

# REPORT

## 2010 Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum

Almaty, Kazakhstan  
14-16 May 2010



### *The OSCE Eurasian Dimension*



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## REPORT ON THE SECOND TRANS- ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

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## Summary



Under the theme “The OSCE Eurasian Dimension,” the Second Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum, organized jointly by OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, was successfully concluded on 15 May.

Over 100 parliamentarians from 35 OSCE participating States and Mediterranean partner countries, as well as parliamentarians from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Qatar, participated in the Forum during which the high points were two special sessions with lively discussions on Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Parliamentary representatives from the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and the Turkic-speaking countries (Turk-PA) also participated.

The agenda of the forum included pressing issues on regional security, including Afghanistan and terrorism, economic concerns such as trade and the environment, and the human dimension – religious tolerance, freedom of the media, human trafficking, and gender equality.

The special session on Kyrgyzstan was called “The Crisis in Kyrgyzstan and Its Implications for Parliamentary Democracy.” Among the panelists were Zhanibek Karibzhanov, Special Envoy of the Kazakh OSCE chairmanship on Kyrgyzstan, Adil Akhmetov, OSCE PA Special Envoy on Kyrgyzstan and the Kyrgyz Ambassador to Kazakhstan, Zhanysh Rustenbekov.

The First Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum was held in June 2003, also in Almaty, under the theme “The Trans-Asian Dimension of the OSCE: A Vital Security Link.”





## INAUGURAL SESSION

**Opening Address by Joao Soares, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly**

Welcoming participants to the Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum on 14 May, President Joao Soares warmly thanked the Parliament of Kazakhstan for hosting the conference. In particular, he applauded the work conducted by Vice-President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, and welcomed the opportunity to hold important debates on Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan.

Mr. Soares reminded Members of the work that the Assembly had conducted in working to address the difficult situation in Kyrgyzstan following April 2010's unrest. The President noted that the OSCE PA had always been a strong supporter of the Kazakh Chairmanship of the OSCE and applauded the personal work of the Secretary of State and Foreign Minister, Kanat Saudabayev. In this regard, he expressed his full support for the efforts of the Kazakh Chairmanship to organize an OSCE summit meeting this year.

President Soares referred to a number of the difficulties facing the region, including challenges to the rule of law, press freedom and political pluralism, and welcomed the openness of the Kazakh authorities in facilitating a visit by a senior OSCE PA Member to imprisoned human rights activist Yevgeny Zhovtis.

The President also briefly discussed the effective work conducted by the OSCE, and particularly the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

**Address by Kanat Saudabayev, OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

Foreign Minister Saudabayev welcomed the opportunity to address the conference, noting that the high participation indicates a keen interest in the topics of discussion. He took the opportunity to reiterate a number of the priorities of the Kazakh OSCE Chairmanship, and highlighted in particular the work to facilitate a timely adoption of the OSCE budget and efforts aimed at resolving protracted conflicts.

The Minister provided an overview of the Chairmanship's efforts to deal with the crisis in Kyrgyzstan, and expressed his appreciation for the close co-operation of the OSCE PA Special Envoy and others in this regard. He noted the importance of re-establishing stability in Kyrgyzstan for the security of the entire region.

Mr. Saudabayev also delivered a message from Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev in which the President highlighted Kazakhstan's success in establishing inter-ethnic harmony and stability. He expressed his belief that the Kazakh Chairmanship will open new and constructive relations between East and West. Noting some of the many threats that remain within the OSCE, including trafficking in human beings and drugs, he underlined the importance of parliamentary diplomacy in addressing common challenges.

## INAUGURAL SESSION



**Welcoming Address by Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament of Kazakhstan**

Mr. Tokayev, who serves as Chairman of the Kazakh Senate and as Vice-President of the OSCE PA, noted that this was his third time welcoming the Assembly to Kazakhstan, following the first Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum in 2003 and the 2008 Annual Session in Astana. He expressed his appreciation to the Chairmanship for its efforts in enhancing relations with the OSCE PA.

Pointing to the unrest in neighbouring Kyrgyzstan, Mr. Tokayev stressed the importance of trans-regional co-operation for stability and

argued that holding an OSCE summit meeting would be worthwhile in this regard.

