

PARIS 6-10 juillet 2001
10^{ème} session annuelle - 10th annual session



PARIS DECLARATION

**OF THE
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
AND
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
DURING THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION**

PARIS, 10 JULY 2001

PREAMBLE

We, Parliamentarians of the OSCE participating States, have met in Paris on 6-10 July as the Parliamentary OSCE Institution to assess developments relating to security and co-operation in Europe and to offer our views to OSCE Ministers.

We wish every success to the next OSCE Ministerial Council Meeting in Bucharest on 3-4 December 2001 and bring to its attention the following declaration and recommendations.

EUROPEAN SECURITY AND CONFLICT PREVENTION: CHALLENGES TO THE OSCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

CHAPTER I

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY

1. Recognizing that the range of instruments of the OSCE missions agreed upon at the Helsinki Summit in July 1992 has enabled the OSCE's conflict prevention and crisis management to be successfully carried out;
2. Reaffirming its commitment, solemnly expressed in the Istanbul Summit Declaration of November 1999, to intensify efforts to prevent conflicts in the OSCE area and, when they occur, to resolve them peacefully;
3. Reaffirming the primacy of the principles of the United Nations Charter, the OSCE Charter and the Helsinki Final Act;
4. Recalling that each State has the right to choose its own security arrangements, whilst not disregarding the security concerns of other States;
5. Realizing that crises and conflicts continue to threaten the peace and stability of the OSCE area;
6. Observing the Platform for Cooperative Security adopted at the Istanbul Summit in 1999, which provides a framework for broader cooperation among the European Security organizations in the field of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation;
7. Acknowledging the development of a European Union defence capability as a logical outcome of the European Union's commitment to enhance its role in security matters together with the integration of instruments of military and civilian crisis management for a coordinated conflict-prevention policy;
8. Recalling the OSCE – PA decision in Stockholm 1996 to “promote the creation of zones Free of Nuclear Weapons in Europe, as a necessary and important component of a new all-European security system”;

9. Pointing out the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction and of their carriers;
10. Convinced of the importance of retaining arms control as an integral part of a farsighted security policy;

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly,

11. Notes with satisfaction the potential for a new and complementary European security structure;
12. Welcomes the fact that this structure accommodates conflict prevention and military and civilian crisis management, the latter aspect being recognition of the substantial capacity of NGOs to prevent conflicts through their potential in terms of development, democracy and dialogue;
13. Suggests that the issue of how available military resources, particularly shared capabilities, will be assembled and used, is addressed and clarified by the European Union and NATO;
14. Appeals for concerned States to make the necessary improvements in their military crisis management capabilities to ensure ESDP is effective;
15. Welcomes the European Union's continued commitment to co-operation with NATO and the OSCE as well as with States at a bilateral level;
16. Encourages closer cooperation between OSCE and the EU on the implementation of Rapid Expert Assistance and Cooperation Teams in regional conflicts;
17. Calls for the development of relations between organizations and institutions interested in assisting the consolidation of universal security in the OSCE region, on the basis of the Platform for Cooperative Security adopted within the Charter for European Security at the OSCE Istanbul Summit;
18. Supports the nature of the "Petersberg Tasks" as a basis of activity for such a European Union military capability;
19. Proposes that consideration is given to the possibility of the European Union's ESDP being available to the OSCE and the United Nations for crisis management, peacemaking and peacekeeping activities;
20. Perceives that ESDP may increase co-operation on defence and security issues between States within the OSCE area;
21. Observes that ESDP could positively affect OSCE field activities by providing support and security to such field activities;
22. Suggests that a European Union defence capability should recognize and take into consideration the position of those States not participating in it;

23. Calls upon the European Union to develop methods of consultation and cooperation with non-member States, particularly on defence issues, in order to facilitate the inclusion and dialogue necessary to maintain stability in the OSCE region;
24. Urges that the development of ESDP takes into account the experiences gathered through co-operation between the Western European Union and the Partnership for Peace programme with non-EU and non-NATO countries;
25. Urges that the mechanisms enabling European Union military action are clarified in relation to pre-existing commitments and are coherently integrated within the changing European security architecture;
26. Notes with satisfaction the document from the OSCE Ministerial Council Meeting in 2000 on Small Arms and Light Weapons as an important contribution to international efforts in order to strengthen control of the distribution of and trade in smaller weapons;
27. Observes the link between the economic, human and political aspects of security and, as a consequence, urges that consideration is given to the issue of military expenditure in relation to social expenditure;
28. Proposes that consideration is given to utilizing the OSCE's unique position by the creation of a body or mechanism under its auspices to co-ordinate training specifically aimed at the interaction between military and civilian aspects of peacekeeping;
29. Calls upon parliamentarians to address the matter of parliamentary oversight of the emerging European Union defence capability to ensure its democratic accountability;
30. Urges that the OSCE should reinforce its characteristics of openness and dialogue, as a widely representative, comprehensive organization for conducting consultations, adopting decisions and facilitating cooperation in its region, in order to maintain and strengthen its unique position as an inclusive security forum;
31. Recommends that the OSCE Member States support security in the region by continuing to consider conflict prevention to be the main guideline for the Organization's activity;
32. Calls upon the participating States consistently to extend cooperation in the field of security policy between States and their armed forces, both in peacetime and during peacekeeping operations;
33. Calls upon participating States to maintain adherence to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and dialogue regarding its continuing validity and role in safeguarding international peace and security.

CHAPTER II

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

34. Noting that globalization is responsible for profound changes on the economic and social level and that its benefits are unevenly distributed around the world;
35. Noting that successful economic transition is a precursor of closer involvement in the global economy, and that all countries stand to benefit from improved international economic integration;
36. Emphasizing the need to support countries in transition to become part of global trade and financial flows;
37. Recognizing that globalization has made the countries and regions of the world increasingly interdependent;
38. Noting that the transition process is a precondition for a sustainable economic development;
39. Noting that this transition process is for many countries long and difficult and can at the beginning lead to growing impoverishment of large parts of the society;
40. Emphasizing that for countries in transition, the development of the private sector and of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) is a major challenge;
41. Noting that the negative economic and social implications of corruption and organized crime, including trafficking in human beings, weapons and drugs, are a danger to sustainable growth;
42. Acknowledging the role of security as a precondition for any sustainable economic development;
43. Recognizing the importance of increasing and improving female participation in decision-making and economic activity as a means to realizing each country's economic potential;
44. Acknowledging that the Economic and Environmental Dimension is a vital part of the Comprehensive Security Concept and recognizing that the Economic and Environmental Dimension must be strengthened and revitalized;
45. Acknowledging that the OSCE missions and representatives around Europe and Central Asia also have an important role in identifying and addressing economic issues;
46. Noting that the Parliamentary Assembly has been active in promoting the debate on the linkages between good governance; including the rule of law, public sector management, accountability, combating corruption and money-laundering, reducing

excessive military expenditure, human rights, democratization, and sustainable development;

