



Från Sveriges delegation vid OSSE:s parlamentariska församling

Sammanfattning

Riksdagens delegation i OSSE:s parlamentariska församling överlämnar sin redogörelse för verksamheten inom den parlamentariska församlingen under 2014.

Stockholm den 6 februari 2015

På delegationens vägnar

Kent Härstedt

Eva Tojzner Glückman

Innehållsförteckning

Sammanfattning.....	1
Verksamheten inom OSSE:s parlamentariska församling 2014	3
1 Framväxten av Organisationen för säkerhet och samarbete i Europa (OSSE).....	3
2 Den parlamentariska dimensionen inom OSSE	4
2.1 Församlingens verksamhet och organisation	4
2.1.1 Möten	4
2.1.2 Presidiet (byrån).....	4
2.1.3 Det ständiga utskottet.....	5
2.1.4 Sekretariatet	5
2.2 Partigrupper	5
3 Den svenska delegationen.....	6
4 Verksamheten under 2014	8
4.1 Möten under året	8
4.2 Utskottsarbetet.....	10
4.2.1 Utskott I Politiska frågor och säkerhetsärenden	10
4.2.2 Utskott II Ekonomi och miljö.....	11
4.2.3 Utskott III Demokrati och mänskliga rättigheter.....	12
5 Församlingens budget	13
6 Församlingens bidrag till demokratisk utveckling	14
7 Särskilda representanter.....	15
8 Genus och jämställdhet.....	16
9 Valobservation	17
10 Samarbete inom och utom församlingen.....	19
10.1 Samarbetet i Medelhavsregionen.....	19
10.2 Samarbete med andra parlamentariska församlingar	19
<i>Bilaga</i>	
Baku declaration and resolutions	23

Verksamheten inom OSSE:s parlamentariska församling 2014

1 Framväxten av Organisationen för säkerhet och samarbete i Europa (OSSE)

Organisationen för säkerhet och samarbete i Europa (OSSE) har sitt ursprung i den europeiska säkerhetskonferensen (ESK). ESK etablerades 1975 som ett forum för politiska förhandlingar mellan öst och väst. År 1993 fick ESK ställning som regional organisation i FN enligt FN-stadgans kapitel VIII. År 1995 bytte konferensen namn till Organisationen för säkerhet och samarbete i Europa (OSSE).

OSSE omfattar i dag 57 stater och är en effektiv organisation i det internationella säkerhetspolitiska samarbetet. Organisationen har en vid medlemskrets (från Vladivostok till Vancouver), en flexibel struktur och en bred syn på säkerhet. Dess verksamhet omfattar tre dimensioner: den säkerhetspolitiska, den mänskliga (demokrati och mänskliga rättigheter) samt dimensionen för ekonomi och miljö.

Tyngdpunkten inom OSSE:s verksamhet försköts under 1990-talet från långsiktiga förhandlingar om normbyggande och militära förtroendeskapande åtgärder till konfliktförebyggande och återuppbyggnad. OSSE är en i hög grad operativ organisation, och dess flexibla uppbyggnad gör snabba förebyggande insatser möjliga, ofta i nära samarbete med andra internationella organ. För närvarande finns fältaktiviteter i ett femtontal länder. En betydande del av budgeten går till konkreta fältinsatser. Fältmissionernas arbete är inriktat på att stärka respekten för mänskliga rättigheter och rättsstatens principer, bygga upp demokratiska institutioner och stödja förtroendeskapande åtgärder mellan olika befolkningsgrupper.

Organisationen har kapacitet att verka i olika skeden av en konflikt: förvarning, förebyggande, konfliktantering samt återuppbyggnad respektive utveckling av demokrati och rättsstatens principer. Organisationen har också i allt större utsträckning tagit sig an frågor som sträcker sig över samtliga tre dimensioner, såsom frågorna om människohandel, terrorism och gränsövervakning.

Samarbetet med länder utanför det egna geografiska området regleras genom partnerskapsavtal.

2 Den parlamentariska dimensionen inom OSSE

2.1 Församlingens verksamhet och organisation

OSSE:s parlamentariska församling (OSSE PF) etablerades 1990 i samband med att OSSE fick en fastare institutionell struktur.

OSSE PF ska genom dialog bidra till att utveckla och främja konfliktlösningar, bidra till en demokratisk samhällsutveckling, värna rättsstatens principer och stödja demokratiska institutioner i medlemsländerna. Församlingen ska också granska huruvida medlemsländernas regeringar genomför de resolutioner och rekommendationer som församlingen ålägger dem. Målen för församlingens verksamhet anges i dess stadga.

2.1.1 Möten

Församlingen möts i en årlig plenarsession, ett höstmöte och ett vintermöte då de nationella delegationerna från OSSE:s 57 medlemsländer samlas. Församlingen har 323 ordinarie ledamöter och därutöver ersättare. Antalet medlemmar i de nationella delegationerna är fastlagt i församlingens stadga. Under sessionerna följer församlingen upp hur OSSE:s mål efterlevs, diskuterar aktuella politiska frågor och för en dialog med medlemsländernas regeringsorgan. Beslut i församlingens plenum fattas med majoritet.

OSSE PF har tre fackutskott som motsvarar regeringssidans dimensioner. Fackutskotten sammanträder under plenarsessionen, höstmötet och vintermötet.

Vid sessionerna förekommer även regionala möten. De baltiska och nordiska delegationerna har då brukat hålla gemensamma lunchmöten.

2.1.2 Presidiet (byrån)

Församlingen leds av en president som väljs för *ett* verksamhetsår med möjlighet till omval en gång.

Församlingens presidium (byrå) består av presidenten och nio vicepresidenter som väljs för ett respektive tre år och kan väljas om. En vicepresident kan ingå i presidiet i högst sex år. I byrån ingår också församlingens skattmästare och de tre utskottens presidier (ordförande, vice ordförande och rapportör) samt president emeritus.

Byrån möts normalt två gånger om året.

2.1.3 Det ständiga utskottet

Församlingens ständiga utskott utgörs av de nationella delegationernas ordförande och församlingens presidium. Det ständiga utskottet förbereder och beslutar om dagordning för den årliga sessionen och för ett vinter- respektive ett höstmöte. Det beslutar även vilka föreslagna tilläggsämnen som ska tas upp under sessionen och vilka fackutskott som ska bereda dem. Beslut fattas enligt principen konsensus minus en.

2.1.4 Sekretariatet

OSSE PF:s sekretariat finns i Köpenhamn med en filial i Wien (totalt 19 tjänstemän). Församlingens högste tjänsteman är generalsekreterare Spencer Oliver (USA) som har lett sekretariatet sedan starten.

OSSE PF har sex officiella språk: engelska, franska, italienska, ryska, spanska och tyska.

2.2 Partigrupper

Inom församlingen verkar främst tre partigrupper: socialistgruppen, den konservativa gruppen och den liberala gruppen. Övriga partier såsom kommunistpartier, gröna partier och högerradikala partier möts sporadiskt utan organiserade grupper. De tre partigrupperna har inga egna sekretariat och får inte några finansiella bidrag från församlingen. Partigrupperna sammanträder under de stadgeenliga mötena.

3 Den svenska delegationen

I riksdagens OSSE-delegation ingår åtta ledamöter och lika många ersättare. Dessa väljs av kammaren för en hel valperiod. Den 1 januari 2014 till den 14 september 2014 hade delegationen följande sammansättning:

Ordinarie ledamöter:	Ersättare:
Walburga Habsburg Douglas (M)	Margareta Cederfelt (M)
Kent Härstedt (S)	Peter Jeppsson (S)
Christian Holm (M)	Johan Forssell (M)
Åsa Lindestam (S)	Carin Runeson (S)
Maria Lundqvist-Brömster (FP)	Gustav Blix (M)
Monica Green (S)	Jasenko Omanovic (S)
Rickard Nordin (C)	Annelie Enochson (KD)
Marie Nordén (S)	Kerstin Engle (S)

Delegationens ordförande var Walburga Habsburg Douglas (M) och vice ordförande var Kent Härstedt (S).

Utskottsfördelning:

- Utskott I Politiska frågor och säkerhetsärenden: Åsa Lindestam (S), Kent Härstedt (S), Christian Holm (M)
- Utskott II Ekonomi och miljö: Rickard Nordin (C), Monica Green (S)
- Utskott III Demokrati och mänskliga rättigheter: Walburga Habsburg Douglas (M), Marie Nordén (S), Maria Lundqvist-Brömster (FP)

Särskilda poster:

- Walburga Habsburg Douglas (M) hade fram till plenarsessionen i Baku posten som vice president för församlingen. Hon var dessutom sedan 2009 ordförande i arbetsgruppen för Moldavien.

Efter riksdagsvalet hösten 2014 valdes följande delegation:

Ordinarie ledamöter:	Ersättare:
Kent Härstedt (S)	Peter Jeppsson (S)
Margareta Cederfelt (M)	Johan Forssell (M)
Katarina Köhler (S)	Jasenko Omanovic (S)
Christian Holm (M)	Jan R Andersson (M)
Arhe Hamednaca (S)	Kerstin Nilsson (S)
Björn Söder (SD)	Sven-Olof Sällström (SD)
Göran Pettersson (M)	Åsa Coenraads (M)
Anna Wallén (S)	Christin Ahlberg (S)

Vid ett konstituerande möte valde delegationen Kent Härstedt (S) till ordförande och Margareta Cederfelt (M) till vice ordförande.

Fördelningen på församlingens utskott och särskilda uppdrag för ledamöterna var följande:

Utskottsfordelning:

- Utskott I Politiska frågor och säkerhetsärenden: Kent Härstedt (S), Christian Holm (M), Björn Söder (SD)
- Utskott II Ekonomi och miljö: Katarina Köhler (S), Göran Pettersson (M)
- Utskott III Demokrati och mänskliga rättigheter: Margareta Cederfelt (M), Arhe Hamednaca (S), Anna Wallén (S)

Särskilda poster:

- Kent Härstedt (S) valdes under sommarsessionen i Baku till vice president för församlingen.
- Åsa Lindestam (S) blev under plenarsessionen i Baku vald till ordförande i första utskottet (ett uppdrag som hon lämnade efter riksdagsvalet).
- Christian Holm (M) är sedan 2013 ordförande i arbetsgruppen för Vitryssland.

4 Verksamheten under 2014

4.1 Möten under året

Vintermötet hölls i Wien den 13–14 februari. Under vintermötet arrangerades två möten i plenum. Däremellan träffades de tre utskotten och det ständiga utskottet i separata möten. Därutöver genomfördes ett antal sidomöten.

I de tre utskotten presenterade respektive rapportör sitt första utkast till rapport (vilka sedermera läggs fram vid plenarsessionen) på årets tema *Helsinki +40 Towards human security for all*. Första utskottets möte leddes av ordförande Makis Voridis (Grekland), och rapportören Pia Kauma (Finland) redogjorde för sin kommande rapport om Wiendokumentet och den demokratiska kontrollen av väpnade styrkor. Det andra utskottets möte hölls under ledning av ordförande Roza Aknazarova (Kirgizistan) och rapportören Roger Williams (Storbritannien) som presenterade säkrandet av vatten- och mattillgången inom OSSE-området i framtiden som tema för sin rapport. Monica Green uppmärksammade länken mellan kvinnor och miljö i den särskilda debatten om samarbete inom vattenhantering. Det tredje utskottets möte leddes av ordförande Isabel Santos (Portugal), och rapportören Gordana Comic (Serbien) talade om migration i vid mening, inklusive gästarbete och människohandel, vilket utgjorde innehållet i hennes rapport. En särskild debatt hölls om rättssäkerheten i OSSE-området, i vilken Christian Holm gjorde ett inlägg om situationen i Ryssland respektive Vitryssland. En särskild debatt om Ukraina engagerade många talare, och debatten kom inte minst att handla om de internationella organisationernas roll i att bidra till en lösning av konflikten. Ett möte om situationen i Vitryssland kan noteras bland sidoevenemangen. Inom den nordisk-baltiska kretsen arrangerades också ett möte med den azerbajdzjanska delegationen inför Azerbajdzjans värdskap för den årliga sessionen.

Församlingens tjugotredje plenarsession hölls den 28 juni–2 juli i Baku. Årets övergripande tema var *Helsinki +40: Towards human security for all*. Under sessionen behandlades rapportörsrapporten från respektive utskott med tillhörande resolution. Därutöver fanns 14 resolutionsförslag presenterade av medlemmarna (s.k. *Supplementary Items*) i skilda frågor, vilka fördelades mellan utskotten respektive plenum för behandling. Samtliga texter antogs avslutningsvis av församlingen i plenum och finns samlade i en slutdeklaration – Bakudeklarationen.