Turning his attention to upcoming debates during the Trans-Asian Forum, Chairman Tokayev welcomed the opportunity to discuss concerns regarding Afghanistan and noted that the discussion on Kyrgyzstan is well-timed to consider the OSCE's contribution to the difficult situation there.

**Welcoming Address by Ural Muhamejanov, Chairman of the Mazhilis of the Parliament of Kazakhstan**

Mr. Muhamejanov noted the importance of Kazakhstan being chosen to host this forum where participants would debate and help define some of the most important issues on the international agenda. He stressed that the Eurasian dimension was critical to the OSCE and said that Kazakhstan served as a natural bridge between the Asian and European areas. Noting Kazakhstan's previous contributions to international peace and stability, including renouncing a large nuclear stockpile, Mr. Muhamejanov expressed his confidence that the forum would give impetus to dialogue and peace in the region.

**Welcoming Remarks by Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, OSCE Secretary General**

The Secretary General welcomed the holding of the Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum, noting that it confirmed the unique role of the Parliamentary Assembly in raising and debating new issues. He stressed that while the OSCE region is diverse, all countries are united around the same vision of an indivisible security. There are numerous shared challenges, just as there are dividing lines, he said.

Mr. Perrin de Brichambaut referred to the bold ambitions of the Kazakh Chairmanship, noting that holding a summit meeting would be the natural fulfilment of this ambitious agenda.

The OSCE, he pointed out, was the first respondent to the crisis in Kyrgyzstan, and the Chairmanship played a model role in providing leadership. The Organization was now mobilized on the issue, demonstrating the ability of the OSCE to act, he also said.



**OSCE Secretary General Marc Perrin de Brichambaut**



## SESSION I: Regional security - Afghanistan, combating terrorism, drug trafficking, disarmament



Consiglio Di Nino and Marc Perrin de Brichambaut

Calling the meeting to order, Consiglio Di Nino, Chair of the OSCE PA's First General Committee, introduced the topic, and reminded participants of previous work by the Assembly regarding Afghanistan, including the adoption of several resolutions on the topic.

### **Mirwais Yasini, First Deputy President of the Wolesi Jirga (House of Representatives) of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

Mr. Yasini thanked the hosts for organizing this timely debate, noting that many topics need to be addressed. The persistence of terrorism in Afghanistan is giving a bad name to the country and is severely hurting the fabric of Afghan society, he said. Co-operation in fighting this scourge must be improved – both among international organizations working in Afghanistan, and on a regional level with neighbouring countries.

Mr. Yasini noted that illicit drug production and terrorist activities go hand in hand, and therefore the drug trade must be addressed in parallel with terrorism. Law enforcement overall must be stepped up, he said, particularly referring to the need for greater work to tackle money laundering. This, he noted, is an important step in the fight against drug trafficking.

### **Abdullah Abdullah, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**

Dr. Abdullah thanked the OSCE and particularly the Parliamentary Assembly for organizing the important debate on Afghanistan. Before 2002, he said, Afghanistan had been a hub for



Abdullah Abdullah, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

terrorist activities in the region, but since that time the country had slowly been moving forward in the political process. He attributed the success of this forward movement to a national and international consensus that the problems need to be addressed. Nonetheless, Dr. Abdullah noted that many opportunities for further progress had been missed.

While Dr. Abdullah once had high hopes for Afghanistan to play a bridging role in the region, he noted that the many missed opportunities had limited this potential. The most recent elections, he said, had been a mixed picture; holding elections is by itself a useful exercise, but the many problems identified were a serious setback and cannot be considered business as usual. He urged improved transparency for the parliament to be able to work effectively.

### **Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, OSCE Secretary General**

Secretary General Perrin de Brichambaut gave a short overview of OSCE work related to Afghanistan and thanked the U.S. delegation for its efforts to include Afghanistan as a Partner for Co-operation of the OSCE.

In particular, the Secretary General mentioned OSCE work intended to support border and customs capabilities in the region. A border staff college in Tajikistan was now operational, he reminded the participants. While there is reluctance on the part of participating States to have OSCE staff actually working in Afghanistan, he said that relevant work was being conducted where possible. Nonetheless, the OSCE/ODIHR had been present in Afghanistan during the recent elections, he said.