47. Recalling that the Istanbul Summit underlined the importance of respect for the rule of law and of vigorous efforts to fight organized crime and corruption which constitute a great threat to economic reform and prosperity;

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly,

48. Acknowledges that, for the OSCE, eliminating economic and environmental tensions is an important element in conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation;
49. Underlines the importance of finding methods to distribute reconstruction aid in an equitable way between different ethnic groups in order to secure a safe and peaceful environment for all inhabitants in an aid-receiving region;
50. Calls upon OSCE participating States to assist transition countries in developing stable and efficient economic and institutional structures so as to equip them to obtain an equitable share of the global cake;
51. Urges the OSCE to identify economic, environmental and social issues which threaten security and stability;
52. Urges the participating States to strengthen and effectively implement their laws and regulations aimed at combating corruption, to support regional efforts and the work of international organizations aimed at combating corruption and organized crime;
53. Suggests that the OSCE should work closely through and with OSCE missions and institutions to further this aim;
54. Emphasizes the need to work closely with all relevant institutions and organizations in the spirit of the platform for Co-operative security, which has been adopted by the Istanbul Summit 1999;
55. Calls upon the OSCE to catalyze specific action from key partners, such as Intergovernmental Organizations, International Financial Institutions and NGOs, and focus their attention on security concerns;
56. Calls upon the OSCE to convene interested parties to foster a co-operative approach to solving specific problems in the economic and environmental field and further dialogue and co-operation among various international and/or non-governmental organizations active in a specific field or region;
57. Urges the OSCE to raise awareness by making delegations and capitals more sensitive to the interplay between environmental and/or economic factors and the security of the OSCE region;
58. Calls upon OSCE field presences to raise awareness by public education about signed international agreements and to work on legislative reform and institution-building;

59. Calls upon OSCE participating States to create a legal and regulatory environment favorable to the development of SMEs along with attractive taxation systems and guaranteed access to various infrastructures;
60. Calls on governments of the OSCE participating States to establish, by the promotion of necessary policy and institutional reforms, a business-friendly environment that provides a transparent legal and regulatory framework, while ensuring that the ongoing processes of economic globalization are guided by policies and other norms that fully guarantee workers' rights and a higher level of social cohesion in the countries concerned;
61. Calls upon governments of the OSCE to provide technical assistance services on legal, tax and licensing requirements as well as access to information on market data and trade and investment opportunities;
62. Urges OSCE participating States to ensure the availability of financial resources targeted to meet the needs of SMEs via commercial banks, international organizations, venture capital firms and other institutions;
63. Welcomes the efforts of many post-communist countries to address the complex and difficult question of the status of confiscated properties, and urges those countries to ensure that their restitution or compensation programmes are implemented in a non-discriminatory manner;
64. Appeals to OSCE to identify, via its field missions, areas and sectors under development and in need of reconstruction in order to bring them to the attention of international and government organizations as well as NGOs with the resources to assist SMEs;
65. Urges that the OSCE should establish working partnerships at headquarter level with Intergovernmental Organizations, NGOs, International Financial Institutions and UN agencies to earmark program resources for SME development in specific regions and countries, thereby also reinforcing OSCE field efforts;
66. Calls upon the OSCE to convene seminars and workshops that bring together business interests, municipal authorities and relevant organizations in a neutral setting, to initiate dialogue on trade and commerce opportunities, particularly in politically sensitive areas;
67. Calls upon the OSCE to catalyze working relationships between technical assistance providers and business associations/NGOs to promote SME creation, and build the capacity of existing enterprises;
68. Urges the OSCE to facilitate systematic access to market data and other business information, particularly lines of credits and other financial resources targeted for SMEs by working with government ministries, Intergovernmental Organizations, International Financial Institutions and other relevant organizations to ensure transparent and equal information access and distribution;

69. Appeals to the OSCE to reinforce its attention on social and economic aspects of ethnic minorities;
70. Calls upon the OSCE to promote cross-border co-operation between business communities, together with other international, regional and local partners, in an effort to stimulate economic activity and employment in under-served areas, thereby fostering confidence-building measures;
71. Appeals to OSCE participating States to develop new frameworks to enable women to be part of the labour market;
72. Suggests that participating States cooperate with Women's organizations and offer training and counselling to women in order to enhance their employment and income;
73. Urges field missions and participating States to report on the social and economic causes of violence against women in general and trafficking in particular;
74. Urges the OSCE to work as a catalyst for economic development and for addressing the economic aspects of security problems as discussed at the 8th and 9th Economic Forums of 2000 and 2001;
75. Calls upon the OSCE and the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities and the field missions to cooperate with international donor organizations and ensure that their policies and projects are taking into account the specific needs of women in the economic sphere;
76. Calls upon the OSCE and the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities to assist participating States in incorporating a gender perspective in structural adjustment strategies;
77. Suggests that all OSCE meetings dealing with economic issues should include the gender perspective;
78. Calls upon ODIHR and field missions to initiate special training for women aimed at promoting their economic skills, in cooperation with the local authorities;
79. Calls upon ODIHR to promote, and to support the efforts of participating States to promote, anti-discrimination legislation to ensure equal access to education and training and equal salaries;
80. Appeals to ODIHR, field missions and the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities to co-operate with other international organizations to address the economic causes of trafficking in human beings;
81. Urges the OSCE participating States to promote social, educational and economic opportunity for indigenous peoples, many of whom have suffered from centuries of discrimination and isolation, and to foster community, economic, and business development in their communities.

CHAPTER III

DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

82. Recognizing the need to further improve the effectiveness of the mechanisms for the protection of national minorities in the OSCE area as one of the principal means of establishing peace, justice, stability and democracy in the participating States;
83. Recalling that the OSCE is one of the main organizations involved in the peaceful settlement of disputes in its area and one of the key instruments for early warning of conflicts, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and reaffirming that it is called upon to act throughout the entire space from Vancouver to Vladivostok;
84. Deeply convinced that questions pertaining to national minorities can be satisfactorily solved only within a democratic political framework based on the rule of law and respect for human rights and with a properly functioning independent judiciary;
85. Recalling the obligations assumed by the OSCE participating States under the 1990 Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE and under the provisions of the 1991 Geneva Report of the Meeting of Experts of the CSCE on National Minorities, in particular as regards the establishment of effective legal recourse for persons who have been subjected to discriminatory treatment because of their belonging to a national minority;
86. Noting the efforts that are being undertaken in this direction by the Council of Europe, in particular the opening to accession of Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
87. Recalling that the 1989 Vienna Document confirmed that OSCE participating States will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion and will take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination against individuals or communities on the grounds of religion; and remembering that the 1990 Copenhagen Document, 1994 Budapest Document and the 1999 Istanbul Charter for European Security reaffirmed OSCE participating States commitment to ensure freedom of conscience and religion, to foster a climate of mutual tolerance and respect between believers of different communities, and to counter violations of the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief;
88. Recalling the 1999 Istanbul Summit Declaration, Protocol No. 12 of the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the European Commission's Directive on Race Discrimination (2000/43/EC);
89. Recalling that, in accordance with the 1999 Charter for European Security, "various concepts of autonomy as well as other approaches outlined in OSCE documents, which are in line with OSCE principles, constitute ways to preserve and promote the

ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of national minorities within an existing State”;

90. Noting that the denial of citizenship on the basis of their belonging to an ethnic, linguistic or religious group is one of the most serious forms of discrimination against members of national minorities and a violation of the principles of international law;
91. Recalling that the 1995 Ottawa Declaration “calls on participating States to give equal rights to individuals as citizens, not as members of a particular national or ethnic group” and “further calls on the participating States to acknowledge that citizenship itself is based on a genuine and effective link between a population and a territory and should not be based on race or ethnicity and must be consistent with the state’s international obligations in the field of human rights”;
92. Recognizing the fact that any attempt to secure compensation and restitution for losses incurred as a result of persecution by the National Socialist regime and its Allies can only deliver a measure of justice to victims and/or their heirs;
93. Acknowledging that certain European countries have enacted compensation and restitution measures for victims of Nazi persecution, and noting that the process of restitution, compensation and material reparation of victims of Nazi persecution has not been pursued with the same degree of comprehensiveness throughout the OSCE participating States;

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94. Recalls the need for meticulous compliance by participating States with the obligations they have assumed under the OSCE to protect national minorities;
95. Calls on the participating States to take into account, as far as possible and to the fullest extent possible, in their national legislation the recommendations contained in the Geneva Report of the Meeting of Experts on National Minorities (1991), the Hague Recommendations regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities (1996), the Oslo Recommendations regarding the Linguistic Rights of National Minorities (1998) and the Lund Recommendations on the Effective Participation of National Minorities in Public Life (1999) and the High Commissioner on National Minorities’ Report on Roma and Sinti in the OSCE area (2000);
96. Urgently calls on the participating States to ensure equal access for all persons living on their territory to the courts as one of the fundamental means of protection for persons belonging to national minorities and in this process pay specific attention to the rights of women;
97. Calls upon our national assemblies and governments to enact and implement comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination based on race, colour, religion, sex or national origin in education, housing and employment;
98. Recommends to the OSCE that it expand, in co-operation with the Council of Europe, its activities in the area of democratization and, in particular, in assisting in judicial reform in participating States;

99. Strongly recommends to those participating States that have not yet done so that they bring their legislation on citizenship into conformity with international standards for the protection of persons belonging to national minorities, particularly as regards the procedures for the acquisition or loss of citizenship;
100. Calls on eligible participating States to accede to and ratify at the earliest possible date Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
101. Reminds those participating States that have not yet done so to consider accession to and ratification of the 1995 Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the 1992 European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages;
102. Calls on participating States to cooperate with the newly appointed High Commissioner on National Minorities, in fulfilling his mandate;
103. Recommends that the participating States should consider developing and adopting legislation on national cultural autonomies as one means of strengthening the protection of national minorities in a way that takes into account their specific characteristics;
104. Recommends to the OSCE, that during the period 2001-2002 it summarize the positive experience gained by participating States in their efforts to prevent conflicts arising on the basis of ethnic considerations;
105. Strongly recommends that the participating States adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to ensure that, at the national level, Roma have effective and enforceable remedies against discrimination in public places, labour, education and housing;
106. Calls upon the participating States to condemn violence directed against Romani individuals and communities and all manifestations of racism and intolerance against them and to create for all our citizens an environment where they will feel safe and will not feel compelled or forced to leave their countries;
107. Urges the OSCE participating States to ensure that they have implemented appropriate legislation to secure the restitution and/or compensation for property loss by victims of Nazi persecution and property loss by communal organizations and institutions during the National Socialist era to Nazi victims or their heir(s), irrespective of the current citizenship or place of residence of victims or their heir(s) or the relevant successor of communal property.

**RESOLUTION ON
STRENGTHENING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY
IN THE OSCE**

1. Recalling the resolution on “Correcting the Democratic Deficit of the OSCE”, adopted at the Eighth Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg in 1999;
2. Welcoming the strengthening of the parliamentary dimension of the OSCE, as demonstrated by the increased involvement of parliamentarians in the work of the OSCE and in their increased contribution to the promotion and implementation of OSCE principles and commitments;
3. Noting that the Parliamentary Assembly has also developed its Rules and practices to fit more effectively to contributing to the efforts of the OSCE and expects the new Winter Meeting to serve as a useful forum for dialogue between the governmental and parliamentary OSCE;
4. Emphasizing the necessity of democratic oversight, transparency and accountability as essential elements in all political activities on local, national and international levels alike;
5. Pointing out that such oversight, transparency and accountability is possible only through the involvement of elected members of the community and that also for this reason a strong and active parliamentary dimension is in the best interest of the OSCE;
6. Noting that in this respect the OSCE is still lagging behind some other international organizations and institutions, such as the Council of Europe and the European Union,

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7. Re-iterates its proposals and recommendations included in the resolution on “Correcting the Democratic Deficit of the OSCE”, adopted at the Eighth Annual Session;
8. Emphasizes the proposal that before making major decisions, to be defined in future consultations, the Ministerial Council should take into account the opinion of the Parliamentary Assembly and explain how it has affected the result;
9. Recommends that as long as the OSCE complies with the strict consensus rule it must not be possible to participate in the decision-making process secretly and that objections to any proposal must be made known to any interested OSCE participating State or OSCE Institution;
10. Proposes that all OSCE Institutions consult regularly as to how to promote and enhance co-operation and exchange of information concerning their activities;

11. Calls for the reports of external and internal auditors of the OSCE to be made available to the Parliamentary Assembly in a timely manner;
12. Suggests that the Standing Committee appoint an ad hoc Committee, in accordance with Rule 33.5, to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to promote transparency and accountability in the OSCE.

**RESOLUTION ON
THE SITUATION IN UKRAINE**

1. Concerned about the current political situation in Ukraine;
2. Expressing concern about the potential loss of momentum in undertaking critical economic and political reforms in Ukraine as a result of the dismissal of the reformist government of Viktor Yushchenko;
3. Disturbed that the criminal investigation into the murder of journalist Georgiy Gongadze has been obstructed by authorities and has not been carried out in accordance with the rule of law;
4. Concerned that the process of democratization and entrenchment of the rule of law in Ukraine is undergoing a reversal;

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5. Appeals for the investigation into the murder of Georgiy Gongadze to be reopened;
6. Recommends President Kuchma and the Parliament of Ukraine to restore a policy of political and economic reform so that Ukrainians could continue to benefit from the economic and social benefits achieved last year.

