's objectives are to play a constructive role and improve the work of the OSCE. Mr. Oliver concluded by recognizing the effort made by parliamentarians to participate, which enables the Parliamentary Assembly to carry out its activities and, ultimately, realize the goals of the OSCE.

Ambassador Andreas Nothelle reported on developments in Vienna. He had been given access to those meetings of the Permanent Council and its committees which he wished to attend. Nevertheless, he emphasized the need to ensure that the PA was not overlooked by the OSCE's newly created reform group.

The Standing Committee was also briefed by **OSCE Secretary-General Jan Kubiš**, who presented the proposed OSCE budget for 2005. Mr. Kubis said that the improved format of the draft budget allowed comparisons to be made with previous years. The new format gave greater transparency and required fund managers to put forward their proposals with a justification for the expenditure. The proposed budget represented a decrease of 1% on the previous year and represented a relative shift from field to centre. Once again there was a shift in activity away from South-Eastern Europe towards the Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as to the Secretariat and OSCE Institutions. The shift in resources had to





follow a shift of responsibilities. As for OSCE reform, the Chairman-in-Office intended to pursue reform forcefully. This would involve the strengthening of the roles of the Chairman-in-Office, the Secretary General and the PA within the OSCE. The OSCE working group on reform had engaged in discussion on OSCE procedure, a discussion which included the role and position of the PA.

Following the Secretary's General presentation, several **questions** were posted by members of the Delegations of Iceland, the UK and Canada among others. In various cases, the questions were related to the ideas of transparency and control. Parliamentarians asked Mr. Kubis about the way in which the expenditure was calculated and the existing mechanisms to control this expenditure and ensure accountability. A proposal of external and independent auditing was also discussed. Moreover, a debate was raised regarding the possibility of sanctioning States which have consistently failed to pay their contributions through depriving them of their right to vote. Another question posted to the Secretary General was how will the budget increase reflect expanding relations with the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation.

Mr. Jan Kubiš, replying to the questions, welcomed the Parliamentary Assembly's

establishment of a budget oversight committee and offered to brief the committee in November. He stressed the importance of receiving comments on the budget. The report which he gave annually to the PA's Winter Session in Vienna was an account of what the OSCE was doing with its budget. In terms of comparisons with other similar bodies, he saw the OSCE as operating at the cutting edge of expenditure management and monitoring. He agreed to take up with the Permanent Council, the lack of a response to the PA's comments on the last budget. The OSCE would continue to adopt a pragmatic approach to activities outside the area of the participating states, but there was no funding earmarked for work with partners for cooperation. External auditors had worked with the OSCE since 1999 and he had introduced a proposal to create an audit committee to scrutinize the work of the OSCE's internal auditors. Finally, as for those countries which were in long-term arrears on their contributions to the OSCE, they were still entitled to vote in the Permanent Council. He pointed out that in many of the countries concerned, arrears had accumulated during periods of instability and civil war.

In addition to these issues, the Standing Committee was briefed on future meetings and activities of the Assembly.

Second Parliamentary Forum on the Mediterranean



The Second Parliamentary Forum on the Mediterranean started on 1 October 2004 and centered on security and stability in the region. After the opening remarks of Mr. Alcee L. Hastings, the President of the OSCE PA, and Prof. Yannis Valinakis, Deputy Foreign Minister of Greece, the floor was taken by Mr. Bruce George, President Emeritus of the Parliamentary Assembly and Special Representative on the Mediterranean, and Mr. Jan Kubis, Secretary General of the OSCE.