Overall, the Secretary General noted that work

## SESSION I: Regional security - Afghanistan, combating terrorism, drug trafficking, disarmament



by the OSCE on Afghanistan does take place, but that it requires further input and drive, and he welcomed the support of the Parliamentary Assembly in this regard.

### **Michel Voisin, OSCE PA Special Representative on Afghanistan**

Mr. Voisin, noting that he had delivered a more comprehensive report during the Assembly's Winter Meeting in February, provided a short update on the situation. Despite serious ongoing problems, he pointed out that there is some cause for optimism.

The political situation remains confused and the government and election administration have not yet been fully formed. It also appears, he said, that Afghan President Hamid Karzai intends to go forward with negotiations with Taliban forces.

The Special Representative reminded participants of the importance of a regional perspective taking in Central Asia when discussing Afghanistan. Strategically, from a military perspective, Central Asian countries provide key bases for forces working in Afghanistan.

From political and humanitarian perspectives, Mr. Voisin also noted the important contributions by countries in the region. All of this work, he said, helps with the overall plan for assisting development in the country.



### **Dulat Bakishev, Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA)**

Mr. Bakishev provided participants a brief overview of the work of CICA, which spans from Turkey to the Korean Peninsula and sets confidence building measures at the base of their work. He noted that CICA had one of the first comprehensive documents in this regard.

While Kazakhstan had acted as Chair of CICA since its founding, it was now embarking upon a new era as Turkey would soon be assuming this Chairmanship, he said.

### **Debate**

In the ensuing wide-ranging discussion, Members were reminded of the real human losses that regularly take place in Afghanistan. Participants stressed that greater effort must be

made to work closely with the Afghan people, and to strengthen the political, and particularly, the parliamentary and electoral systems.

Several participants stressed that there is no real military solution to the conflict. There was also a great deal of discussion regarding how to overcome the challenges presented by the drug trade in Afghanistan. Overall, participants urged greater

commonality in the work being conducted by the international community in Afghanistan.



## SESSION II: Eurasia - Emerging Markets and Growing Challenges



Petros Efthymiou

In his opening remarks, OSCE PA Vice-President Petros Efthymiou stressed that the economies of Central Asia, including Kazakhstan, have experienced growth in recent years, although such positive tendencies are still heavily overshadowed by the economic hardships felt by most citizens due to the current crisis. Economic recovery and longer-term prosperity will only be possible following economic reform on a variety of levels. Close co-operation with economic financial institutions can be most helpful in that regard, he said.

Good governance – an issue of great importance for the OSCE – should also be of paramount significance to Members of Parliament in the region, who could play a greater role in addressing the damaging long-term effects of corruption on the economies of the region.

The Chairman stressed the link between economy and the environment. The human consequences alone of environmental degradation are staggering; if we add to the equation the negative effects on the economy, then environmental issues must take a higher place on the agendas of national parliaments.

As with security and economics, environmental issues such as the shared use of water can often be of a trans-border nature and must therefore be tackled in co-operation with other countries and with assistance from international organizations. The current co-operation between the OSCE and the UN in programmes to fight environmental degradation is an important precedent. Economic issues are directly



Zhanar Aitzhanova, Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Kazakhstan

linked to the well-being of our citizens.

Mr. Efthymiou stressed that it is hard to envision long-term security in Central Asia as long as there is turmoil in Afghanistan. Though genuine stability and prosperity in Afghanistan is still a distant prospect, it is now possible to imagine that, with the concerted effort and assistance of the international community, peace and democracy are possible in the country.

### **Zhanar Aitzhanova, Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Kazakhstan**

The Minister devoted her remarks to the noteworthy results of the Kazakh economy in the past decade, stressing that Kazakhstan is today one of the leading countries of the CIS and the Central Asian region.

Although the world financial crisis has had an impact on the country, the Kazakh authorities were fast in designing an anti-crisis programme to alleviate the consequences of the crisis. These measures stabilized the situation in the banking sector and prevented the growth of unemployment while maintaining households' net income and social payments.

Ms. Aitzhanova emphasized the favourable investment climate that Kazakhstan is creating by reducing administrative barriers and encouraging foreign business initiatives. The Minister concluded by indicating that accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) remains Kazakhstan's priority in the field of foreign trade.



