



RESOLUTION ON
PROMOTING THE RECOVERY AND SAFEKEEPING OF ASSETS
CONFISCATED FROM ORGANIZED CRIME¹

1. Reaffirming that the primary mission of the OSCE is to promote peace, security and stability by compliance with democratic principles and the rule of law,
2. Recognizing the OSCE's active role in combating organized crime, which may include establishing specific ad hoc committees and adopting multilateral strategies to combat the illicit trafficking of property and fostering transnational co-operation to safeguard it,
3. Noting the importance of United Nations conventions, including the Palermo Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Convention against Corruption, which emphasize the importance of confiscating the proceeds of crime and recovering confiscated assets,
4. Emphasizing the importance of the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (CETS No. 198) and European regulations and directives on freezing and confiscating assets (including Regulation 2018/1805 and Directive 2014/42/EU),
5. Stressing the importance of “following the money”, as advocated by Giovanni Falcone, the late Italian judge killed by the mafia, as a crucial means of identifying, freezing and confiscating the proceeds of organized crime,
6. Reiterating the fact that the proceeds of crime constitute a major threat to the integrity of economies and societies, undermining the rule of law and fundamental rights,
7. Recalling the strategic value of effectively managing confiscated assets to promote social justice and reinforce confidence in public institutions,

¹ This resolution was adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the 32nd Annual Session (Porto, 29 June to 3 July 2025) as part of the [Porto Declaration and Resolutions](#).

8. Recalling that the confiscation of illegally accumulated assets not only prevents the reinvestment of the proceeds of crime, by breaking the criminal cycle based on accumulation and money laundering, but also makes it possible to compensate communities affected by crime by repurposing the property for institutional and/or social ends,
9. Concerned that the full potential of confiscated assets is often not being exploited owing to legal, administrative and financial obstacles that prevent their recovery, restoration and reintroduction into the public domain and their re-purposing for institutional and/or social ends,
10. Noting the importance of cross-border co-operation to identify, freeze and confiscate assets originating from criminal activities, as well as the importance of mutually recognizing the measures adopted for this purpose,
11. Recalling the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, which emphasize the importance of promoting cultural exchanges and protecting cultural heritage as a means of enhancing mutual understanding and co-operation between OSCE participating States,
12. Mindful that money laundering by mafia-type organizations often finds fertile ground in the business of buying and selling cultural and artistic property, used as a means of concealing the proceeds of crime,
13. Noting the significant efforts deployed by a number of OSCE participating States to confiscate and re-purpose assets and buildings, including cultural and artistic property, seized from criminal organizations for the benefit of society,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

14. Urges OSCE participating States to strengthen their legal and institutional frameworks to facilitate investigative techniques for tracing and identifying assets deriving from organized crime that are susceptible to seizure and confiscation, adopting a “follow the money” approach;
15. Reiterates the symbolic importance of repurposing confiscated assets, by demonstrating that their use for social purposes represents a message of victory by the State over organized crime and a sign of hope for the affected communities;
16. Recommends to OSCE participating States that an agency be established to manage and allocate confiscated assets and to promote their use for social purposes, encouraging the participation of local communities by submitting suitable projects;
17. Recommends to each OSCE participating State that legislation be adopted introducing procedures for assigning these assets that ensure the participation of all potential recipients on equal and transparent terms;
18. Urges OSCE participating States to adopt measures regarding immovable and movable assets, including registered property, to ensure:

- a. as a priority, their assignment to State public administrations and local authorities to be used for institutional and/or social ends, also with the involvement of associations and co-operatives;
 - b. their sale in the event that the parties referred to in subparagraph a) above undertake to allocate the proceeds to the State treasury;
 - c. the reintegration of confiscated businesses into the healthy production sector, creating employment opportunities including by favouring their assignment, free of charge, to co-operatives of the workers of these businesses;
19. Urges OSCE institutions and field missions to support OSCE participating States by providing technical assistance, capacity-building and best practices in the areas of asset recovery and management;
 20. Urges OSCE participating States to enhance international co-operation mechanisms, including the provision of mutual legal assistance and information-sharing, in order to tackle the transnational character of organized crime and ensure the rapid tracing and recovery of illegally acquired property;
 21. Calls for the development of regional platforms within the OSCE to facilitate dialogue and the exchange of expertise and to enable OSCE participating States to co-ordinate their actions to seize and manage confiscated assets;
 22. Requests the OSCE PA to continue monitoring the progress made by OSCE participating States to improve their measures to confiscate these assets and advocate for the inclusion of this issue on the agenda of future meetings of the Assembly.