Diskussionerna i plenum präglades i hög grad av den pågående krisen i Ukraina, och ämnet återkom i såväl generaldebatten som i en speciell debatt om situationen i Ukraina. Den ryska duman företrädades av talmannen Sergej Narysjkin och ukrainska Verchovna Rada av vice talmannen Ruslan Kossjuljnskyj. De talade båda i plenum och presenterade mycket olika syn på den ukrainska krisen, men efterlyste stöd för en diplomatisk lösning. Ett möte genomfördes mellan den ukrainska respektive den ryska delegationen i ljuset av

ett förslag om att etablera en interparlamentarisk kontaktgrupp för Ukraina. En resolution om Ryska federationens kränkningar av principerna i Helsingforsavtalet röstades igenom efter en lång debatt och trots kraftiga protester från den ryska delegationen. Både Kent Härstedt och Åsa Lindestam gjorde inlägg i Ukrainadebatten om behovet av fred och demokratisk återuppbyggnad.

I plenum hölls också en speciell debatt om extremism, radikalism och främlingsfientlighet. Olika orsaker till dessa företeelser framhölls, däribland religion, nationalism och fattigdom. Från amerikanskt håll betonades särskilt en ökande antisemitism och förföljelse av kristna medan man från ryskt håll framhöll nazism som ett hot. Vidare berördes, inte minst från svensk sida, upprepade gånger bristen på respekt för de mänskliga rättigheterna i värdlandet Azerbajdzjan.

Paneldebatterna inom de tre utskottens områden rörde bl.a. krisen i Ukraina, kopplingen mellan klimatförändringar och säkerhet samt de humanitära organisationernas verksamhet.

Ilkka Kanerva (Finland) utmanade församlingens president Ranko Krivokapić (Montenegro) om presidentposten och lyckades med liten marginal få fler röster än den sittande presidenten. Det var första gången som en president i församlingen inte omvalts för ytterligare ett år.

Kent Härstedt valdes till vice president fram till 2017 och Åsa Lindestam valdes till ordförande i första utskottet. Walburga Habsburg Douglas lämnade sin post som vice president vid sessionens slut.

Det årliga nordisk-baltiska lunchmötet för att diskutera frågor av gemensamt intresse genomfördes under danskt värdskap. Vidare genomfördes ett nordisk-baltiskt möte med företrädare för azerbajdzjanska organisationer för mänskliga rättigheter.

Höstmötet hölls i Genève den 3–5 oktober, och ämnet var *New Security Challenges: The Role of Parliaments*. Diskussionerna inom den politiska och militära dimensionen ägnades helt åt krisen i Ukraina. Christian Holm berörde i sitt anförande hur avgörande det kommande presidentvalet i Ukraina skulle bli för landets stabilitet och demokratiska aspirationer. Inom ekonomi- och miljödimensionen diskuterades bl.a. kopplingen mellan klimatförändringar och säkerhet, respektive mänskliga rättigheter. Margareta Cederfelt lyfte frågan om den omfattande globala vapenspridningen och vikten av att fler länder ratificerar FN:s vapenhandelsfördrag. Under den tredje dimensionen om mänskliga rättigheter avhandlades ett flertal teman bl.a. den humanitära krisen i Syrien och de s.k. frusna konflikterna i OSSE-regionen.

Ständiga utskottet sammanträdde i samband med vintermötet, plenarsessionen och höstmötet.

Byrån träffades i Köpenhamn den 7 april och i Basel den 3 december i anslutning till OSSE:s ministermöte i staden.

Riksdagens OSSE-delegation höll fem möten under året.

4.2 Utskottsarbetet

Under vintermötet presenterade de tre rapportörerna utkast till sina respektive rapporter, vilka skulle läggas fram vid sommarsessionen.

Vid plenarsessionen lade varje rapportör fram en resolution baserad på respektive rapport under det övergripande temat *Helsinki +40: Towards human security for all*. Temat syftade på att det 2015 är 40 år sedan Helsingforsavtalet undertecknades och OSSE:s föregångare ESK bildades. Den framåtblickande diskussionen under sessionen fokuserade på hur organisationen ska gå vidare i sitt arbete för säkerhet och demokratisk utveckling, där arbetet för en säkerhetsgemenskap för OSSE-regionen är centralt.

4.2.1 Utskott I Politiska frågor och säkerhetsärenden

Det politiska utskottets möten leddes av dess vice ordförande Azay Guliyev, Azerbajdzjan.

Rapportören Pia Kauma (Finland) presenterade sitt resolutionsförslag, i vilket hon betonade vikten av att uppdatera befintliga överenskommelser inom OSSE när det gäller bl.a. förtroendeskapande åtgärder och vapenkontroll för att möta den nutida militärpolitiska realiteten. I de påföljande diskussionerna berördes att konflikten i Ukraina hade förstört förtroendet mellan länderna i OSSE-regionen, och parlamentarikerna uppmanade organisationen att anpassa sig till den nya realiteten och återta sin roll som säkerhetsaktör. Av de 32 ändringsförslag som antogs och skrevs in i den slutliga resolutionen kom 3 från den svenska delegationen.

Christian Holm uttryckte i sitt anförande oro över den bristande demokratiska utvecklingen i Vitryssland. Detta möttes av starka protester från den vitryska delegationen, men ändringsförslag (s.k. *amendment*) antogs. Kent Härstedt uppmanade församlingen att nära följa den militära upptrappningen i den arktiska regionen och uppmanade Arktiska rådet att förstärka sitt arbete för fred och stabilitet i området. Dessa båda ändringsförslag röstades igenom.

Därutöver diskuterades bl.a. utdragna konflikter i OSSE-regionen och cybersäkerhet.

Utöver huvudresolutionen hade ytterligare fyra resolutioner på det säkerhetspolitiska området föreslagits av medlemmarna och fördelats till första utskottet för behandling. Dessa resolutioner berörde utvecklingen av medlingskapacitet, regionalt samarbete i sydöstra Europa, kampen mot terrorism och fortsatt engagemang i Afghanistan. Under diskussionen om den sistnämnda resolutionen berörde Åsa Lindestam det omfattande behovet av utbildning i Afghanistan. Hon tog också upp den svenska OSSE-delegationens erfarenheter av studiebesöket i Tadzjikistan som genomförts i början av året.

Samtliga resolutioner antogs efter votering, varav somliga efter det att några tillägg infogats.

Utskottets nya presidium valdes på ett år med Åsa Lindestam (Sverige) som ordförande. Azay Guliyev (Azerbajdzjan) omvaldes som vice ordförande och Pia Kauma (Finland) omvaldes som rapportör.

Resolutioner antagna av utskott I:

Huvudresolutionen: *Helsinki +40: Towards human security for all*

Resolution om utvecklingen av medlingskapacitet i OSSE-regionen

Resolution om regionalt samarbete i sydöstra Europa

Resolution om kampen mot terrorism

Resolution om OSSE:s fortsatta engagemang i Afghanistan

4.2.2 Utskott II Ekonomi och miljö

Andra utskottets möten leddes av vice ordförande Roza Aknazarova (Kirgizistan). Rapportören Roger Williams redogjorde för sin rapport och resolution, vilken bl.a. behandlade frågor kring vatten-, mat- och energisäkerhet, avsaknaden av agerande vad gäller klimatförändringar och de finansiella institutionernas roll i orsakandet av den ekonomiska krisen.

Monica Green tog upp vikten av kvinnors deltagande i arbetslivet, samt att jämställdhet bör genomsyra alla frågor i församlingen. Hennes båda ändringsförslag på samma tema antogs av utskottet.

Margareta Cederfelt talade om behovet av att personer med funktionsnedsättning får tillgång till såväl utbildning som till arbetsmarknaden. Även detta ändringsförslag, som var till stöd för ett amerikanskt förslag på samma tema, röstades igenom.

Bland de övriga frågor som diskuterades i utskottet kan nämnas migration och behovet av fortsatta investeringar i vetenskap och teknologi. Resolutionen antogs enhälligt med tillägg.

Tre ytterligare resolutioner hade fördelats till utskottet och antogs med vissa tillägg. I dessa resolutioner behandlades främjandet av socioekonomiska rättigheter i OSSE-regionen, uttrycktes stöd för Helsinki +40-processen med avseende på en stark parlamentarisk dimension och betonades vikten av matsäkerhet.

Ett nytt utskottspresidium valdes på ett år – Roza Aknazarova (Kirgizistan) omvaldes till ordförande, Nilza Zena (Portugal) omvaldes till vice ordförande och Marietta Tidei (Italien) valdes till ny rapportör.

Resolutioner antagna av utskott II:

Huvudresolutionen: *Helsinki +40: Towards human security for all*

Resolution om stöd och främjande av socioekonomiska rättigheter i OSSE-regionen

Resolution om OSSE 40 år – en region av tillit och ömsesidigt fördelaktig samlevnad

Resolution om matsäkerhet, begränsade vattentillgångar och stabiliteten i OSSE-området

4.2.3 Utskott III Demokrati och mänskliga rättigheter

Utskottets vice ordförande Isabel Santos (Portugal) ledde utskottets möten. Rapportören Gordana Comic (Serbien) presenterade sin rapport och resolution som huvudsakligen behandlade migration och migranternas rättigheter. Flertalet ändringsförslag berörde den försämrade situationen för mänskliga rättigheter i många av OSSE:s medlemsstater.

Christian Holm lade fram ett ändringsförslag med en uppmaning till Vitryssland att frigge alla politiska fångar, vilket antogs trots protester från vitryskt och ryskt håll.

Walburga Habsburg Douglas riktade en uppmaning, vilken godkändes som ett ändringsförslag, till den azerbajdzjanska regeringen att låta öppna OSSE-kontoret i Baku.

Marie Nordén gjorde ett inlägg om politiska fångar och fängslade journalister i OSSE-regionen, i synnerhet i Kazakstan och Azerbajdzjan.

Därutöver diskuterade utskottet en rad skilda frågor som åtgärder mot diskriminering, flyktingmottagning och situationen för mänskliga rättigheter i en rad OSSE-stater. Resolutionen med ändringsförslag antogs med starkt stöd.

De sex övriga resolutioner som tilldelats utskottet berörde immigrationsreformer, skydd av kulturell egendom, åtal mot människohandel med barn, flyktingars situation, bekämpandet av tortyr samt demokratisk kontroll av säkerhetsområden. Även dessa resolutioner godkändes efter diskussion.

Isabel Santos (Portugal) omvaldes till ordförande och Mehmet Sevki Kulukoglu (Turkiet) omvaldes till vice ordförande. Gordana Comic (Serbien) omvaldes till rapportör för utskottet.

Resolutioner antagna av utskott III:

Huvudresolutionen: *Helsinki +40: Towards human security for all*

Resolution om omfattande immigrationsreform

Resolution om skydd av kulturell egendom i OSSE-området

Hindrande av och åtal mot människohandel med barn för sexuella ändamål

Flyktingars situation i OSSE-området

Bekämpande av tortyr

Demokratisk kontroll av officiella och privata säkerhetsområden

5 Församlingens budget

Församlingen beslutar om sin egen verksamhet och budget. Verksamheten finansieras genom bidrag från medlemsländernas parlament och baseras på OSSE:s beräkningar för medlemsländerna. Sverige bidrar med 3,240 procent.

Församlingens budget uppgår till 3 030 000 euro för 2014/2015 (budgetåret börjar den 1 oktober). Den svenska delegationens bidrag uppgick till 98 172 euro, dvs. 906 926 kronor.

6 Församlingens bidrag till demokratisk utveckling

En viktig uppgift för OSSE PF är att bidra till en fredlig lösning av kriser och att förebygga konflikter. Olösta konflikter hotar stabiliteten, säkerheten och den ekonomiska utvecklingen i OSSE:s medlemskrets och närområden och är ett hot mot välståndet i hela regionen. Församlingens uppdrag är att bidra till breda diskussioner om säkerhetshot och att genom delaktighet och samarbete bistå i att lösa konflikter.

6.1 Församlingens ad hoc-arbetsgrupper

Inom församlingen finns en möjlighet att etablera särskilda ad hoc-arbetsgrupper som kan ta sig an specifika verksamhetsområden. I nuläget finns dylika för frågor som rör Vitryssland, Moldavien respektive en översyn av organisationen.

Arbetsgrupperna har möjlighet att arrangera möten och sidoevenemang om situationen i det specifika landet. Detta gjordes under Christian Holms ledning i fråga om Vitryssland, i samband med vintermötet liksom under plenarsessionen. Det konstaterades att tillsättandet av en särskild rapportör för Vitryssland som objektivt kan dokumentera händelseutvecklingen i landet var önskvärd.