## SESSION II: Eurasia - Emerging Markets and Growing Challenges



Norbert Joustén, Head of the European Union Delegation to Kazakhstan

### **Muratbek Imanaliyev, Secretary General of the Shanghai Co-operation Organization**

The Secretary General of the Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO) explained that the SCO brings together Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan with the objective of promoting effective co-operation in politics, trade and economics, as well as issues such as energy, transport and environmental protection.

Secretary General Imanaliyev referred to the organization's internal policy based on the principles of mutual trust and benefit, equal rights, consultations, reflect for the diversity of cultures and aspiration towards common development.

### **Ambassador Norbert Joustén, Head of the European Union Delegation to Kazakhstan**

The Ambassador focused his intervention on the EU Strategy for a New Partnership with Central Asia, which was adopted by the European Council in June 2007. This initiative has enhanced a process of strengthening relations of the Union and its Member States with the Central Asian countries separately and as a region. The EU remains the leading trading partner for the region and the main trading partner for Kazakhstan.

Ambassador Joustén stressed that the accession of all the Central Asian countries to the WTO should remain a key objective supported by the EU. Currently only Kyrgyzstan



Muratbek Imanaliyev, Secretary General of the Shanghai Co-operation Organization

is a member. The EU representative outlined various programmes in the region dealing with energy, transport, environment, water, youth and education. He concluded by expressing that the EU and its Member States are engaged in Central Asia as never before.

### **Murat Musatayev, Deputy Secretary General of the Eurasian Economic Community**

The Eurasian Economic Community, Mr. Musatayev explained, aims to establish a single economic space among its members (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan) and to co-ordinate their approaches while integrating into the world economy and the international trade system.

### **Debate**

During the general debate that followed the keynote presentations, Members addressed a variety of topics, including the effects of the economic crisis in Central Asia, the role of Parliaments in finding means to improve co-operation among nations in the fields of environmental protection, and the importance to Afghanistan of continuous economic development.

Mr. Efthymiou concluded by recalling that security throughout Eurasia is ultimately linked to economic prosperity and environmental stability. He expressed his gratitude for the generosity of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan.











## SESSION III: The Human Dimension



The moderator of the third session, OSCE PA Vice-President Pia Christmas-Moeller, welcomed participants on 15 May and introduced the topics of religious tolerance, political development, trafficking in human beings, labour migration, and gender equality.

**Ambassador Miroslav Jenca, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and Head of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia**

Ambassador Jenca addressed the Forum on issues of regional co-operation in tackling common problems. He noted the United Nations' work in the global counter-terrorism strategy in Central Asia, stressing that counter-terrorism requires global solutions.

He also addressed the need for greater focus on implementation of the UN human rights record and noted that the UN Centre he leads is a testament to the UN's commitment to these issues.

**Askar Shakirov, Commissioner on Human Rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan**

The Commissioner provided an overview of Kazakhstan's international commitments in the area of human rights, including the move toward fully abolishing the death penalty. He noted that nongovernmental organizations play a key role in human rights issues. Kazakhstani NGOs, in particular, are very active in this field.

Mr. Shakirov also pointed to the good co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Astana,

the Danish Institute for Human Rights (on the ombudsman issue) and other international organizations in the field of human rights.

**Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings**

Ms. Giammarinaro provided participants with an overview of the current situation in regards to human trafficking, and its deep impact in the OSCE area. She noted that this is a global issue as well as a growing problem, emphasizing that the nature of trafficking, being a crime hidden from view, makes it difficult to prosecute, and that unfortunately many traffickers are able to continue to operate with impunity.

The OSCE Special Representative highlighted that trafficking for servitude/labour and the sex trade remains a gross violation of human rights in the OSCE area. She called on legislators to ratify the legal instruments necessary to combat traffickers, while offering protection and treatment to the victims, especially in the area of child protection. She encouraged lawmakers to develop national action plans in this area, as well as to raise awareness through regular parliamentary hearings.

**Kathleen Ferrier, OSCE PA Special Representative on Migration**

Ms. Ferrier related the issue of migration to her personal experience as a migrant and called on legislators from OSCE participating States to ensure that the human rights of migrants are

## SESSION III: The Human Dimension



respected through appropriate national legislation, allowing migrants to be contributing members of their host societies.