RESOLUTION ON MOLDOVA

1. Recalling the resolutions on Moldova and on ‘the Ilascu Group’, adopted at the Ninth Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Bucharest in 2000;
2. Recognizing the positive significance of the direct dialogue, now conducted monthly, between the Moldavian and Transdniestrian leadership, including the Parliament;
3. Noting the importance of the endeavour, as established in their Joint Declaration of 9 April 2001, to seek the earliest possible preparation and signing of a final document on the comprehensive settlement of the Transdnistria question and an agreement on confidence-building measures and mutual and external guarantees;
4. Welcoming the willingness of the Parties to continue the negotiations, as further evidenced in particular by the participation of their representatives in the work of the Seminar on Self-government, held by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Helsinki and Mariehamn on 28-31 May 2001;
5. Welcoming the intermediary efforts of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the OSCE and their readiness to do their utmost to assist the Parties in working out mutually acceptable solutions;
6. Regretting the as yet insufficient progress in the process of political settlement of the Transdnistria question;
7. Welcoming the release of Mr. Ilie Ilascu from prison in Transdnistria;

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8. Reiterates its concerns and proposals included in the resolution on Moldova, adopted at the Ninth Annual Session in Bucharest;
9. Acknowledges that overcoming the present economic crisis in Moldova requires equal conditions and increased cooperation over the river Nistru;
10. Emphasizes that the economic crisis is the main cause of the severe social problems and alarming growth of crime, including illegal trafficking in human beings and corruption;
11. Repeats its appeal to all parties involved to respect their previous agreements and commitments and to work for their complete implementation speedily and in a transparent manner;
12. Emphasizes the importance of agreeing on confidence building measures in the Security Zone, such as enhancing military transparency, reducing the number of control posts, instituting mobile inspection and observation patrols, as well as verified withdrawal of armoured vehicles;

13. Encourages the OSCE to continue its efforts to help bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis, including finding and providing guarantees to the settlement to be agreed concerning the status of Transdniestria;
14. Welcomes the recent exchange of letters between Russian Deputy Defence Minister Vladimir Isakov and the Head of the OSCE Mission to Moldova relating to the procedure for withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Transdniestrian region and to its financing from the OSCE Voluntary Fund, together with the signing of the tripartite protocol through representatives of the OSCE, the Russian Federation and Transdniestria on joint work on the disposal of armaments whose service life has expired;
15. Urges the OSCE participating States, and international financial institutions in particular, to cooperate with authorities and business enterprises in Moldova, and also work within the framework of the Stability Pact for South eastern Europe, to support economic development on both sides of river Nistru by promoting investments and developing infrastructure;
16. Appeals to the leadership in Transdniestria to release also other members of the “Ilascu Group”;
17. Reconfirms the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly’s commitment to continue working for a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict by facilitating dialogue between the parties and therefore obliges the Assembly’s Parliamentary Team on Moldova to continue to work for the fulfilment of its mandate, and to examine and identify the means of overcoming the current economic crisis and incorporating Moldova in European economic and political structures;
18. Urges the governments of the participating States to implement the appropriate measures so that trade between economic actors on either side of the river Nistru does not facilitate the emergence of organized crime structures, encourage the creation of unlawful entities or undermine the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova;
19. Asks the ad-hoc Committee on Moldova to consider the possibility of forming a group of advisory experts to identify the main economic factors hampering the reintegration of Transdniestria into the Republic of Moldova and those facilitating such reintegration, and to suggest the political strategies to be promoted in this regard.

RESOLUTION ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS

1. Reiterating its grave concern regarding the continuing armed conflict in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation;
2. Disappointed that since the passage of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Bucharest 2000 Declaration regarding developments in the North Caucasus, the conflict continues to take the lives of combatants and innocent non-combatants alike;
3. Deeply disturbed at the discovery of mass graves in Chechnya containing the bodies of non-combatants;
4. Noting that even ethnic Chechen political leaders who support the position of the Russian government with respect to separation from the Russian Federation have criticized the excessive force used by Russian military personnel against civilians in Chechnya;
5. Considering that with every day of continued violence and loss of life the necessity of dialogue between contending sides becomes more obvious;
6. Recalling Principle IV of the Helsinki Final Act that obliges participating States to respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States, and reiterating the Parliamentary Assembly's commitment to that principle;
7. Condemning anew terrorism and human rights violations in all their forms;
8. Again calling attention to paragraph 36 of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, which states, "If recourse to force cannot be avoided in performing internal security missions, each participating State will ensure that its use must be commensurate with the needs for enforcement. The armed forces will take due care to avoid injury to civilians or their property;"
9. Observing that the UN Commission on Human Rights has again, as it did last year, addressed the issue of the Chechen conflict, and specifically expressed concern about "widespread violence against civilians and alleged violations of human rights and humanitarian law, in particular forced disappearances, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, torture, arbitrary detentions, ad hoc detention locations and continued abuses and harassment at checkpoints by Russian State agents in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation";
10. Welcoming the statement by Russian Prosecutor-General Ustinov that "no offence or human rights violation will escape notice" and the commitment of the Prosecutor's office to investigate the murder of persons found in the above-mentioned mass graves;
11. Condemning terrorist acts carried out by Chechen fighters against civilians in Chechnya who support the position of the Russian government regarding separation from the Russian Federation;

12. Commending the efforts of the OSCE observer mission in Georgia as it monitors the Georgian-Russian border in an effort to keep the conflict from expanding beyond the borders of Chechnya;

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13. Urges all contending parties to seek a political solution to the conflict in accordance with international law and the will of all peoples concerned;
14. Urges the government of the Russian Federation to ensure that its military command enforces the basic tenets of humanitarian law during armed conflict and international agreements to which the Russian government is signatory;
15. Welcomes in this respect the close cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Council of Europe aimed at the restoration of the rule of law, respect of human rights and democracy in Chechnya, as reflected in the consultative expert assistance of three Council of Europe experts working in the Office of Mr. Kalmanov, and in setting up of a joint working group of the Council of Europe Assembly and the Russian State Duma to monitor the implementation of recommendations by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly on Chechnya and to present regular progress reports;
16. Urges again participating States to take effective measures to prevent any assistance to terrorist and extremist forces in Chechnya and to strengthen their co-operation in fighting international terrorism;
17. Reiterates its belief, as expressed in the Concluding Document of the 1999 Istanbul OSCE, that a political solution to the conflict is essential, and that the assistance of the OSCE would contribute to achieving that goal;
18. Welcomes the return of the OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya and expresses its expectation that the Assistance Group – on the basis of its 1995 mandate – will be able to promote the peaceful settlement of the crisis and stabilization of the situation in the Chechen Republic;
19. Commends the efforts of the above-mentioned OSCE observer mission on the Georgian-Russian border;
20. Continues to call upon all parties in the conflict to observe assiduously and conscientiously the territorial integrity of all sovereign states in the region and to refrain from any actions that might contravene that territorial integrity or undermine regional security;
21. Welcomes the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the OSCE on 13 June 2001 and the return of the OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya;
22. Reiterates its belief, as expressed in the Concluding Document of the 1999 Istanbul Summit, that a political solution to the conflict is essential and that the Assistance Group can contribute to achieving this goal on the basis of the April 1995 mandate.