Under arbetsgruppen för översynen av organisationen finns en grupp med ansvar för Helsinki +40-projektet. Denna har till uppgift att under 2014–2015 genomföra en seminarieserie med framåtblickande teman. Seminarieserien är tänkt att avslutas vid jubileumssessionen i Helsingfors 2015 då 40-årsjubileet av Helsingforsavtalets undertecknande ska högtidlighållas. Ett första seminarium arrangerades i Moskva i september tillsammans med *Russian International Affairs Council* (RIAC). Ett andra seminarium ägde rum i Washington i november i samarbete med *German Marshall Fund* (GMF). Under plenarsessionen var flera mötesdeltagare kritiska mot det sätt på vilket projektet bedrevs, dvs. utan politisk insyn i seminarierna och de därpå följande rapporterna då dessa skulle utarbetas av forskare.

7 Särskilda representanter

Församlingens president har rätt att utse församlingens medlemmar till särskilda representanter för en specifik fråga. De utvalda ska avrapportera sin verksamhet vid plenarsessionen. Vid utgången av 2014 hade församlingen följande nio särskilda representanter:

- Michel Voisin (Frankrike) representant för Afghanistan
- Hedy Fry (Kanada) representant för genusfrågor
- Christopher Smith (USA) representant för bekämpning av människohandel
- Ignacio Sanchez Amor (Spanien) representant för gränssamarbete
- João Soarés (Portugal) representant för södra Kaukasus
- Roberto Battelli (Slovenien) representant för Öst- och Centraleuropa
- Pétur Blöndal (Island) representant för budgetfrågor inom OSSE
- Thierry Mariani (Frankrike) representant för Centralasien
- Nikolaj Kovalev (Ryssland) representant för antiterrorism

8 Genus och jämställdhet

Församlingens särskilda representant för genusfrågor, dr Hedy Fry (Kanada) hade inte möjlighet att delta i plenarsessionen, varför hon ersattes av Walburga Habsburg Douglas. I sin presentation framhöll Walburga Habsburg Douglas den jämna könsfördelningen i riksdagen och i den svenska regeringen som ett föredöme. Vidare konstaterade hon att OSSE i dagsläget hade färre kvinnor på högre poster än vad som varit fallet under föregående år. Däremot kunde de nationella delegationerna numera uppvisa en bättre könsbalans.

Margareta Cederfelt gjorde ett inlägg där hon lyfte fram kvinnocentret i Dushanbe som ett exempel på ett lyckat arbete för kvinnors rättigheter och betonade vikten av utbildning som ett verktyg för ökad jämställdhet.

Värd för den årliga arbetslunchen om genusfrågor var den azerbajdzjanska delegationen och diskussionstemat var: "Vilka nya strategier kan vi använda för att förbättra jämställdheten i OSSE:s medlemsländer?" Mötet modererades av Walburga Habsburg Douglas som ersatte församlingens särskilda representant för genusfrågor Hedy Fry (Kanada). Margareta Cederfelt och Monica Green gjorde inlägg vid mötet.

9 Valobservation

Fria och rättvisa val är ett centralt instrument för att uppnå demokrati och ett mycket viktigt inslag i församlingens arbete. Sedan församlingens tillkomst har man genomfört valobservationer i samarbete med OSSE:s kontor för demokratiska institutioner och mänskliga rättigheter (ODIHR). Därutöver har valobservationer ofta gjorts i samarbete med Europarådets parlamentariska församling (PACE), Europaparlamentet (EP) och ibland även med Natos parlamentariska församling (Nato PA). OSSE PF utser en ledare (*Special coordinator*) för de korttidsobservatörer som företräder de parlamentariska församlingarna. Till uppgifterna hör att avge det gemensamma uttalandet vid presskonferensen efter valet. Sedan 2013 utser OSSE PF även en ledare för sin delegation.

Under 2014 har OSSE PF observerat nio val, varav sju parlamentsval och två presidentval. Ledamöter från riksdagens OSSE-delegation har deltagit i samtliga observationer. På inbjudan av talmannen har dessutom riksdagsledamöter som inte ingår i riksdagens OSSE-delegation kunnat delta i valobservationer inom ramen för det deltagarantal som tilldelats den svenska delegationen (den s.k. talmanskvoten). Detta har varit fallet vid fem av de valobservationer som gjorts under året.

OSSE PF utförde omfattande observationer av president- respektive parlamentsvalet i Ukraina under 2014. Även från den svenska delegationens sida lades stor vikt vid dessa val, vilket inte minst återspeglas i deltagandets omfattning.

Den 16 mars hölls parlamentsval i Serbien. Från församlingens sida leddes korttidsobservatörerna under valet av Roberto Battelli (Slovenien). Från riksdagens OSSE-delegation deltog Walburga Habsburg Douglas (M) och Jasenko Omanovic (S), medan Arhe Hamednaca (S) och Jan R Andersson (M) deltog på talmanskvoten.

Vid parlamentsvalet i Ungern den 6 april leddes korttidsobservatörerna av Adão Silva (Portugal). Den svenska delegationen representerades av Maria Lundqvist-Brömster (FP) och Margareta Cederfelt (M).

Parlamentsvalet i Makedonien den 27 april observerades av Christine Mut-tonen (Österrike) som ledare för korttidsobservatörerna. Walburga Habsburg Douglas (M) och Jasenko Omanovic (S) deltog från OSSE-delegationen och Kerstin Nilsson (S) på inbjudan av talmannen.

Under presidentvalet i Ukraina den 25 maj leddes korttidsobservatörerna av João Soares (Portugal). Deltagare från riksdagens OSSE-delegation var Walburga Habsburg Douglas (M), Jasenko Omanovic (S), Kent Härstedt (S), Åsa Lindestam (S), Monica Green (S), Marie Nordén (S), Margareta Cederfelt (M), Carin Runeson (S) och Peter Jeppsson (S). Deltog på inbjudan av talmannen gjorde Helena Bouveng (M), Johan Johansson (M), Krister Hammarbergh (M) och Maria Stenberg (S).

Presidentvalet i Turkiet den 10 augusti observerades av Vilija Aleknaite-Abramikiene (Litauen) som ledare för korttidsobservatörerna, Åsa Lindestam (S) som ledare för OSSE PF:s delegation och Marie Nordén (S).

För parlamentsvalet i Bosnien-Hercegovina den 12 oktober var Roberto Battelli (Slovenien) utsedd till ledare för korttidsobservatörerna. Från riksdagens OSSE-delegation deltog Margareta Cederfelt (M), medan Jan R Andersson (M), Amir Adan (M), Thomas Finnborg (M) respektive Maria Plass (M) närvarade på inbjudan av talmannen.

Den 26 oktober hölls parlamentsval i Ukraina. Kent Härstedt (S) utsågs av det schweiziska ordförandeskapet i OSSE till särskild koordinatör för OSSE:s observatörsmission. De övriga som deltog från riksdagens OSSE-delegation var Margareta Cederfelt (M), Jan R Andersson (M), Arhe Hamednaca (S), Christian Holm (M), Kerstin Nilsson (S), Anna Wallén (S) och Ann-Christin Ahlberg (S). Därutöver deltog, på inbjudan av talmannen, Gunilla Nordgren (M) och Borianana Åberg (M).

Den 4 november var det mellanårsval i USA. Från riksdagens OSSE-delegation deltog Margareta Cederfelt (M) och Monica Green (S) i valobservationen.

Parlamentsval hölls i Moldavien den 30 november. Korttidsobservatörerna leddes av Emin Onen (Turkiet). De som deltog från riksdagens OSSE-delegation var Margareta Cederfelt (M), Åsa Coenraads (M), Christian Holm (M), Kent Härstedt (S) och Katarina Köhler (S).

10 Samarbete inom och utom församlingen

10.1 Samarbetet i Medelhavsregionen

Den parlamentariska församlingen har under åren antagit ett stort antal resolutioner om samarbetet i Medelhavsområdet. Den särskilda relation som OSSE har till grannländerna vid Medelhavet har då noterats, och det ömsesidiga beroendet av säkerhet har betonats. Församlingen vill bidra till ett närmare samarbete inom Medelhavsområdet för att där främja OSSE:s normer och principer. Detta ska ske genom ökad politisk dialog, ekonomiskt samarbete och kulturutbyte samt genom starkare demokratiska institutioner och respekt för de mänskliga rättigheterna.

Årets forum hölls i samband med församlingens höstmöte i Genève den 3 oktober på temat *Facing Current Challenges to Security in the Mediterranean Region: the OSCE Model*. Vicepresidenten Alain Neri (Frankrike) modererade debatten som innehöll inlägg av partnerländernas delegationsordförande om det hot som Isis utgör i regionen, kriserna i Irak, Libyen och Syrien, den israelisk-palestinska konflikten samt migrationsfrågor.

10.2 Samarbete med andra parlamentariska församlingar

Vid valobservationer sker ett nära samarbete inte bara mellan OSSE PF och OSSE:s kontor för demokratiska institutioner och mänskliga rättigheter, utan också med Europarådets parlamentariska församling och vid några tillfällen även med Europaparlamentet och Natos parlamentariska församling. Församlingens president deltar under sin ordförandeperiod med ett anförande i en session med Natos parlamentariska församling samt besöker Europaparlamentets talman i Bryssel.

Den parlamentariska församlingens och utskottens ledning i december 2014

President

Ilkka Kanerva (Finland)

Vicepresidenter

- George Tsereteli (Georgien)
- Doris Barnett (Tyskland)
- Robert Aderholt (USA)
- Vilija Aleknaite Abramikiene (Litauen)
- Isabel Pozuelo (Spanien)
- Alain Neri (Frankrike)
- Kent Härstedt (Sverige)
- Emin Onen (Turkiet)
- Christine Muttonen (Österrike)

Skattmästare

- Roberto Battelli (Slovenien)

Första utskottet

- Roger Wicker (USA), ordförande
- Azay Guliyev (Azerbajdzjan), vice ordförande
- Pia Kauma (Finland), rapportör

Andra utskottet

- Roza Aknazarova (Kirgizistan), ordförande
- Nilza Sena (Portugal), vice ordförande
- Marietta Tidei (Italien), rapportör

Tredje utskottet

- Isabel Santos (Portugal), ordförande
- Mehmet Sevki Kulkuloglu (Turkiet), vice ordförande
- Gordana Comic (Serbien), rapportör

OSSE:s medlemsstater

Albanien	Monaco
Andorra	Mongoliet
Armenien	Montenegro
Azerbajdzjan	Nederländerna
Belgien	Norge
Bosnien och Hercegovina	Polen
Bulgarien	Portugal
Cypern	Rumänien
Danmark	Ryssland
Estland	San Marino
Finland	Schweiz
f.d. jugoslaviska republiken Makedonien	Serbien
Frankrike	Slovakien
Förenta staterna	Slovenien
Georgien	Spanien
Grekland	Storbritannien
Irland	Sverige
Island	Tadzjikistan
Italien	Tjeckien
Kanada	Turkiet
Kazakstan	Turkmenistan
Kirgizistan	Tyskland
Kroatien	Ukraina
Lettland	Ungern
Liechtenstein	Uzbekistan
Litauen	Vatikanstaten
Luxemburg	Vitryssland
Malta	Österrike
Moldavien	

Partnerstater

Afghanistan

Algeriet

Egypten

Israel

Japan

Jordanien

Marocko

Palestina

Sydkorea

Thailand

Tunisien

BILAGA



AS (14) D E

**BAKU
DECLARATION
AND
RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY THE
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
AT THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
BAKU, 28 JUNE to 2 JULY 2014**

Table of Contents

Preamble	1
1st Committee Resolution: Political Affairs and Security	1
2nd Committee Resolution: Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment	7
3rd Committee Resolution: Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions	12
Resolution on Clear, Gross and Uncorrected Violations of Helsinki Principles by the Russian Federation	17
Resolution on the Development of Mediation Capacity in the OSCE Area	20
Resolution on Regional Co-operation in South East Europe	22
Resolution on the Fight Against Terrorism	25
Resolution on the OSCE's Further Engagement with Afghanistan	28
Resolution on Protection and Promotion of Socio-Economic Rights in the OSCE Area	31
Resolution on the OSCE at 40 Years – A Region of Trust and Mutually Beneficial Co-existence	34
Resolution on Food Security, Limited Water Resources and Stability in the OSCE Area	38
Resolution on Comprehensive Immigration Reform	41
Resolution on the Situation of Refugees in the OSCE Area	45
Resolution on Protection of Cultural Property in the OSCE Area	49
Resolution on Prevention and Prosecution of Child Sex Trafficking	52
Resolution on Combating Torture	55
Resolution on the Democratic Control of the Public and Private Security Sectors	58

PREAMBLE

We, Parliamentarians of the OSCE participating States, have met in annual session in Baku on 28 June to 2 July 2014 as the Parliamentary dimension of the OSCE to assess developments and challenges relating to security and co-operation, in particular on Helsinki +40: Towards Human Security For All, and we offer the following views to the OSCE Ministers.

We wish every success to the next OSCE Ministerial Council and bring to its attention the following declaration and recommendations.