Ms. Ferrier also called for harmonizing migration data across OSCE States to ensure greater migration management. She highlighted refugee issues and noted with concern restrictive refugee status determination procedures in some OSCE States – which do not grant asylum seekers fair access to due process.

The Special Representative commended the OSCE on the work of its field missions and noted the good work of the OSCE Office of the Economic Co-ordinator, in particular with regard to the field of labour migration, a vitally important issue in Central Asia.

### Debate

A range of political views were expressed in the debate, with some Parliamentarians noting the need for a greater human rights focus in migration management, especially when discrimination issues arise. Some commented on the positive contribution made by migrants in the OSCE area, while others expressed concern over the demographic changes in Europe. Parliamentarians also called for strengthening democratic institutions in the OSCE area.

The issue of independence of the judiciary in Kazakhstan and the OSCE more widely was raised as were issues of managing migration flows, easing the regulation of remittances, non-discrimination, gender-sensitive labour migration, and the role of legislators in regional co-operation and conflict prevention.





## SPECIAL SESSION: The Crisis in Kyrgyzstan: Implications for Parliamentary Democracy



Welcoming participants to the special session on Kyrgyzstan, OSCE PA President Joao Soares described the active engagement that the Assembly had undertaken since the unrest in Kyrgyzstan, and highlighted the importance of this opportunity to further consider the ongoing difficulties in the country.

**Zhanibek Karibzhanov,  
Special Envoy of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office to Kyrgyzstan**

The Special Envoy of the Chairman-in-Office began by highlighting the unexpected speed with which events developed in Kyrgyzstan in April 2010. After the clashes, he noted that a number of serious issues linger and remain to be addressed. In particular, he considered potential difficulties in inter-ethnic relations in the country, and stressed the importance of effective law enforcement that can counteract criminal organizations.

Mr. Karibzhanov described the effective work by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek and their efforts to assist authorities in Kyrgyzstan in restoring order to the country. He also considered the expected time-frame for future developments in Kyrgyzstan, including a planned referendum on constitutional reform and elections, and in this regard stressed the importance of an appropriate balance between parliamentary and executive powers.

The Special Envoy also discussed the economic challenges facing Kyrgyzstan, and noted that while trade must be allowed to continue, effective border control to stop trafficking was necessary.

He went on to address the central role that

the OSCE is expected to play in future developments in Kyrgyzstan, in co-ordination with other international organizations.

**Adil Akhmetov,  
OSCE PA Special Envoy to Kyrgyzstan**

Mr. Akhmetov reported on his work in Kyrgyzstan, emphasizing that there was close co-ordination between all the international organizations present in the country.

On expected future development, he explained that within the next six months, there was expected to be a reform of the central election administration and of the constitution, as well as new elections. Mr. Akhmetov discussed some of the steps taken by the provisional government in Kyrgyzstan to address the current situation, including the convening of an international inquiry into the deaths resulting from the unrest in April.

The Special Envoy pointed out that while the provisional government's legal standing is less than solid, the international community is willing to support it and the reforms it is trying to implement. Nonetheless, he expressed concern regarding the possible consequences if the reforms are not implemented effectively and successfully.

**Zhanysh Rustenbekov, Ambassador of Kyrgyzstan to Kazakhstan, followed by senior Members of the Assembly**

Ambassador Rustenbekov offered an explanation of the causes underlying the unrest, par-



## SPECIAL SESSION: The Crisis in Kyrgyzstan: Implications for Parliamentary Democracy

ticularly pointing to ineffective work by the previous government, an inability to improve the situation for the population, and increasing prices. Applauding the quick action by the Kazakh OSCE Chairmanship to the crisis, the Ambassador stressed that the provisional government in Bishkek has effective control of the country, including transportation networks and communications, and noted that agricultural output was continuing. He noted that it is an open secret that there are divisions between individuals in the provisional government, but stressed that unity must be found in order to improve the situation.

Following Mr. Rustenbekov, commentary was provided by senior OSCE PA Members who had recently led PA efforts in Central Asia.