The Mediterranean Forum was opened by **US Congressman Alcee L. Hastings, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly**. Mr Hastings began his speech by noting that this Forum is a response to the desire of the OSCE PA to develop stronger links with the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation in order to dis-

cuss issues related to security and stability in the Mediterranean. President Hastings reminded the forum that in an effort to do this, the OSCE PA had adopted two resolutions regarding cooperation in the Mediterranean during its last two Annual sessions in Rotterdam and Edinburgh. The resolution adopted in Rotterdam aims at furthering cooperation with the Mediterranean Partners and

at promoting security in the region through political dialogue, economic cooperation, strengthening of democratic institutions and respect for human rights. The resolution from Edinburgh recommends that the OSCE Participating States and the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation should enter a comprehensive process of active dialogue aimed at mutual economic growth, modernization and expanded trade within the entire OSCE region. In conclusion, Mr Hastings stressed



*US Congressman Alcee L. Hastings,
President of the OSCE PA*





that security in the OSCE area is ultimately linked to security in the Mediterranean region. Mr Hastings assured that the OSCE PA will continue to do its best to enhance the Mediterranean dimension of the OSCE, in particular to address this issue during OSCE PA Annual Sessions, as well as during Fall and Winter Meetings.

The second speaker during the opening of the Mediterranean Forum was **Prof. Yannis Valinakis, Deputy Foreign Minister of Greece**. He pointed out the great importance of the OSCE Mediterranean dimension for promoting OSCE values within the entire OSCE area. Mr Valinakis underlined that one-fourth of all OSCE Participating States are part of the Mediterranean region, and that four out of five of the high profile OSCE operations take place in nations in the heart of the Mediterranean, namely those in Southeast Europe. He expressed his satisfaction that the relationship between the OSCE and the six Partners for Cooperation has strengthened throughout the years and emphasized the role of the parallel activity of the OSCE PA in this process.

The next speaker during the opening session of the Forum was **OSCE PA President Emeritus Bruce George**. In the beginning of his presentation he spoke of the historical importance of the Mediterranean region and the way it has shaped the development of civilisation as a whole. Furthermore Mr George elaborated on the issue of democracy and its place in Muslim societies, denying the view that Islam and democratic values are incompatible. He praised the success of Northern-



Prof. Yannis Valinakis, Deputy Foreign Minister of Greece



Bruce George, President Emeritus of the OSCE PA and Special Representative on the Mediterranean



Jan Kubis, Secretary General of the OSCE

African countries in their political and economic development in recent years. He accentuated their progress in organising democratic elections and shared some of his personal experience and impressions from election monitoring in this region. Bruce George said that the OSCE can offer its Mediterranean Partners even more in the field of conflict prevention and resolution, environmental protection and the fight against terrorism. In conclusion, President Emeritus George expressed his hope that the annual OSCE PA Mediterranean Forum will help raise awareness among societies of the OSCE participating States about the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation and thus contribute to the achievement of their common goals.

The last speaker in this opening session was **Jan Kubis, Secretary General of the OSCE**. He also emphasized the correlation between overall security in the OSCE area and security in the Mediterranean region. Mr Kubis pointed out with satisfaction that on the eve of the 30th anniversary of both the OSCE and its Mediterranean dimension, there has been a revival in cooperation with the Mediterranean Partners. In illustrating this, he enumerated all the various OSCE events and activities, in which the Mediterranean Partners have actively participated in the last several years. Mr. Kubis underlined the role of the OSCE PA in the effort to strengthen the dialogue with them even further. He expressed his confidence that the OSCE will continue to work to expand its relations with the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation.

Session 1: Terrorism and Fundamentalism in the Mediterranean Dimension of the OSCE PA



The First Session of the forum started with a short introduction by the chair and moderator Mr. Panos Kammenos, Head of the Hellenic Delegation and Vice-President of the OSCE PA, whose introductory remarks were followed by presentations by Mr. Adrian Severin, former President of the OSCE PA, Mr. Athanassios Dokos, Director of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, Mrs. Mary Bossi, Doctor of International Relations, Greece, and Mr Sotiris Roussos, Lecturer, Institute of International Relations, Panteion University of Athens. The Session was concluded by a general debate that focused on relations between terrorism and religion.