HELSINKI +40: TOWARDS HUMAN SECURITY FOR ALL

CHAPTER I

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY

1. Recalling the historic role of the Helsinki Final Act signed in 1975, which contains key commitments on politico-military, economic, environmental, human rights and humanitarian issues and which established fundamental principles governing the behaviour of States towards their citizens and each other,
2. Also recalling the Charter of Paris for a New Europe adopted in 1990, which led to its acquiring permanent institutions and operational capabilities, including the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE,
3. Reconfirming the Organization's comprehensive approach to security based on trust and transparency in the politico-military field, committed to by the participating States, and confirmed by the OSCE Istanbul Summit in 1999 and the Astana Summit in 2010,
4. Stressing the continuing need for enhanced efforts to settle existing conflicts in the OSCE area in a peaceful and negotiated manner, in full respect of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, and refraining from the threat or use of force, as called for at the Astana Summit Meeting held in 2010,

5. Welcoming the Declaration on furthering the Helsinki +40 process adopted at the Ministerial Council in December 2013 in Kyiv, which reaffirmed the efforts by all participating States to provide strong and continuous political impetus to advancing the work towards realizing the vision of a security community and reaffirmed the commitment by all participating States to the concept of comprehensive, co-operative, equal and indivisible security,
6. Stressing the importance of continuing the ongoing negotiations to update and modernize the Vienna Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in order to increase openness, transparency and predictability in the military sphere, and referring to the resolutions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE underlining the need to proceed with this work,
7. Noting the OSCE's significant input in non-proliferation efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1540,
8. Expressing grave concern about the situation in Ukraine, and emphasizing the role of the OSCE in engaging all parties in a constructive dialogue, monitoring and supporting the implementation of all OSCE principles and commitments on the ground, preventing further escalation of the crisis and promoting a diplomatic process towards a peaceful resolution to the crisis,
9. Expressing concern about the deficit of democratic political institutions and lack of democratic progress in the Republic of Belarus,
10. Recalling the need to increase the representation of women throughout the OSCE, particularly in the politico-military dimension,
11. Welcoming efforts by the OSCE participating States and the Secretariat to hold bilateral and multilateral negotiations in order to resolve conflicts that threaten the security of the OSCE region,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Stresses the importance of adapting the arrangements for conventional arms control and confidence- and security-building measures to today's politico-military reality, building upon the existing foundation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, the Treaty on Open Skies and the Vienna Document as well as the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security;
13. Notes the military escalation in the Arctic region in recent years and the substantial progress made in strengthening Arctic co-operation;

14. Calls for strong commitment to the Vienna Document, adopted in 1990 and updated several times, which is one of the most important politically binding documents of the politico-military dimension of the OSCE, building upon the 1975 Helsinki Final Act's provisions for early notification of military exercises that involve a certain number of military personnel;
15. Supports the requests made by a number of participating States on three occasions in April 2014 to activate the risk reduction mechanism under paragraph 16 of the Vienna Document to dispel serious security concerns caused by the significant military activities of the Russian Federation along the State border with Ukraine, and strongly encourages the Russian Federation to engage in a dialogue within the framework of the Joint FSC-PC meetings and to co-operate in a responsible manner and in good faith on the basis of its OSCE politico-military commitments;
16. Stresses the high relevance of fundamental principles and norms of international law and human rights law, as enshrined in the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, which should govern inter-State relations as well as politico-military conduct within States, notably the democratic oversight of armed and security forces, in efforts to achieve greater transparency and trust within and beyond the OSCE area;
17. Expresses its support for the next Annual Implementation Discussion on updating and modernizing the Vienna Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures to take place in July 2014 with a view to increasing the predictability, openness and transparency in the exchange of information annually on their armed forces concerning the military organisation by increasing opportunities for verification activity, strengthening risk reduction mechanisms, and enlarging the scope of confidence and security-building measures;
18. Recalls the need to consider the more than 20 VD Plus proposals when updating the Vienna Document, covering the expansion of information exchange on military matters, the notification for military exercises, maritime arms control procedures, monitoring of rapid deployment forces and large force transfers, and the improvement of the effectiveness of inspections and evaluation visits;
19. Encourages the signing of new bilateral agreements and the strengthening of existing ones on additional confidence-building measures in the spirit of Chapter X of the Vienna Document, which will help to improve predictability, transparency and stability at the regional and subregional levels;
20. Acknowledges the vital role of military inspections under the Vienna Document, which serve to build confidence and allow for rapid observation of military activities of concern in the OSCE region;

21. Encourages participating States to adopt an appropriate legislative basis for the democratic control of the armed forces, in accordance with the principles of constitutionality, legality and accountability, including to ensure that armed forces are not used against civilians and welcomes the recent amendments made by Georgia to strengthen the oversight power of the Parliament of Georgia over the armed forces of Georgia and the signing of co-operation memorandums between the Defence and Security Committee of the Parliament of Georgia and civil society organizations working in the area of defence and security;
22. Stresses the need to balance between new threats, like cyber warfare and terrorism, and the prospect of conventional military operations, when updating and developing the Vienna Document, noting that, since the adoption of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, the number of units of Treaty-Limited Equipment has been reduced by more than 110,000, indicating the importance of traditional arms control mechanisms;
23. Welcomes the adoption of the “Initial set of OSCE confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies” and supports the work of the Informal Working Group established pursuant to Permanent Council Decision No. 1039;
24. Acknowledges the need to take into account the development of technology and tactics when updating current treaties, reflecting the increasing emphasis on brigade-level operations and the need for a comprehensive assessment of military capabilities and the development of indicators that focus on quality and performance rather than quantity alone;
25. Stresses the high significance of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) adopted by the UN General Assembly in April 2013 in global efforts in the field of arms control to achieve a security community, and encourages OSCE participating States to proceed with its ratification so that the ATT can enter into force soon;
26. Also stresses the importance of OSCE documents on small arms and light weapons (SALW) and stockpiles of conventional ammunition, and the complementary decisions of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, in the fight against the illicit trade in SALW and conventional ammunition, and calls on the participating States to ensure the effective implementation of these documents with a view to combating the illicit trade in SALW and conventional ammunition;
27. Supports the activities of the OSCE in assisting with the collection and destruction of conventional ammunition as well as improving the control and security of their stockpiles, and suggests that the participating States should continue to turn to the OSCE for assistance on questions relating to SALW and conventional ammunition;

28. Calls for measures limiting, prohibiting and controlling the illegal trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW), including their diversion to non-State actors in conflict areas, as well as the uncontrolled circulation and misuse of these arms in non-conflict situations, which pose multiple threats to societies and contribute to numerous casualties every year, including among civilians;
29. Calls upon participating States to observe their international commitments and to further strengthen OSCE norms and activities in the field of SALW and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA), and stresses the essential role of parliaments and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in promoting subregional, regional and international co-operation on achieving these goals;
30. Calls for an updated assessment on whether current rules of warfare are up-to-date when taking into account new weapons systems that have been deployed in the past few years;
31. Reconfirms that addressing protracted conflicts in the OSCE area and seeking to achieve progress towards their resolution in a peaceful and negotiated manner, within agreed frameworks, while fully respecting the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and international law, is a priority for the Organization;
32. Acknowledges the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and urges compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, which aims to increase equal participation of women including full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security;
33. Also acknowledges that the geopolitical situation in different parts of the OSCE area varies widely and that any action taken by the OSCE with the goal of increasing security should accurately take into account local conditions and specific situations in order to find long-term solutions that can be agreed upon by all parties;
34. Urges parliamentarians to support women's public and political involvement by raising public awareness of the importance of gender equality and establishing political networks to encourage women's leadership in the OSCE;
35. Acknowledges the role and participation of local and regional authorities in the lasting settlement of conflicts and post-conflict rehabilitation scenarios;
36. Calls on the Russian Federation to fulfil the commitments entered into under the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement to de-occupy the Georgian territory and to respect the fundamental principles of international law;
37. Welcomes the active engagement of the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship in the crisis in and around Ukraine and the deployment of the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine as well as the activities of the OSCE executive structures and other relevant international actors operating in Ukraine with the aim of reducing tensions, fostering stability and promoting national dialogue;

38. Calls for the creation, on the platform of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, of an interparliamentary liaison group on Ukraine in order to de-escalate the situation on the ground and support the country out of the crisis;
39. Underlines the respect for the principles of the inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, as stated in the Helsinki Final Act and calls on the Russian Federation to reverse the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine;
40. Calls for a strong and better regulated legal framework for national referendums to avoid their misuse, taking into account national constitutions and relevant international standards;
41. Reaffirms the right of citizens of participating States to hold referendums under their national legislation and in conformity with international standards;
42. Urges participating States to closely monitor the military presence in the Arctic region, be aware of the potential security and environmental risk that it constitutes and continue to strive for a zone of peace and stability in the Arctic;
43. Expresses its support for the ongoing process of peaceful integration in Europe, which includes co-operation in transnational organisations, increased freedom of movement for people and goods and strengthening economic ties which will increase stability and security in Europe and beyond;
44. Reaffirms the need to continue to work towards a solution to the crisis in Syria, where violence and human rights abuses continue amidst a humanitarian crisis and manifestations of international terrorism, and strongly urges all parties to commit to a peaceful resolution of the crisis and the establishment of a truly democratic state where the rights and security of all ethnic and religious groups are protected equally;
45. Calls upon OSCE participating States to prevent the use of their territories by terrorist and fundamentalist groups for cross-border attacks against civilian populations, including religious and ethnic minorities in Syria;
46. Welcomes the approaching 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and the opportunity to strengthen the role of the OSCE in increasing security, openness and transparency and moving forward in the Helsinki +40 process;
47. Calls for the creation of a new system of arbitration within the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in order to enhance co-operation and to prevent situations where participating States have different interpretations of the meaning and detail of current documents.

CHAPTER II

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

48. Welcoming the OSCE's Helsinki +40 process as an opportunity to reinforce, as well as update, OSCE commitments, particularly in the economic and environmental dimension,
49. Recognizing the importance of water, energy and food issues, and their significant implications for security and stability within States as well as across borders,
50. Mindful of the role that the OSCE has to play in promoting the rational use of, and in establishing synergies between, water, energy and food resources from a stability and security perspective,
51. Commending the OSCE for its work in facilitating the negotiations between participating States on bilateral agreements on water resource management,
52. Concerned by the challenges that States face in ensuring that food and water are available to their citizens,
53. Recalling the massive devastation brought to the Philippines by Typhoon Haiyan, which offered a tragic reminder of how critical the global climate change situation is,
54. Noting the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s report released on 26 September 2013, in which IPCC scientists concluded with a 95 per cent certainty that humans are the dominant cause of global warming and that atmospheric carbon dioxide is higher than it has been for at least 800,000 years,
55. Reiterating the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to a changing climate,
56. Pointing out that greenhouse gas emissions vary considerably in different food production systems, with emissions much higher in meat and dairy production,
57. Noting that changing climatic conditions will affect crop growth and livestock performance, the availability of water, fisheries and aquaculture yields, mountains, forests, biodiversity, the number of natural disasters and the functioning of ecosystems throughout the OSCE region,
58. Regretting the lack of progress on key issues of reducing CO₂ emissions and financial help for countries most affected by climate change at the 19th Conference of the Parties (COP 19) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

59. Noting the importance of the transition to the use of new and renewable energy sources and advanced environmentally clean “green” technologies in order to address more effectively the challenges posed by environmental pollution and climate change,
60. Restating the OSCE PA Istanbul Declaration’s recognition that environmental challenges such as climate change require world leaders to make compromises at the international level, and in this regard the Helsinki +40 process can serve as a powerful inspiration for co-operation,
61. Commending progress in the OSCE’s work relating to good governance, and stressing the need, in the context of Helsinki +40, for the political momentum gained by the adoption of the Dublin Ministerial Council’s Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, to be further enhanced and to be reflected in the participating States’ implementation of their relevant commitments,
62. Recalling that the main cause of the ongoing economic recession was the poor governance of national and international financial institutions,
63. Recognizing the adverse effects of growing inequality in developed economies resulting from the global financial crisis and unilateral austerity policies, and stressing the urgent need for States to uphold social cohesion while striving to achieve sustainable growth,
64. Stressing the importance of women’s economic empowerment,
65. Recognizing that governments, international and financial institutions should be encouraged to support the sustainable development in mountainous regions, as they are most vulnerable to climate change, which leads to an increase in the number of natural disasters, melting glaciers and a reduction of water resources, which in turn lead to increased tension in the cross-border use of water resources,
66. Noting the potential that investment in science and technology plays in promoting economic growth for nations and improved employment and living standards for individuals,
67. Aware that economic and environmental migration can provide opportunities for people to improve their lives while building the economies of countries that receive them, but that unplanned and excessive population movements can cause tension and adversely affect the provision of public services,
68. Noting that water scarcity and food insecurity in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, combined with demographic pressures, high unemployment and poverty, constitute major sources of existing and/or potential tensions with a multiplying impact on the various security challenges within and beyond this region,