The first speaker was Kimmo Kiljunen, Vice-President of the Assembly and OSCE PA Special Representative for Central Asia. Mr. Kiljunen discussed his efforts to increase participation in the Assembly by parliamentarians from Central Asia. He noted the dangers involved in the 'rule of the streets' as had recently occurred in Kyrgyzstan. He discussed various forms of governance, considering their various strengths and weaknesses.

Vice-President Kiljunen noted that Kyrgyzstan had been the most effective multi-party system in the region, and applauded the multi-party participation in the OSCE PA. He expressed disappointment over the increasing authoritarianism in Kyrgyzstan in recent years, and urged a return to peaceful and democratic transitions between governments.

Pia Christmas-Moeller, Vice-President of the OSCE PA, encouraged an optimistic approach to the current crisis, noting that it can serve as the basis for a fresh start and renewal of democratic ideas in Kyrgyzstan and the surrounding areas. She called for increased transparency and improved democratic standards in the region, noting that events in Kyrgyzstan showed the dangers of corrupt leadership. She urged particular work with youth throughout Central Asia, to ensure access to information, education, and hope for the future of each country.

Consiglio Di Nino, Chair of the OSCE PA's



First Committee and Head of the Election Observation Mission in Kyrgyzstan in 2009, noted that democracy is not a linear process. Nonetheless, differing opinions must be heard for democracy to function. Senator Di Nino urged continued support by the OSCE to Kyrgyzstan, noting that the comprehensive security approach of the Organization means it is well-placed to provide effective help.

Goran Lennmarker, OSCE PA President Emeritus, stressed that effective action is needed to prevent the potential for a civil war. He applauded the work that the OSCE has done so far in assisting Kyrgyzstan and noted that the situation in Kyrgyzstan is a reminder of the importance of honest and clear messages from OSCE election observation missions. Finally, Mr. Lennmarker said that regardless of the form of government Kyrgyzstan chooses, be it a Presidential or Parliamentary system, a strong Parliament will be needed to provide effective control over government actions.

### Discussion

In the ensuing discussion, participants discussed some of the challenges that Kyrgyzstan now faces, including significant security and political vacuums. Members stressed that efforts must now be dedicated to averting a civil war, and considered various efforts through which the OSCE PA could continue effective work in Kyrgyzstan. Some participants urged more effective communication with the actual population of Kyrgyzstan, and it was also stressed that we should not discourage an active political scene with multiple parties in the country.



## TRANS-ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY FORUM PROGRAMME “The OSCE Eurasian Dimension”

**FRIDAY 14 MAY 2010**

**14:00 – 14:45 INAUGURAL SESSION: THE EURASIAN DIMENSION**

### Welcoming Statements:

- Opening Address by Mr. João Soares, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly;
- Address by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev to the participants of the Forum, to be introduced by Mr. Kanat Saudabayev, OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Address by Mr. Kanat Saudabayev, OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Welcoming Address by Mr. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament of Kazakhstan;
- Welcoming Address by Mr. Ural Muhamejanov, Chairman of the Mazhilis of the Parliament of Kazakhstan;
- Welcoming Remarks by Mr. Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, OSCE Secretary General

**15:00 – 18:00 SESSION I: Regional security**

*Afghanistan, combating terrorism, drug trafficking, disarmament*

Chair/Moderator: Mr. Consiglio Di Nino, Chair of the First Committee of the OSCE PA

### Keynote Speakers:

- Mr. Mirwais Yasini, First Deputy President of the Wolesi Jirga (House of Representatives) of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;
- Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;
- Mr. Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, OSCE Secretary General;
- Mr. Michel Voisin, OSCE PA Special Representative on Afghanistan;
- Mr. Dulat Bakishev, Executive Director of the Secretariat of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

**SATURDAY 15 MAY 2010**

**09:00 – 11:00 SESSION 2 : Eurasia: emerging markets and growing challenges**

*Economic developments, trade, resource management, environmental concerns*

Chair/Moderator: Mr. Petros Efthymiou, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

### Keynote Speakers:

- Mrs. Zhanar Aitzhanova, Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Muratbek Imanaliyev, Secretary General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization;
- Ambassador Norbert Jousten, Head of the European Union Delegation to the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Murat Musatayev, Deputy Secretary General of the Eurasian Economic Community