Adrian Severin, former President of the OSCE PA, began his intervention, which focused on the concepts of terrorism, fundamentalism, the Mediterranean and the OSCE, by expressing his gratitude to the Greek hosts and in particular to Mr. Kammenos. Mr. Severin continued by making some theoretical remarks and clarifying that terrorism is not an ideology but a strategy to promote a certain political change or agenda. He added that, although terrorism has no excuses it has causes

that should be addressed. Furthermore, Mr. Severin defined terrorists as unconventional enemies, who do not declare war or identify themselves clearly and whose strikes are not preceded by concrete disputes. In addition, Mr. Severin said, terrorists do not only attack their declared enemies but also innocent people. Mr. Severin explained that these anonymous people are perceived as enemies because they live according to different values and culture and, for that reason, talking about terrorism requires addressing the underlying cultural conflict. In addition to unconventionalism, Mr. Severin stated, asymmetry is also a characteristic of the terrorist phenomenon, because it is a conflict between the State and a non-State actor. Mr. Severin explained that what makes terrorists face a generally more powerful actor is fundamentalism fed by the lack of hope. He added that this lack of hope finds its roots in qualitative and quantitative inequality, which leads to a feeling of loss of identity. In regard to the Mediterranean, Mr. Severin affirmed that stability in the Mediterranean constitutes a precondition for European security. Mr. Severin finished his intervention with four concluding

remarks. First of all, he said that it is necessary to abandon the perception that equates fundamentalism with Islam. Secondly, he considered it necessary to analyze the reasons for the existence of Islamic fundamentalism. Thirdly, he stressed the need of finding a solution to the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Finally, Mr. Severin made some recommendations to the OSCE in regard to its Mediterranean policy. These recommendations include the recognition of the errors made in the past, the creation of a new link between North and South of the Mediterranean, inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue, and the spread of democracy while accepting that different cultures can lead to different geometries of democracy.

The second speaker in Session 1 was **Mr Athanassios Dokos, Director of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy**. His presentation was dedicated to the problem of terrorism and fundamentalism in the Mediterranean. He emphasized the importance of the relations between Europe and the Islamic world, as EU member states are home to more than 5 million Muslim immigrants from the Mediterranean countries, especially North Africa. Mr. Dokos made the argument that one of the main obstacles to cooperation in the Mediterranean are those rivalries and conflicts in the region which are overlapping with out-of-region antagonisms and conflicts, thus further complicating the efforts for conflict resolu-



Adrian Severin, former President of the OSCE PA



Mr. Athanassios Dokos, Director of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy



Mary Bossi, Doctor of International Relations

tion. Another serious hindrance is the great difference in the level of development between the countries in the region. Mr Dokos also made the case that most security challenges in the Mediterranean are of a non-military nature and cannot be dealt with by military means. Therefore, a broader concept of security in the area should be adopted. At the end of his speech, Mr. Dokos stated that although the OSCE's focus is elsewhere and it is unlikely that the OSCE would significantly increase its involvement in the Mediterranean, it still can play a role in fostering Mediterranean cooperation.

After condemning all types of fanaticism and calling for intra-religious dialogue, **Mary Bossi, Doctor of International Relations**, stated that religious violence is a way of manifesting political ideology. Moreover, she stated that Islamic violence has historical reasons. Mrs. Bossi explained that it emerged as a result of the collapse of pan-Arabic nationalism. After that, people's identity became reflected in their religious beliefs. In addition, Mrs. Bossi called for the adoption of collective measures against terrorism and emphasized that the leading role should be played by the UN. Regarding the OSCE contribution, she affirmed that its presence in 55 countries, including some experiencing instability, contributes to the resolution of regional and international conflicts. Mrs. Bossi concluded her intervention by saying that the fight against terrorism is one of the major challenges of our era.

The last participant in this panel was **Mr Sotiris Roussos**, lecturer at the Institute of International Relations, Panteion University, Greece. His presentation was dedicated to the topic of the OSCE fight against terrorism and fundamentalism in the Mediterranean. His main point was that security and stability in the region can be achieved through an effort to uphold human dignity, religious tolerance, private property, free speech, limits on the power of the state and respect for women. Mr Roussos said that the role of the OSCE in this process could be in monitoring, training and helping societies with elections and participatory politics. He expressed the view that the rich experience of the OSCE in



Mr Sotiris Roussos, lecturer at the Institute of International relations, Panteion University, Greece

this field can be utilized in transforming Islamic politics into a democratic and free process and in the broader effort to bring stability to the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

This First Session was followed by a **debate** in which the majority of the time was committed to affirming the necessity not to link terrorism and religion. It was stated that terrorism is used by fundamentalists to serve their aims, which are inspired by a totalitarian and distorted interpretation of Islam. Similar remarks

were made by other parliamentarians, who said that Islamic religion refuses terrorism: the Quoran itself establishes that “killing one man is killing humanity”.