69. Pointing out that economic migration, particularly from North Africa, has placed a great burden on Southern European States and has also resulted in the tragic loss of a large number of lives, as vessels used for this activity are often unseaworthy,
70. Recognizing that trade is often disrupted by man-made and natural disasters and that borders need to be secure, robust and resilient to enable trade to continue during periods of heightened threats and alerts,
71. Asserting that providing all persons with disabilities with equal opportunities and expanded access to life in society, as advanced by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as existing OSCE commitments will contribute to the economic self-sufficiency of such persons, economic growth in the participating States and economic co-operation between them,
72. Noting that the full potential of women is still not fully utilized in the economy, and stressing the potential benefits it would bring for women's independence as well as for the economic development of participating States,
73. Stressing the essential role that trade unions play in representation, negotiation and resolution,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

74. Calls for nations to ensure that trade unions can operate in a supportive legal context to ensure that they play a full part in promoting prosperity;
75. Calls on the OSCE Co-ordinator for Economic and Environmental Affairs to establish a co-operative mechanism or centre in the OSCE region to serve as a clearing house for best practices in counter-corruption and to facilitate exchanges to promote good governance;
76. Urges the OSCE to work with Southern European countries and our partners in North Africa to protect migrants and provide facilities for them after their arrival in Europe;
77. Urges participating States to ensure the legal recognition of women's property rights;
78. Calls upon OSCE participating States to adopt regulations that limit risk-based speculation and enable financial bodies to provide capital for investment to stimulate national economies through improvements in infrastructure and long-term projects;
79. Stresses the urgent need for modest recovery to be reflected in curbing unemployment, particularly among young people, by means of dynamic and comprehensive job-generating policies, which should aim at further developing infrastructure and investments in pro-growth sectors, encouraging entrepreneurs, knowledge and innovation, boosting domestic demand and providing adequate training to facilitate the transition from education to the labour market;

80. Calls upon participating States to provide greater support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by means of a more business-friendly environment that promotes entrepreneurship, innovation and employment, reduces regulatory and administrative obstacles and facilitates SMEs' networking and access to domestic and global markets, and stresses the need to ensure that SMEs' central role and prospects for realizing their full potential in the global economy are appropriately reflected in States' growth policies;
81. Urges participating States to encourage young people to pursue careers in agriculture, for example by facilitating transnational courses in agricultural science;
82. Calls for more research on crop and animal production, investments in science and technology and the adoption of fiscal policies that encourage private companies to invest in research and development;
83. Urges the OSCE to help co-ordinate national governments in moving away from budget cuts into solid investments to provide a foundation for the sound improvement of the global economy;
84. Encourages the OSCE to facilitate technology and knowledge transfers with a view towards improving the way people produce and consume, as well as promoting best practices in agricultural and fisheries production;
85. Endorses a multidimensional approach to food and water security, including all those areas of science and technology that can have a valuable impact;
86. Stresses the need for the OSCE to play an enhanced role in efforts to achieve global energy security, by means of a level playing field across the entire spectrum of energy-related activities, in strict compliance with international law and the rule of law enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and the Energy Charter Treaty;
87. Calls on the OSCE participating States to improve and develop the practice of treatment, recycling and reuse of water resources;
88. Expresses concern over the use of certain types of energy extraction, particularly hydraulic fracturing or "fracking", that are known to have an adverse effect on water supplies;
89. Strongly urges the OSCE participating States to strengthen co-ordination actions aimed at early warning of natural disasters in mountain ecosystems with the help of technical, biological and organizational measures;
90. Endorses inter-State scientific and technical co-operation, including innovative programmes of the OSCE participating States aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems;

91. Calls on the OSCE and its participating States to reduce waste by increasing the efficiency of the production, processing, transport and storage of products and to educate consumers on how to reduce waste through smarter purchasing choices;
92. Encourages the OSCE and its participating States to work on migration management to increase the benefits of migration while reducing its potential negative implications;
93. Calls upon OSCE participating States to continue to work towards a new universal climate agreement so that it appears on the table at the next UN climate change conference in Peru, ahead of final agreement in Paris, in 2015;
94. Calls for the OSCE field operations to receive all the funding they need in order to carry out their vital work in the economic and environmental dimension, especially in mountainous countries, which are the ones most vulnerable to climate change;
95. Urges those participating States that have not already done so to sign, ratify and implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to implement their existing OSCE commitments to ensure the protection of the rights of such persons, especially with regard to the promotion of services and training as well as favourable conditions for participating in competitive integrated employment and access to public buildings and services, housing, transport, and cultural and recreational activities;
96. Encourages intensified efforts to prohibit discrimination against disabled persons in employment and the workplace;
97. Reiterates the central importance of the economic and environmental dimension in the Helsinki +40 process;
98. Calls on European Union Member States to engage further in migration management and to ensure that the contribution and burden of migrants on the European continent is shared equally among Member States;
99. Urges the participating States to continue working for women's opportunities to become financially independent and have their own income and to support possibilities for women to start new businesses.

CHAPTER III**DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS**

100. Welcoming the OSCE's Helsinki +40 process as an opportunity to review the implementation of Human Dimension Commitments, including the regress in whole regions of the OSCE with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of assembly, freedom of the media, freedom of expression, democratic commitments, the rule of law, equality and non-discrimination,
101. Recalling that the 1975 Helsinki Final Act addressed issues such as the peaceful settlement of disputes, refraining from the threat or use of force, respect for 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, as well as other key human security commitments,
102. Stressing the crucial significance of upholding the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights in efforts to achieve a security community,
103. Deeply concerned that the OSCE's field operations are continuously reduced in their capacity to monitor and report on human rights issues, in particular in participating States which demonstrate non-compliance with their Human Dimension Commitments,
104. Welcoming the Swiss Chairmanship's pledge in connection with Helsinki +40 to continue reinforcing co-operation with civil society,
105. Recalling the 2013 OSCE PA Istanbul Declaration's call for the OSCE and the OSCE PA to create a civil society board, comprised of representatives of leading NGOs working on OSCE issues,
106. Recalling the reaffirmation, contained in the Istanbul Declaration that the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary should be respected,
107. Recalling the concern expressed in the 2007 OSCE PA Kyiv Declaration regarding the introduction of new legislation in a number of participating States placing further restrictions and constraints on the activities of human rights defenders, in particular by making them subject to unnecessary bureaucratic burdens,
108. Concerned that people have disappeared in Turkmenistan's prisons and that their families have not even been able to find out if they are alive or dead, in some cases for more than a decade,

109. Expressing concern at the rise of nationalistic and xenophobic trends across the political spectrum in the OSCE area, at the impact of socio-economic hardship and at serious shortfalls pertaining to governance, which all exacerbate public indignation and increase citizens' mistrust of and estrangement from national and supranational decision-making centres,
110. Deploring discrimination and hate crimes against migrant workers both East and West of Vienna,
111. Deeply concerned that, 10 years after the Berlin Declaration, which set out concrete measures to combat anti-Semitism, attacks targeting Jews and their property as well as Jewish religious, educational and communal institutions continue,
112. Expressing deep concern that restrictive migration policies in an increasing number of countries in the OSCE area often circumvent and/or violate international human rights standards, show insufficient solidarity and burden-sharing and hinder global efforts to elaborate a comprehensive and effective migration management strategy,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

113. Endorses the adoption by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe of a resolution confirming the definition of political prisoners;
114. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure, through the effective implementation of, and if necessary reform of, national legislation, dignity and security for all asylum seekers and migrant workers;
115. Reiterates its call for the safe and dignified return of all internally displaced persons to their places of living, ensuring access to international humanitarian aid when needed, with the goal of gradual rapprochement of the societies of Georgia and Abkhazia, Georgia, and South Ossetia, Georgia;
116. Strongly condemns any act of hate crime against any migrant, and calls on participating States to ensure that such crimes are fully investigated and victims protected, regardless of their legal status in the host country, be it East or West of Vienna;
117. Calls on the participating States to participate robustly in the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Berlin Declaration with a focus on improving implementation of OSCE commitments to combat anti-Semitism, including the collection and reporting of data on hate crimes and the promotion of education about the tragedy of the Holocaust;
118. Reaffirms the Berlin Declaration in its unequivocal condemnation of all manifestations of anti-Semitism and its unambiguous statement that international developments or political issues, including those in Israel or elsewhere in the Middle East, never justify anti-Semitism;

119. Commends the pioneering anti-trafficking work of the OSCE to date, and stresses the need for stronger cross-dimensional, inclusive and outreaching victims-based action in order to effectively address traffickers' complex modus operandi and the increasing varieties of this threat, including child sexual and/or labour trafficking and organ trafficking, by strengthening national anti-trafficking legislation and further promoting awareness, networking and co-operation at all levels and with civil society;
120. Encourages all participating States to follow Ukraine's example in multi-lateral co-operation in hosting the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission as an important tool to monitor and report on human rights in a participating State;
121. Reiterates its call on all the OSCE participating States to comply fully with their commitments regarding human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law;
122. Calls upon the authorities of Ukraine to carry out a fact-based, comprehensive and open investigation, with the participation of human rights organizations, of all fatalities during the recent events in Ukraine, in particular the tragedy that took place in Odessa on 2 May 2014;
123. Stresses the need to step up efforts, at the level of participating States and the OSCE, to effectively address persisting violence and discrimination against women across the OSCE area and further promote women's participation in political and public life and decision-making, in accordance with the relevant recommendations made at the 2013 OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, including the early adoption of an OSCE Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and of an addendum to the 2004 Gender Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality;
124. Also stresses the need for participating States to work towards improved access to health services for all, without discrimination;
125. Emphasizes that the OSCE should reduce its reliance on the consensus rule, and further develop such human rights protection tools such as the Moscow Mechanism, to *inter alia* monitor gross human rights violations;
126. Strongly encourages participating States to benefit from the Helsinki +40 process to promote the Human Dimension values at the core of the Helsinki Final Act;
127. Strongly urges participating States to co-operate with international institutions like the OSCE, to help ensure that, in the future, there will be no political prisoners in the OSCE area;
128. Urges all OSCE participating States to encourage the reform of INTERPOL to avoid the political use of Red Notices, which are currently being used in some countries to round up political opponents instead of for legitimate law enforcement purposes;

129. Encourages participating States to develop baseline data and indicators in order to monitor national implementation of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality;
130. Calls on participating States to improve their legislation, administrative procedures and policies in the sphere of economic and social rights and to implement them in such a way that ensures they are effectively enforced;
131. Stresses the crucial role of parliaments in ensuring States' strict compliance with international human rights standards, in their efforts to frame comprehensive and effective migration management and integration policies, with a view to maximizing the benefits of legal migration, in accordance with labour market needs, and curbing illegal migration;
132. Calls on participating States to ensure access to justice for all those detained, and to ensure that people are not detained indefinitely, under arduous conditions and without adequate legal counsel, and to consider establishing a special rapporteur on cases of indefinite detention or lack of rule of law in the OSCE area;
133. Expresses concern at the misuse of administrative procedures and legislation to detain, imprison, intimidate or otherwise silence human rights defenders and critics in numerous OSCE participating States, including Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation;
134. Asks the Government of Turkmenistan to provide information on the health and whereabouts of, and access to, persons who have disappeared in Turkmenistan's prisons, including former Foreign Ministers Boris Shikmuradov and Batyr Berdiev;
135. Encourages all participating States to avoid the expulsion, return (*non-refoulement*) and extradition of migrants and asylum seekers to States where there is a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights, or substantial grounds for believing that they would be in danger of being subjected to torture or ill-treatment;
136. Strongly urges the Republic of Belarus immediately to release and rehabilitate all political prisoners;
137. Repeats its call for the Ministerial Council to adopt full, effective, and long-term mandates for OSCE field operations;
138. Strongly urges the Permanent Council to re-open the Field Missions in Belarus and Georgia, and to return the monitoring and reporting mandates to the status of the OSCE field operations in Azerbaijan and Ukraine, and to open an OSCE field mission in Mongolia;

139. Expresses deep concern at the situation of Mr. Anar Mammadli, an Azerbaijani civil society representative and human rights defender, who was recently sentenced to prison in a court case with clear political overtones, and urges the competent Azerbaijani authorities to seek ways to restore justice for Mr. Mammadli, enabling him and other citizens who have been victims of politicized court cases to continue their work defending human rights and the rule of law;
140. Urges the Government of Azerbaijan to once again let the OSCE open an office in Baku, and also urges the Government of Azerbaijan to upgrade the mandate of the Project Co-ordinator in Baku.