**RESOLUTION ON
COMBATING CORRUPTION AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME
IN THE OSCE REGION**

1. Recognizing that widespread corruption endangers the stability and security of societies, undermines democracy and jeopardizes the social, political and economic development of a society;
2. Understanding that corruption facilitates criminal activities, such as money laundering, trafficking in human beings, drugs and weapons, hinders economic development, inflates the costs of doing business, and undermines the legitimacy of the government and public trust;
3. Noting the particularly alarming levels of corruption found in conflict zones ruled by separatist regimes which, requiring for their self-preservation large amounts of money that cannot be obtained by legal means, tend to be financed and backed by organized criminal groups specializing in trafficking in drugs and weapons and kidnapping;
4. Remembering that the Assembly's St. Petersburg Declaration called for ministerial review of practical forms of cooperation to combat corruption and organized crime and efficient cooperation among participating States and with international organizations in this effort;
5. Recalling that the Istanbul Summit recognized that corruption poses a great threat to the OSCE's shared values and that the participating States have pledged to strengthen their efforts to combat corruption;
6. Noting that the Assembly's Bucharest Declaration identified good governance as a precondition for sustainable development and inter-regional cooperation and called upon the OSCE to give appropriate attention to its economic dimension in order to support the development of a transparent and stable legal system in the economic sphere throughout the OSCE area;
7. Welcoming the Report on the OSCE Contributions to International Efforts to Combat Corruption, presented to the 8th OSCE Ministerial Council, which concluded that efforts to address corruption and promote the rule of law should be stepped up across all dimensions of the OSCE;
8. Noting the contribution of the Nantes Parliamentary Conferences on Subregional Economic Cooperation Processes to efforts to combat corruption and organized crime in the OSCE space;
9. Recognizing international efforts to combat corruption undertaken by the OECD, Council of Europe and the United Nations and urging continued OSCE cooperation and coordination with these organizations;

10. Commending the Ninth Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum for its focus on Transparency and Good Governance in Economic Matters and efforts to develop practical ways in which the OSCE participating States and institutions can foster sustainable economic development by implementing good governance practices in both the public and private sectors;
11. Praising the work of the Office of the Coordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities for its work in promoting transparency and good governance, particularly the drafting of the Transparency Action Plan;
12. Commending the work of the OSCE institutions and field missions in enhancing public awareness, coordinating with local, regional and international organizations, and promoting public/private partnerships in the fight against corruption and organized crime;
13. Recognizing the importance of specialized education in the development of good and effective governance at all levels;

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14. Urges the OSCE participating States and OSCE institutions to strengthen their efforts to promote transparency and accountability through support for independent and pluralistic media; promoting financial disclosure by public officials, political parties, and candidates for public office; opening budgeting processes with effective internal control systems and suitable financial management systems, and financial and compliance reporting;
15. Supports the establishment of audit offices, inspectors general offices, third party monitoring of government procurement processes, and anti-corruption agencies;
16. Encourages our national parliaments to ensure transparency and openness in the legislative process, including public access to debate and open committee hearings, to establish and enforce parliamentary rules of ethics, ensure effective oversight of government agencies and provide whistle-blower protection;
17. Supports the strengthening of independent national judiciaries, the criminalization of corruption and promotion of effective law enforcement agencies that prosecute corruption;
18. Encourages business practices that promote transparent, ethical and competitive behavior in the private sector through the development of an effective legal framework for commerce, including anti-bribery laws, commercial codes that incorporate international standards for business practices and protection of intellectual property rights;
19. Encourages the development of public administration curricula in universities and cooperation between universities and other educational institutions to that end;

20. Urges the OSCE participating States to continue to promote free and fair national, state and local elections, foster public participation in the legislative process and public access to government information and engage civil society in the fight against corruption;
21. Urges all OSCE participating States to take decisive measures for the conduct of free and fair elections in conflict zones subject to the right of the entire population living in the places concerned before the conflict to take part in the elections, as a prerequisite for combating corruption and organized crime;
22. Asks the participating States to consider ratification and implementation of existing anti-corruption related international agreements;
23. Calls upon the OSCE participating States to financially and politically support effective, professional law enforcement agencies in their fight against organized crime;
24. Calls upon the participating States further to intensify cooperation in combating international terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking and arms smuggling;
25. Supports regional cooperation, particularly among law enforcement agencies, in the battle against transborder criminal activities;
26. Urges the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Council to consider practical means of promoting cooperation among the participating States in combating corruption and international crime.

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

1. Noting historic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia that have fundamentally altered the political landscape in Southeast Europe in recent years, with the death Franjo Tudjman on December 10, 1999 and the removal of Slobodan Milosevic from power on October 5, 2000;
2. Acknowledging prospects for a new era of peace and stability in Southeast Europe with democratically-elected governments in Belgrade and Zagreb;
3. Deeming the most recent parliamentary elections in Albania to constitute a further step towards the consolidation of democracy in that country;
4. Viewing violence in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the continued violation of minority rights in Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina as serious and significant threats to the security and prosperity of the region at large;
5. Reiterating the need for confidence and security building measures between former hostile forces in the region;
6. Emphasizing the legally binding obligation of States to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and the critical need for them to do so promptly and unreservedly;
7. Reaffirming the need to implement in good faith United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 for a settlement of the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
8. Viewing the Stability Pact, the Southeastern Europe Cooperative Initiative and other regional bases for cooperation as essential for the long-term recovery, stability and integration of the region into European structures;
9. Expressing outrage over the increasingly prevalent reports of corruption and criminal activity, including migrant smuggling and the trafficking of women and children to prostitution;
10. Noting that non-governmental organizations throughout the region have played an absolutely critical role as human rights monitors, civic election observers, independent news reporters, and developers of new generations of political and social leaders, despite obstacles designed to thwart their activities;
11. Recognizing the valuable role that OSCE Missions and other OSCE institutions have played in promoting peace, security and the construction of civil societies, and affirming the instrumental part that OSCE workers in Kosovo and other parts of the Balkans - whose safety is often jeopardized - continue to play;
12. Recalling the 2000 Bucharest Session, which mandated the Kosovo Democracy Team to contribute to the construction of a democratic and civil society in Kosovo;

13. Welcoming the significant activities undertaken by the Members of the Team to transfer their experience of communication as democratic leaders in pluralistic and democratically structured society;
14. Noting the fact that the majority of the population in Kosovo are either children or young adults growing up in and adapting to a society where the rule of law and human rights are not fully respected and where they have no real prospects of education and vocational training;
15. Condemning the ongoing violence, including domestic and sexual violence against women and children, and deeply concerned by the large number of abandoned babies;