### **11:15 – 13:30 SESSION 3: Human dimension**

*Religious tolerance, political development, trafficking in human beings, labor migration, gender equality*

Chair/Moderator: Ms. Pia Christmas-Moeller, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

### **Keynote Speakers:**

- Ambassador Miroslav Jenca, SRSG (Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General) and Head of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA);
- Mr. Askar Shakirov, Commissioner on Human Rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings;
- Ms. Kathleen Ferrier, OSCE PA Special Representative on Migration

Open debate

13:30 – 15:00 Lunch

*InterContinental Almaty, Asian Café, Lobby level*

### **15:00 – 18:00 SPECIAL SESSION: The Crisis in Kyrgyzstan: Implications for Parliamentary Democracy**

Chair: Mr. João Soares, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Reports by:

- Mr. Abdygany Erkebayev Representative of the Provisional Government of Kyrgyzstan;
- Mr. Zhanibek Karibzhanov, Special Envoy of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office on Kyrgyzstan, Deputy Chairman of the Mazhilis of the Parliament of Kazakhstan;
- Mr. Adil Akhmetov, OSCE PA Special Envoy on Kyrgyzstan, Secretary of the Committee for International Relations, Defense, and Security of the Senate of the Parliament of Kazakhstan

Comments by:

- Mr. Kimmo Kiljunen, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, OSCE PA Special representative for Central Asia, Head of Election Observation in Kyrgyzstan 2007, Tajikistan 2006;
- Ms. Pia Christmas-Moeller, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Head of the Election Observation Mission in Tajikistan 2010;
- Mr. Consiglio Di Nino, Chair of the First Committee of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Head of the Election Observation Mission in Kyrgyzstan 2009;
- Mr. Goran Lennmarker, President Emeritus of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly;





Philippe Nobile

Secretary General  
Spencer Oliver

The OSCE PA International Secretariat provides administrative support for the Assembly in its various activities. The Secretariat organizes the meetings of the Assembly, and provides support for election observation projects, special missions and Presidential activities. Its work is carried out in co-operation with other OSCE Institutions and international parliamentary organizations. The Secretariat, which is hosted by the Danish Parliament, is headed by Secretary General Spencer Oliver, and has a permanent staff of 17, including three staff members at the Liaison Office in Vienna.

Deputy Secretary  
General  
Tina SchønDeputy Secretary  
General  
Gustavo PallaresSpecial  
Representative  
Andreas NothellePresidential  
Advisor  
Andreas BakerDirector of  
Communications  
Klas BergmanAssistant to the  
Secretary General  
Dana BjerregaardLiaison Officer  
Marc CarilletProgramme  
Officer  
Anna ChernovaSenior Counsellor  
Semyon DzakhayevLogistics Officer  
Petra JezkovaConference  
Co-ordinator  
Odile LeLargeAdministrative  
Director  
Kurt LerrasSenior Secretary  
Connie MathiesenProgramme  
Officer  
Roberto MontellaResearch / Publi-  
cations Officer  
Nat ParryIT-Supporter  
Stephen Paul



The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly is the parliamentary dimension of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, whose 56 participating States span the geographical area from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

The primary task of the 320 member Assembly is to facilitate inter-parliamentary dialogue, an important aspect of the overall effort to meet the challenges of democracy throughout the OSCE area. Recognized as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, the OSCE is a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in its area. The Parliamentary Assembly, originally established by the 1990 Paris Summit to promote greater involvement in the OSCE by national parliaments, has grown into a very active and esteemed member of the OSCE family.

The basic objectives of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly are:

- To assess the implementation of OSCE objectives by participating States;
- To discuss subjects addressed during meetings of the Ministerial Council and the summits of Heads of State or Government;
- To develop and promote mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts;
- To support the strengthening and consolidation of democratic institutions in OSCE participating States;
- To contribute to the development of OSCE institutional structures and of relations between existing OSCE Institutions.

To pursue these objectives, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly employs a variety of means:

- A Final Declaration and a number of resolutions and recommendations are adopted each year at the Annual Session in July;
- Committee work addresses important contemporary international issues;
- Programmes and Seminars designed to develop and strengthen democracy including an extensive election observation programme;
- Special parliamentary missions to areas of latent or active crisis.



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