RESOLUTION ON
CLEAR, GROSS AND UNCORRECTED VIOLATIONS OF HELSINKI
PRINCIPLES BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Noting that the Russian Federation is a participating State of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and has therefore committed itself to respect the Principles guiding relations between participating States as contained in the Helsinki Final Act,
2. Recalling that those principles include 1) Sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty; 2) Refraining from the threat or use of force; 3) Inviolability of frontiers; 4) Territorial integrity of States; 5) Peaceful settlement of disputes; 6) Non-intervention in internal affairs; 7) Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; 8) Equal rights and self-determination of peoples; 9) Co-operation among States; and 10) Fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law,
3. Recalling also that the Russian Federation is a signatory, along with the United States of America and the United Kingdom, of the December 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, which was made in connection with Ukraine's accession to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
4. Concluding that the Russian Federation has, since February 2014, violated every one of the ten Helsinki principles in its relations with Ukraine, some in a clear, gross and thus far uncorrected manner, and is in violation with the commitments it undertook in the Budapest Memorandum, as well as other international obligations,
5. Emphasizing in particular that the 16 March 2014 referendum in Crimea was held in clear violation of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Constitution of Crimea as an autonomous republic within Ukraine, and was further conducted in an environment that could not be considered remotely free and fair,
6. Expressing concern that the Russian Federation continues to violate its international commitments in order to make similarly illegitimate claims in the eastern part of Ukraine, as it has done, and threatens to continue to do, in regard to other participating States,
7. Asserting that improved democratic practices regarding free and fair elections, adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Russian Federation would benefit the citizens of that State but also contribute significantly to stability and confidence among its neighbours, as well as enhance security and co-operation among all the participating States,

8. Noting the particular vulnerability of Crimean Tatars, Roma, Jews and other minority groups, along with those Ukrainian citizens opposed to the actions undertaken or supported by the Russian Federation, to attacks, harassment and intimidation by Russian-supported separatist forces,
9. Welcoming the efforts and initiatives of the OSCE to develop a presence in Ukraine, including Crimea, that would support de-escalation of the current situation and monitor and encourage respect for the Helsinki principles, including the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Ukrainian citizens, as well as the work of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR),

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

10. Condemns the clear, gross and uncorrected violation of the Helsinki principles by the Russian Federation with respect to Ukraine, including the particularly egregious violation of that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
11. Condemns the occupation of the territory of Ukraine;
12. Considers these actions, which include military aggression as well as various forms of coercion designed to subordinate the rights inherent in Ukraine's sovereignty to the Russian Federation's own interests, to have been unprovoked, and to be based on completely unfounded premises and pretexts;
13. Expresses unequivocal support for the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine as defined by the country's Constitution and within its internationally recognized borders;
14. Affirms the right of Ukraine and all participating States to belong, or not to belong, to international organizations, to be or not to be a party to bilateral or multilateral treaties including the right to be or not to be a party to treaties of alliance, or to neutrality;
15. Views the 16 March 2014 referendum in Crimea as an illegitimate and illegal act, the results of which have no validity whatsoever;
16. Calls upon all participating States to refuse to recognize the forced annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation;
17. Also calls upon all participating States further to support and adhere to mutually agreed and fully justified international responses to this crisis;
18. Deplores the armed intervention by forces under the control of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, and the human rights violations that they continue to cause;

19. Calls on the Russian Federation to end its intervention in Ukraine and to bring itself into compliance with the Helsinki principles in its relations with Ukraine and with all other participating States;
20. Demands that the Russian Federation desist from its provocative military overflights of the Nordic-Baltic region, immediately withdraw its military forces from the borders of the Baltic States and cease its subversive activities within the ethnic Russian populations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania;
21. Supports continued efforts and initiatives of the OSCE to respond to this crisis, and calls on all OSCE states to provide both resources and political support and to allow the OSCE to work unhindered throughout Ukraine, including Crimea;
22. Urges the Russian Federation to contribute to regional stability and confidence, generally enhance security and co-operation by engaging its civil society and all political forces in a discussion leading to liberalization of its restrictive laws, policies and practices regarding freedom of the media, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly and association, and abide by its other commitments as a participating State of the OSCE;
23. Encourages Ukraine to remain committed to OSCE norms regarding the building of democratic institutions, adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all its citizens;
24. Exhorts the Russian Federation to fully utilize the expertise and assistance of the OSCE and its institutions, including the Parliamentary Assembly, to enact meaningful improvements in its electoral laws and practices;
25. Congratulates the people of Ukraine and commends the authorities of that country for successfully holding presidential elections on 25 May 2014 which were conducted largely in line with international commitments and characterized by a high voter turnout despite a challenging political, economic and, in particular, security environment;
26. Expresses a continued willingness to provide the substantial assistance to Ukraine in these and other matters at this critical time.

RESOLUTION ON**THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIATION CAPACITY IN THE OSCE AREA**

1. Referring to the UN Charter according to which, *inter alia*, all Member States shall refrain in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act and all OSCE norms, principles and commitments,
2. Referring to the close partnership between the OSCE and the UN, including the role of the OSCE under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter as a regional organization for the maintenance of international peace and security, acting with the consent of parties to a particular dispute or conflict, as well as the signing of the Framework Agreement for Co-operation and Co-ordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the CSCE in 1993,
3. Welcoming the closer co-operation between all OSCE institutions and the United Nations, the European Union and the Council of Europe in their efforts to bring stability by addressing specific severe political crisis situations in participating States,
4. Recognizing the historical role of the OSCE in early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation,
5. Referring to the UNGA Resolutions 65/283 of 22 June 2011 and 66/291 of 13 September 2012 on strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution,
6. Referring to OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/11 on the Conflict Cycle, where, *inter alia*, the Secretary General was tasked with preparing a proposal on how to make better use of the possible contributions of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in developing a more effective response to emerging crisis and conflict situations,
7. Stressing the importance of mediation activities in peacebuilding and recovery processes, in particular in preventing post-conflict countries from relapsing into conflict,

The Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE:

8. Supports the priority of the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship to enhance mediation capabilities within the OSCE, and welcomes the initiative of the Swiss Chairmanship to establish an OSCE Friends of Mediation Group, which was spearheaded by Turkey and Finland;

9. Urges the Swiss Chairmanship and the OSCE executive structures to make better use of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in the work of the Friends of Mediation Group and to involve the OSCE PA in activities pertaining to the prevention of future crisis situations and rapid reactions once such situations are evolving;
10. Recommends the development of a civilian and reaction capability that could be deployed in times of crisis to supplement the work of the field operations, and that could assist in assessing the situation and the needs, and make policy recommendations to the OSCE executive bodies for future action;
11. Welcomes efforts to implement UNSCR 1325 on women as active agents in peace and security by ensuring increased representation of women at all levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
12. Proposes the establishment of an ad hoc contact group on mediation in the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly for co-operation with the relevant OSCE executives.

RESOLUTION ON REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

1. Praising the progress achieved by the South East European countries towards sustaining regional co-operation and shared interests, and strongly supporting the collective goal of integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania into the European Union,
2. Recalling the Thessaloniki Summit of 2003, whereby the European Union reiterated its unequivocal support for the European perspective of the Western Balkan countries,
3. Appreciating Croatia's accession to the European Union as the 28th Member State on 1 July 2013 as well the accession-related progress made by other countries aspiring to become Member States,
4. Welcoming the advances made by the South East European countries in fostering regional co-operation and reconciliation as well as the historic agreement reached by Belgrade and Pristina on 19 April 2013,
5. Expressing full support for the work of the South-East European Co-operation Process (SEECP) and appreciating the initiatives undertaken on the occasion of the Annual Meetings of the Speakers of Parliaments of the SEECP,
6. Welcoming other regional parliamentary initiatives and conferences, such as the Cetinje Parliamentary Forum which regularly brings together Members of Parliament in order to achieve closer parliamentary co-operation,
7. Praising the work of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) as an all-inclusive platform for overall regional co-operation in South East Europe, including parliamentary co-operation and emphasizing the role of the RCC in the process of co-ordinating and monitoring the implementation of the South East Europe 2020 Strategy,
8. Welcoming the role of the Parliamentary Assembly of the South-East European Co-operation Process, which met for the first time in May 2014 after years of preparation, as an important catalyst in enhancing parliamentary co-operation among parliaments of the South-East European Cooperation Process, as well as to serve as a focal point for co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE and other parliamentary assemblies and international and regional organizations,
9. Reaffirming the OSCE's continued commitment to the Western Balkans, also reflected by the share of its Unified Budget dedicated to the region as well as the valuable support provided by its field operations,

10. Noting the 2014 Swiss Chairmanship's priority of reconciliation and co-operation in the Western Balkans, including through the appointment of a Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office to support regional co-operation in the Western Balkans as well as the normalization of relations between Belgrade and Pristina,
11. Attaching great importance to the OSCE's substantial expertise, including that of its field operations, and its support for the reform processes which are also preconditions for the European Union's enlargement policy and a means to retain momentum behind reform and regional co-operation,
12. Recalling the OSCE PA's commitment to serving as a platform for inter-parliamentary dialogue and co-operation in the region, including through its Special Representative on South East Europe,
13. Praising the economic progress achieved by the countries of the region, despite their economic interdependence with countries affected by the global financial and economic challenges,
14. Welcoming the consolidated trend of peaceful transitions in governments, demonstrating general progress in fulfilling the OSCE's election-related commitments,
15. Noting that issues pertinent to war crimes, missing persons, and refugees as well as the protection of minorities remain challenges on the path towards regional reconciliation and co-operation,
16. Underscoring that the rule of law, independence of the judiciary, and the fight against corruption and organized crime are issues of particular concern to the OSCE and the European Union,
17. Praising the South East European countries for developing regionally-owned initiatives in the fields of economic development, cross-border co-operation, arms control, law enforcement, and risk disaster management,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

18. Encourages participating States to support the countries of the region in their efforts to consolidate the overall positive developments witnessed over the past year;
19. Criticizes the periodic recurrence of episodes demonstrating unconstructive prejudices both within and towards the region;
20. Urges those participating States that are already members of the European Union, NATO or both to respond quickly, positively and consistently when Western Balkan countries aspiring to membership make sufficient progress in their reform efforts and satisfy the criteria for moving to the next step in the integration process;

21. Calls upon the European Union, in particular, to avoid creating artificial obstacles along the accession track;
22. Encourages the countries of the region to continue to engage in regional co-operation processes and fostering good neighbourly relations;
23. Supports domestic and regional activities and efforts aimed at safeguarding the principle of the rule of law, including the independence of the judiciary, as well as enhancing freedom of the media and the fight against corruption and organized crime;
24. Offers its co-operation on outstanding issues pertinent to war crimes, missing persons, refugees and the protection of minorities including Roma;
25. Looks forward to a continuation of a genuine and constructive dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina on the basis of the landmark agreement reached on 19 April 2013;
26. Reaffirms the need to address potential bilateral disputes in accordance with international law and established principles, including through the formulation and implementation of legally binding agreements, and offers its mediation wherever necessary and appropriate;
27. Welcomes the increasing contribution of parliamentarians, officials and citizens of the Western Balkan countries to security and co-operation not only in South East Europe but throughout the OSCE region, including the sharing of experience and expertise with post-conflict recovery and democratic development;
28. Encourages the region to continue to make the best use of the OSCE, including the Chairperson-in-Office's Special Representative for the Western Balkans as well as the Parliamentary Assembly and its Special Representative on South East Europe and its field operations, as valuable tools to support the region's ambitions and reform processes;
29. Commends the overall good co-operation with the field operations and pledges to retain the same level and quality of co-operation.