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16. Welcomes the participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the OSCE;
17. Congratulates the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on their courageous decision to embrace democracy and the rule of law in the September 24, 2000 presidential elections by voting in favour of Dr. Vojislav Kostunica and publicly denouncing the Milosevic regime;
18. Commends the new governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia on undertaking a critical reform agenda since the country's October 2000 presidential elections and December 2000 parliamentary elections;
19. Recognizes a number of outstanding challenges facing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as government officials continue their efforts to implement political and economic reforms and build the country's democratic institutions, including: ongoing action by Albanian extremists in southern Serbia and the Presevo Valley; an energy crisis; a troubled economy; questions surrounding the status of Montenegro and Kosovo; high unemployment rates; and the presence of more than 800,000 refugees from Croatia and Bosnia, and 200,000 refugees from Kosovo;
20. Acknowledges significant work done to encourage respect for the rule of law and minority rights in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, including: the arrest and detainment of Slobodan Milosevic; passage of an amnesty law by the Serbian Parliament facilitating the release of many Kosovar Albanians held in Serbian prisons; and the release of the 143-member 'Djakovica Group'— men from the Kosovo town of Djakovica who were wrongly convicted on charges of terrorism in 1999;
21. Urges the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to review the cases of more than 100 ethnic Albanians who remain in Serbian prisons and quickly facilitate the release of those who are wrongly held in prison;
22. Supports the need to resolve the task of searching for missing persons;
23. Commends the restraint exercised by the Yugoslav Army in southern Serbia and its cooperation with KFOR troops in the region in an effort to create in an environment in southern Serbia conducive to the development of a multi-ethnic society;

24. Encourages Yugoslav officials and members of the Serb military to continue to exercise this restraint and respect the rights of minorities in southern Serbia and the Presevo Valley, particularly as violence continues in neighboring Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and along the border with Kosovo;
25. Recognizes ongoing initiatives in the Republic of Croatia to reform political, financial and judicial institutions, in an effort to move beyond a decade of life under Tudjman and more than forty years of Communist rule in Tito's Yugoslavia;
26. Applauds the high level of cooperation between the Croatian government and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;
27. Notes work done by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia government to implement the Dayton Accords and cooperate with the Hague Tribunal;
28. Underlines the importance of adhering to the Dayton Peace Agreement, including its protocols on disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures;
29. Urges the Governments of Yugoslavia, Serbia and the Republika Srpska entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, given mixed compliance records compared with others in the region, to cooperate fully and unreservedly with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, including through: the immediate arrest of all persons who have been indicted by the Tribunal but remain at large in the territory which they control; the granting of direct access by Tribunal prosecutors to requested documents and archives and any officials where necessary for the investigation and prosecution of crimes under the Tribunal's jurisdiction;
30. Calls upon the States in the region to intensify regional cooperation, to which the Stability Pact is particularly committed;
31. Urges the Serbian Parliament to pass and the Yugoslav President to support an extradition law that will allow for the transfer of indicted war criminals to the Hague;
32. Believes conflict in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and southern Serbia has the potential to destabilize the entire region;
33. Opposes ethnic Albanian groups in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo and southern Serbia who have instigated violence this past year, condemns repeated acts of terrorism in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and calls upon the legitimate political representatives of Macedonians, Albanians and other ethnic groups in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to focus on continued political dialogue - and not violence - to resolve pressing issues and grievances of ethnic minorities;
34. Reiterates its full attachment to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which must be respected in the interest of all its citizens and for the stability of the region.

35. Condemns the actions of Albanian extremists responsible for the continuation of an environment in Kosovo, including incidents of violence and destruction, which make it difficult for members of all ethnic communities in the province to live safely and move about freely, and calls upon all citizens of Kosovo to respect human rights and the rule of law;
36. Calls upon all parties, including UNMIK, to address the tensions existing in Mitrovica;
37. Expresses alarm at the continued destruction of Serbian Orthodox Churches and other places of worship in Kosovo, and condemns attacks against those attempting to rebuild mosques and other religious sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina that were destroyed during the war;
38. Urges UNMIK and the OSCE Mission in Kosovo to do all that they can to ensure the safety of their workers, who continue to demonstrate dedication to their jobs while performing in difficult and often dangerous circumstances;
39. Expresses support for the initiative to conclude an agreement between the countries of the region which would ensure strict observance of the generally accepted basic principles of inter-State relations, primarily the mutual recognition of sovereignty and territorial integrity;
40. Encourages full implementation of the Stability Pact, particularly progress on the Quick Start Infrastructure Projects, to serve as a vehicle to promote economic development, democratization, security, respect for human rights and confidence building in the region;
41. Calls upon the international community to strengthen its efforts to promote peace, stability and security in the region, encouraging UNMIK, OHR, KFOR and SFOR to work diligently to carry out their missions in accordance with their mandates in an effort to quell and contain violence in the region and bring about a new era of hope and prosperity in south-eastern Europe;
42. Urges all countries in the region to enact and enforce laws which punish those responsible for enslaving women and children in the sex trade and provide protection to those who are victimized in this trade, and for those international organizations and participating States present in the region to ensure that their personnel do not, as clientele, encourage this trade;
43. Urges the international community, governments and relevant non-governmental organizations to intensify their cooperative work in resolving the thousands of cases of missing persons which still exist;
44. Recognizes contributions made by the majority of the men and women who honorably and respectfully serve as part of the UN police force in southeast Europe, as well as other international police forces in the region, but calls upon the international community to meet police force commitments in Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and provide high-quality training for and adequate oversight of these forces;

45. Commends the men and women from more than thirty countries serving in military peacekeeping forces in southeast Europe, with nearly 50,000 KFOR troops and 20,000 SFOR troops in the region.
46. Draws attention to the problems of domestic violence and child abandonment in Kosovo, and calls on the relevant authorities and representatives of the international community in Kosovo to make a priority of addressing these problems, including through: (1) the development of legal measures and law enforcement and the provision of adequate shelters to protect domestic violence victims; (2) the improvement of care facilities for abandoned babies and of the system for their legal adoption; and (3) the raising of public awareness in Kosovo of both these problems in order to curb their further growth.
47. Urges all participating States to support Kosovo, through the OSCE and other relevant institutions of the international community, in the consolidation of peace and the building of a civil society based on the rule of law;
48. Proposes establishing programmes aimed at preventing violence and furthering women's rights and birth control, promoting sex education in schools, providing information, emphasizing the responsibilities of both women and men and facilitating family planning;
49. Encourages the Kosovo Democracy Team to implement its mandate and also agrees to an extension of its working area with a view to achieving a lasting regional solution of the situation in South-Eastern Europe;
50. Appeals to all communities, parties and citizens of Kosovo to participate in the forthcoming election in Kosovo in November 2001.