Session 2: Economic Security, Trade and Cooperation in the Mediterranean



*Jerry Grafstein, Treasurer of the OSCE PA
Chair and Moderator of the Second Session*

OSCÉ PA Treasurer Jerry Grafstein, Chair and Moderator of the Session, started the Second Session of the Forum with several proposals regarding the economic development in the region. His speech was followed by the presentations by Ambassador Janez Lenarcic, Chairman of the OSCE Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and permanent Representative of Slovenia to the OSCE, and Mr. Charalambos Tsardanides, Director of the Institute of International and Economic Relations.

Jerry Grafstein opened the Session with a brief introduction on overcoming the current weaknesses in Mediterranean modernization. He began by addressing the critical situation of the Arab Middle Eastern economies, particularly in regard to agriculture. Taking the early stages of the European Construction as a model (Common Steel and Common Coal Agreements of 1951), he emphasized the power of economics and free trade as precursors of civilization and called for the reduction of existing trade barriers. Mr. Grafstein continued his presentation by highlighting

the modernization plans for agriculture designed by Monnet and of Deng Xiaoping for France and China respectively, as lessons in agricultural modernization. After providing some figures, illustrative of the poor condition of agriculture in the Middle East, Mr. Grafstein proposed the creation of two institutions; the “Middle East Economic Commission”, responsible for fact finding, and a special Middle East Investment Bank, entrusted with the task of stimulating capital investment. Other proposals presented by Mr. Grafstein were the creation of Farm Marketing Boards, and a Common Middle East Market. He concluded by highlighting free trade as the greatest contribution the West can make to the improvement of the Middle Eastern situation and calling for the development of an open civic society in the region.

In his speech, **Ambassador Janez Lenarcic, Chairman of the OSCE Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and permanent Representative of Slovenia to**



*Ambassador Janez Lenarcic, Chairman of the OSCE Contact Group
with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation*

the OSCE, addressed the relevance of the economic and environmental dimension of security in regard to the OSCE and the dialogue with the Mediterranean Partners. He said that Slovenia attaches great importance to the OSCE economic and environmental dimension on security and that enhancing dialogue with participating Mediterranean States on this facet constitutes a priority for the government. Mr Lenarcic continued his speech pointing out some of the modern threats to economic security mentioned in the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension, such as pollution, terrorism, disputes over natural resources and also socio economic factors. Ambassador Lenarcic stated that poverty and poor governance reinforce each other and create a vicious cycle, hampering economic growth and leading to more poverty. In addition, he referred to environmental problems and challenges affecting the OSCE participating States and Mediterranean Partners. Ambassador Lenarcic stressed the importance of giving adequate responses, such as increasing skills and knowledge through training opportunities and educational exchanges, and fighting corruption in the OSCE countries and their partners, to counter these problems.

Moreover, Mr. Lenarcic called for regional and inter-regional cooperation. He stated that the OSCE can play a key role as a catalyst and match-maker, through using its wide networks of contacts with both political decision makers and civil society to encourage the transfer of know-how and experiences between countries, drawing on the experience of all sectors of society. Ambassador Lenarcic also called for improvements in the field of migration management. In relation to this field he stated that the OSCE can raise awareness of threats and recommend means to mitigate them.

Finally, he recalled the meeting of the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation that took place during the Twelfth Economic Forum in Prague, where it was highlighted that educational



Charalambos Tsardanides, Director of the Institute of International and Economic Relations

and human capital and development were essential elements for economic development.