RESOLUTION ON THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

1. Recognizing the leading role played by the United Nations in international efforts to combat terrorism,
2. Supporting the norms, principles and obligations adopted in the framework of the OSCE, starting with the Helsinki Final Act and including the OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (2001), the OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (2002), the Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2007), Ministerial Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism, the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (2012) and other OSCE documents in this area,
3. Reaffirming the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century (2003), in which terrorism is termed one of the most important causes of instability in the security environment,
4. Having regard to the Astana Commemorative Declaration (2010), in which Heads of State and Government of the OSCE participating States committed themselves to achieving greater unity of purpose and action in facing new and emerging transnational threats, as well as Ministerial Decision No. 2/09 on Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability,
5. Noting in particular the concept adopted by the OSCE of comprehensive, co-operative, equal and indivisible security and its topicality in the context of the fight against terrorism,
6. Reiterating its unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as its categorical rejection of the identification of terrorism with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion,
7. Underscoring the need for all measures taken to combat terrorism to comply with the principle of the rule of law and the obligations of international law, including international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law,
8. Expressing support for a resumption of the United Nations negotiation process on the elaboration of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism,
9. Also expressing concern at the growing threats of terrorism and a radicalization of public opinion in connection with the return of foreign terrorist combatants to their homes from areas of armed conflict,

10. Also expressing concern at the growing threats of terrorism and a radicalization of public opinion in connection with the upsurge of ultra-nationalist and neo-Nazi movements and their involvement in the removal of lawful authorities in the participating States of the OSCE,
11. Also expressing concern about the growing tendency to use information and telecommunication technologies, including the Internet and social media, for terrorist purposes, including incitement and financing of terrorism and the recruitment of terrorists,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Declares its determination to combat terrorism, the most serious threat to international peace and security;
13. Calls on the OSCE participating States to bring their national anti-terrorism legislation into line with their international obligations in this area, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions on combating terrorism, comprehensive terrorism conventions and protocols, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and, where appropriate, the protocols thereto;
14. Calls on the OSCE participating States to promote co-operation with a view to preventing, suppressing, investigating and punishing acts of terrorism, including through the implementation of comprehensive terrorism conventions and protocols thereto, as well as United Nations resolutions and OSCE obligations concerning the fight against terrorism;
15. Recommends that the OSCE participating States should consider the possibility of taking additional measures to intensify OSCE efforts to combat the threats of terrorism and a radicalization of public opinion in connection with the return of foreign terrorist combatants to their homes from areas of armed conflict as well as the upsurge of ultra-nationalist and neo-Nazi movements;
16. Calls on the OSCE participating States to continue to take all necessary measures to prevent the use of information and communication technologies for terrorist purposes, including the incitement, planning, preparation, financing or commission of terrorist acts, while ensuring that those measures are in line with national legislation, international law and the political obligations entered into previously in the framework of the OSCE;
17. Calls for a strengthening of the role of the OSCE in combating terrorism, in accordance with and on the basis of decisions adopted by the Ministerial Council, the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation in a wide variety of areas of relevance to the fight against terrorism;

18. Calls on the OSCE participating States to continue the practice of convening annual OSCE conferences on the fight against terrorism, ensuring that they are properly funded from the OSCE's overall budget;
19. Calls on the OSCE participating States to devote the next such conference to the issue of combating the threats of terrorism and a radicalization of public opinion in connection with the upsurge of ultra-nationalist and neo-Nazi movements.

RESOLUTION ON THE OSCE'S FURTHER ENGAGEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN

1. Guided by the OSCE's comprehensive concept of common, inclusive, co-operative and indivisible security, and its multidimensional approach thereto, as well as its previous Ministerial Council Decisions on Afghanistan,
2. Bearing in mind that Afghanistan is an OSCE Partner for Co-operation and shares common borders with OSCE participating States, that new security challenges recognize no borders and thus constitute issues of concern for all participating States, and that therefore efforts towards addressing these challenges in Afghanistan should remain high on the agenda of the Organization,
3. Recognizing the central role of Afghanistan in regional peace and security,
4. Convinced that lasting stability in Afghanistan can only be possible within a regional framework which combines the co-operation efforts of its neighbours with those of the international community,
5. Reaffirming that all OSCE efforts and endeavours towards Afghanistan should be tailored in a way that is consistent with the priorities of the Afghan Government and complements existing national, regional and international initiatives and programmes,
6. Noting that the problems that plague Afghanistan are of a trans-boundary nature, and that the spread of terrorism, organized crime and the production and trafficking of all kinds of narcotics pose veritable threats to the rule of law and to the basic rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals across the OSCE geographical area,
7. Stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional co-operation as an effective means to promote security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan,
8. Reaffirming support to the ongoing Afghan-led regional efforts within the framework of the "Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan",
9. Emphasizing the importance of full participation of women in the reconstruction, political and economic processes of Afghanistan,
10. Welcoming the holding of the historic presidential and provincial council elections between 5 April and 14 June 2014, reiterating the importance of the elections for the country's future, and commending the participation of the Afghan people and their determination to cast their votes despite terrorist threats,

11. Applauding the Afghan-led efforts to prepare for and hold these elections and, in that regard, recognizing the crucial role of the Afghan electoral institutions, expressing the importance of their continued efforts in the rest of the election process in ensuring an unequivocal result that is accepted by the entire Afghan people, and commending the valuable assistance provided by the Election Support Team deployed by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR),
12. Recognizing the crucial role of the Afghan electoral institutions, as well as the valuable assistance provided by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights Election Support Team,
13. Commending the performance of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) in providing the necessary security conditions at the polls,
14. Noting with satisfaction the progress of the transition of lead responsibility for security in Afghanistan from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to the ANSF, and underlining the importance of the continued support of the international community in the sustainment of the ANSF for enduring stability in Afghanistan,
15. Taking note of the positive results of the “Resolution on the Development of OSCE Co-operation with Afghanistan by 2014 and Beyond” which called upon OSCE participating States and other OSCE Partners for Co-operation to strengthen their political dialogue, engagement and consultations with Afghanistan,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

16. Calls upon the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to increase their contributions in all three dimensions of the OSCE as well as in cross-dimensional issues to serve the well-being, peace and prosperity of the Afghan people, and for the promotion of OSCE values, standards and commitments, notably through the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and in the training centres of the participating States and Partners for Co-operation;
17. Recommends the adoption and implementation of all necessary measures to ensure effective control of OSCE participating States’ borders with Afghanistan;
18. Expresses its conviction to continue to support Afghanistan beyond 2014, through the Decade of Transformation, with a view to expanding and consolidating the achievements of the last 12 years on the ground;
19. Supports regional co-operation between and among law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations in combating terrorism and transnational crime and bolstering law enforcement action against the production and trafficking of narcotics originating in Afghanistan;

20. Emphasizes the importance of preventing the production and marketing of substances used in the production process of opiates, and the contribution the international community may bring to efforts to this end, including taking all possible measures to reduce the demand for psychotropic substances;
21. Calls upon the relevant OSCE executive structures, in accordance with their mandates, to develop concrete proposals in the fulfilment of the OSCE's declared support for the implementation of the "counter-narcotics", "counter-terrorism" and "education" Confidence-Building Measures within the framework of the Istanbul Process;
22. Encourages the Government of Afghanistan to further reinforce its already existing efforts to enhance capacity-building activities to the benefit of all Afghan security forces and public employees;
23. Also encourages Afghanistan, OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation and OSCE Executive Structures, in line with relevant OSCE decisions and declarations, to ensure that the elimination of discrimination against women, women's participation in all sectors – social, political and economic – of public life, women's empowerment and the protection of women's rights remains a priority on the agenda of engagement across all three dimensions;
24. Urgently recommends all participating States and Partners for Co-operation to continue their humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan through established channels and mechanisms pursuant to Afghan requests in the aftermath of the natural disasters that affected the Jawzjan, Faryab, Sar-i Pul and Badakhshan provinces.

**RESOLUTION ON
PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS IN
THE OSCE REGION**

1. Recognizing that the changes which have taken place in recent decades in the socio-economic situation in the OSCE region have not only had a positive effect, but have also contributed to a deepening of socio-economic inequality, the spread of corruption and an increase in unemployment,
2. Stressing that these socio-economic factors are a threat to the stability, security and prosperity of the participating States and the exercise of the economic, social and other rights and freedoms of their citizens, in particular against the background of the financial and economic crisis,
3. Bearing in mind the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966),
4. Taking into account that not only economic, social and cultural rights but also civil and political rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated, as set out in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the 1993 United Nations World Conference on Human Rights (UN doc. A/CONF.157/23, Part 1, para. 5),
5. Having regard to the obligations of the participating States set out in the Helsinki Final Act (1975) to promote and encourage the effective exercise of economic, social and other rights and freedoms,
6. Recalling the obligations under the Document of the Bonn Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe (1990), in which the participating States expressed the intention to achieve or maintain policies that promote social justice and improve living and working conditions,
7. Noting the provisions of the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension (2003) concerning co-operation on developing human resources, improving social conditions and ensuring sustainable development,
8. Recognizing that the OSCE, which has the requisite normative and organizational potential, could promote more effective implementation by the participating States of obligations in the socio-economic sphere and could contribute to the development of a dialogue and the strengthening of regional and global co-operation on protecting and promoting socio-economic rights,

9. Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which formulated development goals directed at eradicating poverty and hunger, improving health, reducing maternal and child mortality, achieving gender equality, ensuring basic education for all, protecting the environment, providing access to drinking water and sanitation, and promoting partnerships,
10. Bearing in mind the co-operation between the OSCE and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2004, pursuant to which a thorough and comprehensive examination shall be conducted of economic, environmental and social factors that have a direct impact on stability and security in the OSCE region,
11. Noting the contribution of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, and in particular the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and the Environment, in examining current socio-economic problems and promoting socio-economic rights in the OSCE region in the framework of the annual sessions of the Assembly and regular economic conferences held under the auspices of the OSCE PA,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Underscores the fundamental significance of economic and social rights as integral parts of the concept of human rights, as well as the importance of their full realization by all appropriate means;
13. Calls on the OSCE, together with Governments, parliaments, the private sector, civil society and other partners, to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to drafting a development agenda for the period following 2015;
14. Calls on participating States to improve their legislation, administrative procedures and policies in the area of economic and social rights and to put them into practice so as to guarantee their effective realization;
15. Calls on the participating States to take specific measures to improve social conditions, including through targeted support for socially vulnerable groups in society, through the prevention of social isolation, and through broader access to basic social services, such as medical care, education, pensions and employment opportunities, and rehabilitation programmes;
16. Supports efforts by the participating States to carry out poverty reduction policies and to ensure sustainable development;
17. Calls on the OSCE, based on its expert potential and the resources of its executive structures, institutions and field missions, to assist participating States on matters relating to the due protection of socio-economic rights;

18. Calls on the OSCE, in line with the Platform for Co-operative Security (1999), to continue to develop and build upon interaction with international institutions and organizations on the subject of the protection of socio-economic rights with a view to contributing to regional and global co-operation and the exchange of experience and best practices in this area;
19. Recommends that, within the framework of an OSCE Parliamentary Assembly initiative, consideration be given to questions relating to the realization and promotion of socio-economic rights in the OSCE region.

RESOLUTION ON
THE OSCE AT 40 YEARS – A REGION OF TRUST AND MUTUALLY
BENEFICIAL CO-EXISTENCE

1. Striving with energy and perseverance for peace and human rights,
2. Working without compromise in the interest of healthy and environmentally sound growth for our respective countries,
3. Struggling for good conditions and robust social rights for working people,
4. Expressing deep concern at persisting distortions in the financial system and in the functioning of free market economies resulting from high-risk speculation and inadequate governance, which threaten world stability and security by further widening discrepancies, exacerbating social inequality and fuelling tensions on a national, regional and global scale,
5. Refusing to avert our eyes from the terrible and daily recurring images of desperate refugees along Europe's borders and raising our voices in protest of their treatment,
6. Calling for an OSCE that protects the people/inhabitants of its participating States as parents, as children, as working and as unemployed persons, as seniors, as consumers, as savers and investors, and as citizens,
7. Believing that it now falls upon us, as members of this Parliamentary Assembly, to give our Organization a new direction, and in this regard commending the launch by the OSCE PA of a Helsinki +40 colloquium to be held in June 2015, to mark the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act,
8. Seeking more transparency, diversity, and intellectual growth in place of secrecy, bureaucracy and elitism,
9. Determined that citizens and their parliaments and not technocrats or financial interests must have the final and decisive word,
10. Believing that we must ensure that the decisions which we make enter into the policies of our own countries and that they give added value to the lives of our peoples – whether as social rights, protection for the environment, or in the form of regional diversity,

11. Seeking for the entire OSCE region a just, democratic social order (the aim of which is prosperity for every person rather than merely wealth for the few) as continued gross inequality can only lead to stresses which damage the social fabric, recognizing that the broader OSCE region includes the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, which contributed to the deliberations of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe as non-participating Mediterranean States,
12. Convinced that this can only be achieved through equal educational opportunities for all, fair competition, sound ideas, boldness, and faith in the values upon which our Organization is based and which continue to be the bedrock and safeguard of our common future,
13. Wishing for an OSCE that respects diversity and promotes it wherever possible,
14. Embracing the diversity of culture and language, and of our cities, towns and regions which reflects the cultural richness of the OSCE region which stretches from Vancouver in the west to Vladivostok in the east,
15. Convinced that this diversity represents strength and leads us to experiences that bring us closer and provide us with a panoply of new lessons, offering a wealth of experience upon which to base cosmopolitanism, tolerance and democracy in our societies,
16. Seeking to strengthen co-operation between parliamentarians so that the work of the OSCE PA can be translated into action in our respective national parliaments,
17. Resolved not to abandon the OSCE to radicals and populists who seek to re-erect old battlements and trample democracy,
18. (a) Concerned by unemployment, especially among young persons, which has reached such dramatic levels in many of our countries,
(b) Remaining firm in our commitment not to fail these people, above all those in the younger generations whose access to education, qualified vocational training and good jobs will determine the futures of our countries,
19. Stressing the need for Helsinki +40 to reflect a strong parliamentary dimension that will add to the relevance, democratic legitimacy and outreach of the process by making best use of the OSCE PA's field experience and substantial role in parliamentary diplomacy in efforts to bridge divergent security perceptions and achieve a security community,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