**RESOLUTION ON
THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE, ABUSE, EXTORTION
OR OTHER UNLAWFUL ACTS**

1. Noting the commitment made in the 1999 Charter for European Security by the participating States to eradicate torture and cruel, inhumane and/or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the region, to provide in law and practice procedural and substantive safeguards and remedies to combat these practices, and to assist the victims of such treatment and cooperate with relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations;
2. Recognizing the commitment made in the 1994 Budapest Document for participating States to inquire into all alleged cases of torture and to prosecute offenders;
3. Recalling the 1990 Copenhagen Document which recognized that vigorous democracy depends on the existence of a range of institutions, including law enforcement entities, and the sharing of information, ideas and expertise regarding such institutions strengthens democratic values and practices;
4. Noting again that States should ensure that education and information regarding the prohibition of torture are fully included in the training of police, law enforcement personnel or any others who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual who is arrested, detained or imprisoned and welcoming the efforts undertaken in some countries to improve and increase such training;
5. Understanding that an important component of the comprehensive concept of security is the fundamental service provided by local police authorities in the protection of a free society and the basic human rights of individuals;
6. Recalling the commitment made in the 1989 Vienna Concluding Document that participating States must ensure that all individuals in detention or incarceration will be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person;
7. Affirming that individuals, including labour migrants, require and deserve protection by law enforcement officials and need the confidence that the authorities are not themselves agents of torture, abuse, extortion, or other unlawful acts;
8. Disturbed by the prevalence of rape of prisoners by prison officials or other prisoners, which is tolerated for the purpose of intimidation and abuse;
9. Concerned about the ongoing use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment despite the commitment made in the 1989 Vienna Document by participating States to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to prevent and punish such practices;
10. Recalling that incommunicado detention facilitates torture and may constitute, in and of itself, a form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

11. Concerned that race or ethnicity may be used, instead of actual evidence, as a means of targeting minorities for stops, searches, investigations, arrests and convictions and believing that such practices severely erode community confidence in police and other law enforcement bodies;
12. Noting the increased role the OSCE is playing in the provision of training to police cadets in a new and democratic context;

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13. Urges all participating States to ensure the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations which allow a detained person to register a complaint regarding his or her treatment, in particular when torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment is alleged, and provides for the investigation and conviction of authorities when it is shown that such practices have been employed;
14. Calls upon the participating States to treat confessions or other evidence obtained through the use of torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment as inadmissible in courts of law or legal proceedings;
15. Implores participating States to encourage the development of treatment centers for victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and to protect medical personnel for their role in documenting and treating torture and other forms of abuse by police and other law enforcement officials;
16. Calls upon all participating States to prohibit, in law and in practice, incommunicado detention;
17. Urges all participating States to prohibit acts of violence, including rape, by law enforcement officials, prisoners or other detained individuals;
18. Condemns the practice of racial or ethnic profiling by police and other law enforcement agencies and urges the participating States to take steps to prohibit this insidious practice and provide effective remedies to combat such profiling;
19. Encourages the OSCE to build upon its work to ensure that human rights protection becomes an element of its police cadet training;
20. Deplores the tragic loss of human life that has recently occurred in the course of hunger strikes in Turkish prisons, expresses its concern about the continued practice of holding prisoners in isolation in Turkish prisons, and urges the Turkish Government to speed up implementation of recently announced measures, including the amendment of Section 16 of the Anti-Terror Act, aimed at reducing the scope of such practice.

**RESOLUTION ON
SUPPORTING THE ACTIVITY OF THE SECI REGIONAL CENTER
FOR COMBATING TRANS-BORDER CRIME**

1. Recognizing the establishment of the Southeastern Europe Cooperative Initiative (SECI) Regional Center for Combating Trans-border Crime in May 1999 in Bucharest, Romania, to enlarge and diversify regional cooperation within SECI through fighting transnational crime in Southeastern Europe;
2. Recognizing that SECI Center has expanded its participating countries from 9 to 11 to include Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary, and that the accession of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to SECI in 2000 gives it the opportunity of joining SECI Center;
3. Recognizing that SECI is having an immediate and direct impact on addressing transnational crimes including human trafficking, narcotics, organized crime and Customs fraud, which affect the region and other OSCE participating States;

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4. Urges the OSCE participating States to consider supporting the SECI Center and providing assistance to improve and expand its mission and operations.

RESOLUTION ON FREEDOM OF THE MEDIA

1. Remembering that the Helsinki Final Act emphasizes the essential and influential role of the press, radio, television, cinema and news agencies, and of the journalists working in these fields;
2. Noting the role of a free press in creating a civil democratic society, protecting and guaranteeing basic human rights, averting ethnic conflicts and settling existing ones;
3. Recalling our agreement at Helsinki to facilitate wider dissemination of information of all kinds, to encourage co-operation in the field of information and the exchange of information with other countries, and to improve the conditions under which journalists from one participating State exercise their profession in another participating State;
4. Reaffirming our commitment at Helsinki to improve working conditions for journalists, including increased opportunities to communicate personally with their sources, organizations and official institutions, and that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalize them;
5. Remembering the Copenhagen Concluding Document commitment to freedom of expression, including the right to communicate, to express opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority, regardless of frontiers;
6. Noting the International Press Institute study on press freedom violations which indicates that, of the 55 OSCE participating States, with a total population of over 1.1 billion people, only 12 countries had no press freedom violations recorded in 1999-2000;
7. Understanding that, in 1999-2000, 27 journalists were murdered in OSCE participating States, 64 were imprisoned and 160 assaulted;
8. Recalling that the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, and the OAS Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression issued the following joint statement on December 1, 2000:

“Attacks such as the murder, kidnapping, harassment of and threats to journalists and others exercising their right to freedom of expression, as well as the material destruction of communications facilities, pose a very significant threat to independent and investigative journalism, to freedom of expression and to the free flow of information to the public. States are under an obligation to take adequate measures to end the climate of impunity, and such measures should include devoting sufficient resources and attention to preventing attacks on journalists and others exercising their right to freedom of expression, investigating such attacks when they do occur, and bringing those responsible to justice and compensating victims.”

9. Expressing outrage at the murder of El Mundo journalist José Luis Lopez de Calle for his outspoken opposition to the Basque terrorist group ETA;
10. Appalled by the kidnapping and murder of Géorgiy Gongadze whose investigative writings exposed a secretive political and business environment in Ukraine, and the unconvincing conclusion of the investigation which has not been carried out in a manner consistent with the rule of law;
11. Urging Yugoslav and Serbian authorities to find and prosecute the killers of Dnevni Telegraph editor, Slavko Curuvija;
12. Concerned about the use of government authorities to seize documents from and harass the staff of Russia's NTV, the only independent television station to broadcast nationally;
13. Concerned that, particularly in Central Asia and in Belarus, independent and opposition media are either not tolerated at all by governments, or work under extremely difficult conditions;
14. Considering the role of free, comprehensive and reliable information in the process of comprehending and taking objective decisions; emphasizing the particularly acute need for the aforesaid in areas both of open and of dormant conflicts, for example Abkhazia, Georgia;
15. Citing these deaths and actions against independent media as examples of the deterioration of participating States' commitment to freedom of the press, and the concomitant obligation to protect journalists;

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16. Calls upon the participating States to reinvigorate their efforts to implement their commitments regarding freedom of expression and free media, and to actively support media independence and pluralism;
17. Calls upon the OSCE participating States to take decisive steps to ensure that nobody, separatist regimes included, hinders the spread of free information throughout the OSCE area, including conflict zones, thereby affording the population genuine freedom of choice;
18. Calls for the elimination of all defamation and insult laws which aim specifically to shield public officials from criticism, believing that such laws severely inhibit free expression and open public debate, and contravene commitments to freedom of expression contained in OSCE and other international agreements;
19. Supports the efforts of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media to publicly and actively promote free and independent media and to engage the governments of the participating States on this issue;

20. Reiterates its strong recommendation, as in the Bucharest Declaration of our Assembly, that greater transparency be applied to OSCE institutions in order to increase public awareness of OSCE activities and calls upon the Permanent Council to open its meetings to the public;
21. Calls upon the members of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to work to ensure that their relevant national laws, regulations, practices and policies conform with their obligations under international law and are brought into harmony with OSCE commitments on freedom of expression and free media.