Mr. Charalambos Tsardanides, Director of the Institute of International and Economic Relations, gave a presentation on the situation of trade in the Mediterranean. Overall, he emphasized the idea of trade as a pacifying factor in the relationships of the Mediterranean. He began by describing the existence of severe economic disparities within the Mediterranean region. Mr. Tsardanides in particular referred to the existence of “asymmetrical trade flows”. He outlined the very low intra-regional trade within the Mediterranean, which, according to him, is due to both political and structural factors. Furthermore, Mr. Tsardanides affirmed that no free trade will be possible until the EU revokes its protectionist measures.

The Second Session was followed by an **open debate**, in which the significance of trade as the cornerstone of development was underlined. Some parliamentarians encouraged the Mediterranean partners to strengthen free trade between themselves and emphasized the importance of the relations with the Mediterranean partners in regard to vital interests of the OSCE States.

Session 3: General Debate on Security in the Mediterranean - Addressing Security Risks, Threats and Challenges in the Mediterranean



Bruce George, President Emeritus of the OSCE PA

The general debate was preceded by an introductory speech by Mr. Bruce George, President Emeritus of the OSCE PA, and was devoted to various issues, relevant to the region. Most ardent discussions were devoted to economic and security issues that had already been touched upon during the previous sessions. The session was closed with remarks by President Hastings and Mr. Kammenos.

In his introductory speech, **President Emeritus Mr. Bruce George** compared the international scenario during the Cold War (a time he considered characterized by its predictability) with current challenges and problems that, despite overall progress, the Mediterranean region currently faces. Mr. George also emphasized the contribution that the OSCE can make in confidence building measures, conflict prevention, democratization, human rights and cooperation in the Mediterranean

and called on the Mediterranean partners to get more involved in activities of the Parliamentary Assembly such as election observation.

Following Mr. George's introductory speech, several parliamentarians took the floor to make contributions. The difference between Islam and terrorism was reiterated by some deputies, who stressed the positive values that religion contributes to civilization and recalled the numerous Muslim victims that terrorism has had. Terrorism (in all its forms) and its devastating consequences were addressed by almost all speakers who took the floor during the session and they all agreed that there are no possible justifications for terrorism and called for international and regional cooperation to fight both the phenomenon and its root causes.

The economic facet was also present in



Alcee L. Hastings, President of the OSCE PA



Panos Kammenos, Vice-President of the OSCE PA

various comments. Some of the Mediterranean Partners expressed their opinion on the creation of a fund for the development of the Mediterranean shores. Some parliamentar-

ians condemned the European protectionism and requested mutual assistance through the opening of the European markets to the Mediterranean Partners.

Subsequent to the open debate, the session was closed with remarks by President Hastings and Mr. Kammenos. **President Hastings** expressed his gratitude to the entire staff working to make the conference possible and especially to the Greek hosts and the Mediterranean Partners. In addition, he called for dialogue between civilizations and restated the need for common action against terrorism, especially in regard to the elimination of its causes. According to President Hastings, "Security in the OSCE area is ultimately linked to security in the Mediterranean area". Mr. Hastings concluded by restating the commitment of the Parliamentary Assembly to ensure the enhancement of the Mediterranean dimension of the OSCE.

Finally, **Mr. Kammenos** made a last call for International and regional cooperation against terrorism and closed the second Parliamentary Forum on the Mediterranean.



PROGRAMME

All meetings will take place at the “Rodos Palace Hotel – Convention Center” in the “Salon des Roses” Conference Hall.

Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2004

- 15:00 – 15:30 - **Opening of the Conference**
 Opening remarks by Mr. Alcee L. HASTINGS, President of the OSCE P.A.
 Welcoming address by Prof. Anna BENAKI, President of the Hellenic Parliament.
 Welcoming remarks by Mr. Panos KAMMENOS, Head of the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE P.A., Vice-President of the OSCE P.A.
- 15:30 – 17:00 - **SESSION 1: Trafficking in Human Beings as a Security Challenge.**
Chair / Moderator: Mr. Giovanni KESSLER, Vice-President of the OSCE P.A.
- Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings seen as a Security Problem in the 21st century.
 Mr. Aristotelis PAVLIDES, Minister for Aegean and Insular Policy, Greece
 - Human Security: Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: a challenge for the OSCE. Prof. Helga KONRAD, Special Representative of the OSCE on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.
- Open debate.
- 17:00 – 17:15 - Coffee break.
- 17:15 – 18:30 - **SESSION 2: Trafficking in Human Beings as a New Form of Slavery.**
Chair / Moderator: Mr. Gert WEISSKIRCHEN, Vice-President of the OSCE P.A.
- Cross-border trafficking and new forms of Slavery.
 Mr. Daniel ESDRAS, Chief of Mission, International Organisation for Migration, Athens.
 - The EU Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Exploitation of Children.
 Mrs. Marjan WIJERS, President of the EU Experts Group on Trafficking in Human Beings.
- Open debate.
- 20:00 - 20:30 - Departure from “Rodos Palace Hotel” for an official dinner at the “Palace of the Grand Master” (Castello) hosted by Prof. Anna BENAKI, President of the Hellenic Parliament.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

- 09:30 – 11:00 - **SESSION 3: International Strategies in the fight against Trafficking in Human Beings.**
Chair / Moderator: Mrs. Tone TINGSGÅRD, Vice-President of the OSCE P.A. Head of the Swedish Delegation to the OSCE P.A.
- The UN Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings (GPAT).
 Mrs. Kristiina KANGASPUNTA, Anti-Trafficking Section. UN Office on Drugs

- and Crime (UNODC).
- Demand and supply: Private and Public Co-operation in the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings.
Mr. Marcin SWIECICKI – Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities.
- 11:00 – 11:15 - Open debate.
- 11:15 – 13:00 - Coffee break.
- 11:15 – 13:00 - **SESSION 4:** Panel on Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings in the OSCE Area: a Geographical Approach.
Chair / Moderator: Mrs. Nebahat ALBAYRAK, Vice-President of the OSCE P.A.
- South Eastern Europe
Mrs. Arta DADE, Head of the Albanian Delegation to the OSCE P.A.
 - The Mediterranean
Mr. Panayiotis ROUMELIOTIS, Professor of International and European Economy, Former Minister and EU special representative in the Balkans.
 - North America
Mrs. Bonnie MILLER – NGO's, Clinical Psychotherapist, Institute for Learning Difficulties.
 - Former Soviet Union
Prof. Elena MIZULINA, Permanent Representative of the State Duma in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.
- 13:00 – 13:15 - Open debate.
- 13:00 – 13:15 - **Conclusions**
Concluding Statement by Mr. Alcee L. HASTINGS, President of the OSCE P.A.
Concluding Statement by Mr. Panos KAMMENOS, Head of the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE P.A., Vice-President of the OSCE P.A.
- 13:15 - Lunch break.
- 13:15 - 14:45 - Movie Film with the title: "Lilja 4-ever" in the "Salon des Roses" Conference Hall.

Standing Committee Meeting

- 15:00 - **Call to order**
Adoption of the Agenda.
Opening remarks by Mr. Alcee L. HASTINGS, President of the OSCE P.A.
Welcoming remarks by Mr. Panos KAMMENOS, Head of the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE P.A., Vice-President of the OSCE P.A.
Briefing on the results of the Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings and arrangements for the OSCE P.A. Forum on the Mediterranean.
Report of the Secretary General.
Report of the Treasurer.
Reports by the International Secretariat on organizing election monitoring and other activities.
Follow-up on the Edinburgh Annual Assembly Session with remarks by the Secretary General, followed by an informal discussion on the work of the three General

Committees and consideration of proposals on a common theme for the next Annual Assembly Session, 1 – 5 July 2005 in Washington D.C., USA.
Briefing by the OSCE Secretary General, Ambassador Jan KUBIŠ on proposed OSCE Budget 2005.