**RESOLUTION ON
ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY**

1. Recalling the introduction of the issue of capital punishment to the catalogue of OSCE human dimension commitments by the 1989 Vienna Concluding Document and the 1990 Copenhagen Document;
2. Recalling paragraph 100 of the St. Petersburg Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly of 1999 and paragraph 119 of the Bucharest Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly of 2000;
3. Noting that the death penalty is an inhuman and degrading punishment, an act of torture unacceptable to States respecting human rights;
4. Noting that the death penalty is a discriminatory and arbitrary punishment and that its application has no effect on trends in violent crime;
5. Noting that, in view of the fallibility of human justice, recourse to the death penalty inevitably carries a risk that innocent people will be killed;
6. Noting that since the end of the Second World War, the number of abolitionist countries has steadily increased and that 108 of the 189 Members of the United Nations have abolished the death penalty *de jure* or *de facto*;
7. Noting that within the OSCE 10 of the 55 participating States nevertheless continue to apply the death penalty;
8. Recalling the provisions of Protocol No. 6 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which prohibits Member States from applying the death penalty;
9. Recalling the provisions of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1989, and the World Conference on Capital Punishment held in Strasbourg in 2001 as well as the Additional Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms aiming at the universal abolition of the death penalty;
10. Welcoming the ratification of the Additional Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms by the governments of Albania, Georgia, Poland, and Ukraine;
11. Welcoming the unbroken trend towards abolition of the death penalty within the OSCE area;
12. Deeply concerned about the fact that in the year 2000 people have been sentenced to death in Armenia, Belarus, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, United States of America, and Uzbekistan;

13. Alarmed about the fact that executions have taken place in at least four participating States during the years of 1999 and 2000, namely in Belarus, Kazakhstan, United States of America, and Uzbekistan;
14. Anxious to bring about the universal abolition of the death penalty as soon as possible;

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15. Condemns all executions wherever they may take place;
16. Calls upon participating States applying the death penalty to declare an immediate moratorium on executions;
17. Encourages the participating States that have not abolished the death penalty to respect safeguards protecting the rights of those facing the death penalty as laid down in the UN ECOSOC Safeguards;
18. Urges the participating States to comply with international law prohibiting the imposition of the death penalty on persons below eighteen years of age at the time of the crime, and on persons who are mentally impaired and calls upon the government of the United States of America to withdraw its reservation to Article 6(5) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
19. Urges those participating States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify without hesitation the 2nd Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
20. Calls upon the parliaments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Russian Federation to ratify Additional Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
21. Calls upon the retentionist participating States to encourage ODIHR and OSCE Missions, in cooperation with the Council of Europe, to develop activities aimed at raising awareness against recourse to the death penalty, particularly with media circles, law enforcement officials, policy-makers, and the general public;
22. Further encourages the activities of non-governmental organizations on the abolition of the death penalty;
23. Appeals to participating States that have not abolished the death penalty to do so without delay.

RESOLUTION ON COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

1. Recalling that the 1991 Moscow Document and the 1999 Charter for European Security commit OSCE participating States to seek to end all forms of trafficking in human beings including through appropriate legislation and other measures;
2. Bearing in mind that this Parliamentary Assembly condemned trafficking in human beings in its 1999 St. Petersburg Declaration and 2000 Bucharest Declaration;
3. Welcoming the adoption of the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision of November 2000 on enhancing the OSCE's efforts to combat trafficking in human beings;
4. Noting that the Decision stressed the role of national parliaments in this objective, and underscoring that, pursuant to that Decision, OSCE participating States committed “to take necessary measures, including by adopting and implementing legislation, to criminalize trafficking in human beings, including appropriate penalties, with a view to ensuring effective law enforcement response and prosecution. Such legislation should take into account a human rights approach to the problem of trafficking, and include a provision for the protection of the human rights of victims, ensuring that victims of trafficking do not face prosecution solely because they have been trafficked”;
5. Welcoming the adoption in December 2000 by the United Nations General Assembly of two additional protocols to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime regarding the prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons, and the smuggling of migrants, appeals to participating States to ratify these texts and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
6. Deploring the fact that, despite the increased international attention to the scourge of trafficking in human beings, each year millions of persons around the world continue to be victimized through trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and other forms of slavery or slavery-like conditions, in violation of their fundamental human rights;
7. Noting that the OSCE region includes source, transit and destination countries for trafficking operations and that each year many thousands of children, women and men are trafficked for exploitation in OSCE countries;
8. Stressing the role of national parliaments in the adoption of necessary legislation to combat trafficking in human beings and welcoming Articles 106 and 107 of the Bucharest Declaration of the Parliamentary Assembly regarding trafficking in human beings;
9. Supporting the efforts of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings and appealing to participating States to play an active role in this respect;

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10. Deeply disturbed that despite the repeated commitments to ensure adequate legal prohibitions against trafficking in human beings, existing laws in many OSCE participating States remain inadequate to deter trafficking, to bring traffickers to justice, and to protect their victims;
11. Stresses once again that the parliaments and governments of OSCE participating States must review their domestic laws to ensure that trafficking in human beings is established as a criminal offence and that penalties can be imposed that reflect the grievous nature of the offence while protecting the rights of trafficking victims;
12. Appeals to the governments of the participating States to establish national co-ordination and prosecution structures composed, where applicable, of representatives of the public authorities concerned, parliaments, non-governmental organizations and associations;
13. Invites governments to become more involved in the training of members of the authorities specializing in combating trafficking in human beings;
14. Undertakes, together with the participating States, to urge non-governmental organizations and associations to heighten public awareness of the causes and consequences of trafficking in human beings, through information campaigns in the media and socio-economic initiatives in order to warn about and combat trafficking in human beings;
15. Encourages the establishment and strengthening of co-operation between participating States in order to harmonize their procedures regarding:
 - the prosecution of the perpetrators of trafficking in human beings;
 - legal, medical and psychological assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings;
 - information and heightening of public awareness on the causes and consequences of the trafficking in human beings;
16. Welcomes the active commitment of non-governmental and other organizations or associations to combating trafficking in human beings and undertakes to co-operate with them.