Future meetings of the OSCE P.A.:

- *Meeting of the Bureau on 5 December 2004 in Sofia, Bulgaria (in conjunction with the Ministerial Council Meeting).*
- *Participation in the Ministerial Council Meeting of the OSCE P.A. Delegation on 6 and 7 December 2004 in Sofia.*
- *Winter Meeting on 24 – 25 February 2005 in Vienna (meeting of the Standing Committee, joint and individual meetings of the three General Committees.*
- *Expanded Bureau, Spring 2005 in Copenhagen (exact dates to be fixed)*
- *Sub-Regional Conference (exact theme to be confirmed later), 12 – 14 May 2005, Tromsø, Norway.*
- *Annual Assembly Session, 1-5 July 2005 in Washington D.C., USA.*
- *Fall Meetings (Standing Committee, Conference and Mediterranean Forum), 8 – 11 October 2005, Monaco.*
- Other business.
- **End of the meeting of the Standing Committee**
- Departure from “Rodos Palace Hotel” for a dinner at the restaurant “KIOUPIA”, hosted by Mr. Panos KAMMENOS, Head of the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE P.A., Vice-President of the OSCE P.A., in honour of **the members of the Standing Committee.**

2nd Parliamentary Forum on the Mediterranean

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2004

- 09:00 – 09:30 - **Opening of the Forum**
Opening remarks by Mr. Alcee L. HASTINGS, President of the OSCE P.A.
Opening remarks by Mr. Yannis VALINAKIS, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Greece.
Welcoming remarks by Mr. Bruce GEORGE, President Emeritus of the OSCE P.A. and Special Representative of the OSCE P.A. for the Mediterranean.
The Mediterranean Dimension of the OSCE. Keynote presentation by Ambassador Jan KUBIŠ, Secretary General of the OSCE.
- 09:30 – 11:30 - **SESSION 1: Terrorism and Fundamentalism in the Mediterranean Dimension of the OSCE.**
Chair / Moderator: Mr. Panos KAMMENOS, Head of the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE P.A., Vice-President of the OSCE P.A.
Speakers:
 - Mr. Adrian SEVERIN, Former President of the OSCE P.A.
 - Mr. Athanassios DOKOS, Director of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, Greece.

- Mrs. Mary BOSSI, Doctor of International Relations, Greece.
- Mr. Sotiris ROUSSOS, Lecturer, Institute of International Relations, Panteion University of Athens, Greece.
- Open debate.
- 11:30 – 11:45 - Coffee break.
- 11:45 – 13:00 - **SESSION 2:** Economic Security, Trade and Cooperation in the Mediterranean.
Chair / Moderator: Mr. Jerry GRAFSTEIN, Senator, Canada, Treasurer of the OSCE P.A.
 Speakers:
 - Ambassador Janez LENARCIC, Chairman of the OSCE Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the OSCE.
 - Mr. Charalambos TSARDANIDES, Director of the Institute of International and Economic Relations, Greece.
- Open debate.
- 13:00 – 15:00 - Lunch break.
- 15:00 – 16:30 - **SESSION 3:** General debate on security in the Mediterranean – Addressing Security Risks, Threats and Challenges in the Mediterranean.
Chair / Moderator: Mr. Bruce GEORGE, President Emeritus of the OSCE P.A. and Special Representative of the OSCE P.A. for the Mediterranean.
 Open List of Speakers.
- 16:30 – 16:45 - Coffee break.
- 16:45 – 18:00 - Continuation of the general debate.
- 18:00 – 18:15 - **Conclusions**
 Concluding Statement by Mr. Alcee L. HASTINGS, President of the OSCE P.A.
 Concluding Statement by Mr. Panos KAMMENOS, Head of the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE P.A, Vice- President of the OSCE P.A.
- 20:00 - 20:30 - Departure from the “Rodos Palace Hotel” for a dinner at Mandraki Harbour hosted by Mr. Yannis VALINAKIS, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Greece.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2004

- 09:30 - **Departure from “Rodos Palace Hotel” for a full-day excursion to the island of Simi for both participants and accompanying persons.**
- 11:30 - Arrival at the island of Simi. Greetings by Mr. Eleftherios PAPAKALODOUKAS, Mayor of Simi. Traditional Greek dances – refreshments.
- Lunch at “Nireas Hotel” hosted by the Hellenic Delegation to the OSCE P.A.
- 16:00 - Departure from Simi.
- 18:00 - Return to the “Rodos Palace Hotel”.

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