20. Calls upon all participating States to actively contribute to the Helsinki +40 colloquium to be held in June 2015 to mark the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act;

21. Believes that when business activity extends across and beyond national borders, the rights of working people cannot end at the customs house;
22. (a) Asserts that the playing field must be level for labour and capital, for employers and employees throughout the OSCE and seeks to promote market economies in which the focus is on the individual;
- (b) Recognizes this means protecting our citizens from exploitation and abusive working conditions, for there can be no place in any of our countries for wage dumping and the erosion of social rights;
23. Rejects the idea that basic rights are subordinate to market freedoms;
24. Asserts that a unified OSCE social region and economic dynamism are not contradictory but rather that the one predicated the other, particularly as both are preconditions for the aspirations and self-realization of every individual, for lack of opportunity does not motivate but paralyzes and frightens; insecurity does not bring people closer but promotes mistrust and prejudice;
25. Recognizes that a good education from kindergarten through schooling to vocational training and academic qualification is the key to equal opportunity for every individual to make the most of their life;
26. Understands gender equality to be a central interdisciplinary task in all of our countries, for those worst affected by the recent economic crises were women;
27. Posits that our goal must be to advance equality between men and women effectively and definitively by achieving equal pay for equal work and equal job opportunities by bringing more women into leadership positions and by improving the work-family balance for both women and men;
28. Reaffirms the social welfare state as a model which has proven itself successful in many of our countries and which can provide a model in the 21st century for those states that are seeking to strengthen social cohesion, because economic prosperity and social participation are not opposites but rather predicate and reinforce each other;
29. Confirms the commitment of its members to the welfare of senior citizens, as dignity in old age must remain one of our constant concerns, particularly in light of the demographic realities in many of our countries;
30. Explicitly condemns all forms of discrimination, whether because of gender, race, ethnic origin, religion or creed, handicap, age or sexual orientation, because we seek to realize the OSCE region as a space free of discrimination with equal opportunity for all;

31. Calls for ambitious environmental and energy policies reflecting our understanding that protections for climate, environment and nature are not incompatible with commitments to economic growth and jobs but rather complement them, particularly as we seek to promote the growth of alternate energy sources and improvements to energy efficiency;
32. Notes that increased diversification of the energy supply and more innovation in the development of all energy resources can also make energy more affordable to consumers, including families and small businesses;
33. Supports efforts in our countries to improve security and limit armaments, and reiterates our faith in policies of good neighbourliness which promote co-operation and the process of democratic transformation;
34. Reaffirms its commitment to further engage the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation in the work of the Parliamentary Assembly in all three dimensions, and takes this opportunity to commend Tunisia on the adoption of its new Constitution;
35. Affirms our commitment to work well with others, not only within the OSCE but also with those States with which we share borders, for we cannot reduce the pressures on our external borders without addressing poverty and the need for widespread and sustainable growth which may also help to alleviate rampant social inequality;
36. Emphasizes its commitment to the continuous hard work which is required to redefine our hopes and aspirations and realize a prosperous future for the OSCE region.

**RESOLUTION ON
FOOD SECURITY, LIMITED WATER RESOURCES AND STABILITY
IN THE OSCE AREA**

1. Underlining that security is indivisible and that, as a result, in the case of food security it represents a global question and that the interests of any State may not be defended to the detriment of another,
2. Noting that the indivisibility of security implies that common values also require a shared effort and a joint commitment to food security, i.e., to the availability of, and populations' access to safe, wholesome food, primarily locally produced,
3. Recognizing that indivisibility means that we are all producers and consumers of food security in the same manner and that it is therefore becoming increasingly necessary to talk not only of security in the OSCE area but also security of the OSCE area in its relationships with third parties,
4. Emphasizing, as a result, the fact that the indivisibility of security must be considered in two contexts: on the one hand, that of violations of international law and fundamental human rights committed by one State against another State and, on the other hand, that of cross-cutting global challenges which confront all OSCE participating States without exception as a result of globalisation, global population growth and the increasing scarcity of natural resources,
5. Also emphasizing the fact that the prevention of conflicts and the peaceful settlement of disputes based on the principles of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 through dialogue between peoples and governments are also essential to ensuring food security,
6. Underlining that, although the right to food is specifically mentioned in article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is nevertheless the case that international and local food security is becoming increasingly important and is becoming a factor of political and economic security and stability in the OSCE area,
7. Noting that following the steep increase in the price of staple foods – also due to the speculation on raw materials – which occurred internationally from 2008 onwards, the populations of several countries are no longer able to meet their food requirements, which has caused political problems in some cases,
8. Also noting that given its growth and changing consumption patterns, the world population is significantly increasing the demand for food, while the changing climate and the resulting scarcity of land and water resources make production increasingly difficult,

9. Also noting that the emerging scarcity of resources is inciting private and public investors to acquire vast areas of land and rights to water worldwide, which could lead to a breakdown of social and economic structures in the countries concerned and which increases the risk of food insecurity,
10. Also noting that for some time now we have seen food exporting States unilaterally restricting their exports in order to guarantee the supply to their own population to fight against the lack of food and price increases in the internal market, but at the risk of compromising food security in States dependent on food imports,
11. Recalling that with the resolution entitled “The Food Crisis and Security in the OSCE Area” adopted in the Vilnius Declaration of 2009, OSCE participating States have already made food security a priority of their agenda, demanding greater engagement in the Organization’s three areas of activity which are the prevention of conflicts, co-operation in the fields of economics and of the environment, and human rights, because the right to food must be considered a right inextricably linked to other fundamental human rights and political rights,
12. Also recalling that in the resolution mentioned above, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly welcomed and approved the Statement of the Madrid High-Level Meeting on Food Security for All which was adopted by 126 countries on 27 January 2009,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

13. Reiterates that ensuring local and international food security is a major challenge which will become yet more important for security inside and outside the OSCE area;
14. Emphasizes the fact that it is necessary to recognize the principle of food sovereignty as a necessary prerequisite for international and local food security;
15. Underlines emphatically that water resources, which are set to decrease, play a key role in guaranteeing food security and that the struggle to allocate these resources presents an enormous risk of conflict of which the OSCE must take greater account in its future efforts;
16. Asks that it be family farms, the services of which are highlighted in the 2014 International Year of Family Farming, which continue to guarantee the sustainable supply of food to the world’s growing population and that policy should create the general conditions required for this important task;
17. Also asks that participating States immediately improve conditions of life and infrastructure in rural areas with sufficient policy and financial measures and, by doing so, consolidate the population of rural regions, agricultural production and the value creation chain in upstream and downstream agricultural sectors;

18. Also asks that participating States immediately strengthen the security of the right to use land and water resources for the benefit of agriculture and rural populations;
19. Underlines the necessity of pursuing, systematically and beyond 2015, the UN's sustainable development goals to fight against hunger and malnutrition and to strengthen these efforts, particularly in rural regions where the vast majority of people suffering from hunger in the world live;
20. Asks that participating States immediately strengthen, at local and international level, producer organizations and co-operatives which are based on the principles of grass-roots democracy, and involve them in the conception of opportunities for training, outreach and research;
21. Requests greater coherence in the sometimes contradictory strategies of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization on local and international food security.

**RESOLUTION ON
COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM**

1. Considering that:
 - (a) Dignity and equality are fundamental rights and key principles of both the OSCE and the European Union,
 - (b) Comprehensive immigration reform is essential to achieving strategic objectives in terms of social and economic cohesion,
 - (c) Discrimination on the grounds of nationality is detrimental to society as a whole and undermines support for, and confidence in, the value of equality and the rule of law,
 - (d) Equality of opportunity for Mediterranean people and the protection of their human rights are essential to security, peace, stability and sustainable democracy, and hence to economic growth in the OSCE area,
 - (e) International actors like the OSCE and the European Union cannot ignore the humanitarian consequences of the Mediterranean crises,
 - (f) It is still difficult to enter the European Union legally,
 - (g) In the EU, the so-called “Dublin system” should be revised due to the following reasons:
 - i. In EU Regulation No. 604/2013 of 26 June 2013, the innovations are marginal compared to D II (Council Regulation EC No. 343/2003 of 18 February 2003),
 - ii. In particular, the safeguards defined in article 33 are still not enough and do not represent a long-term solution,
 - iii. People receiving international protection almost always remain stuck in the country of first asylum,
 - (h) A new, fair, comprehensive immigration and asylum policy at the European level is necessary to prevent future tragedies in the OSCE area,
2. Taking into account the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as supplemented by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967 (“The Geneva Convention”), which ensures that no one is sent back to their country of origin to face persecution, maintaining the principle of “*non-refoulement*”,

3. Recalling the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,
4. Remembering the 1990 United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrants,
5. Referring to the Stockholm Programme in which the European Council reiterated its commitment to establish a common area of protection and solidarity for those granted international protection in accordance with Article 78 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),
6. Recalling EU Regulation No. 604/2013 which established the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection petitioned in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person,
7. Having regard for the European Parliament's Resolution of 23 October 2013 on migratory flows in the Mediterranean, with particular reference to the tragic events off the coast of Lampedusa in October of 2013 (2013/2827 RSP),
8. Referencing the conclusions of the European Council (19/20 December 2013), Part. IV "Migration Flows",
9. Having regard to the European Commission communication entitled "The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility" dated 18.11.2011,
10. Welcoming the decision to establish the Task Force Mediterranean, set up following the Justice and Home Affairs Council of 7-8 October 2013 in order to identify tools which could be used in a more effective way to keep human tragedies, such as the events that occurred off the coast of Lampedusa, from happening again,
11. Considering the communication from the European Commission on the work of the Task Force Mediterranean,
12. Emphasizing that the European Commission has suggested that migrants should be able to apply for asylum in the EU from abroad to discourage them from undertaking often perilous journeys to reach Europe,
13. Taking into account the fact that women immigrants face much more serious and multiple types of discrimination than men in a myriad of ways, immigration regulations in the OSCE area should take account of the social protection and inclusion of socially vulnerable people, e.g. women, children and young people,
14. Believing that there is a serious need in the OSCE area for renewed efforts to apply the most innovative aspects of national legislation and policy, such as unconditional assistance and projects for social inclusion,

15. Remaining fully committed to working in close collaboration with global and regional partners,
16. Acting in accordance with ordinary legislative procedures,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

17. Asks the participating States to reinforce dialogue with countries of origin and transit as part of broader OSCE actions on migration;
18. Asks the participating States to call for a comprehensive immigration reform at the national and European level;
19. In particular asks the participating Member States of the EU:
 - (a) To explore new legal channels to safely access the European Union;
 - (b) To commit to a solidarity policy on asylum, so that the burden of responsibility will not fall on those countries whose borders are most exposed;
 - (c) To ensure greater financial compensation for Member States that face the pressure of mass inflows of asylum seekers;
 - (d) To totally revise the so-called “Dublin system” and in particular EU Regulation No. 604/2013 of 26 June 2013;
20. Recommends that, in accordance with the European Commission’s evaluation, immediate measures are taken by means of long-term programmes and initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes of irregular migration working in close co-operation with third countries especially countries of origin and transit;
21. Encourages the further development of co-operation, information exchange and synergies between participating States in the fields of migration and border control ensuring a sustainable return of irregular migrants;
22. Encourages the participating States to promote assistance and to offer fair educational opportunities to the children of immigrants in their territory;
23. Encourages the sponsoring of measures to facilitate the incorporation of legal immigrants in the labour market, as well as promoting more legal mobility opportunities to study and work;
24. Further asks the participating States to establish opportunities for raising awareness about immigration supporting activities that contribute to improving the health and education of immigrants;

25. Further requests that the participating States evaluate the opportunity to establish a permanent Observatory on immigration in the OSCE area;
26. Invites the OSCE institutions to report on progress made in meeting the commitments set out in this resolution.

**RESOLUTION ON
THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE OSCE AREA**

1. Considering recent events that have revealed the heightening drama suffered by those seeking asylum in the OSCE region,
2. Recognizing the need to alleviate the misery and physical and psychological suffering of those who, seeing themselves forced to leave their countries and sever their family and social ties because of serious events such as armed conflict, natural and environmental disasters, or famine, are seeking asylum,
3. Noting the responsibility of lawmakers in the debate about refugees and the asylum system, both in countries of origin and host countries, and their role in developing appropriate legislative tools,
4. Highlighting the commitments made in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and the Helsinki Final Act,
5. Considering that the participating States have an obligation to defend and uphold human dignity in all circumstances, even when dealing with illegal migration and asylum seekers,
6. Bearing in mind the historical evolution and growing diversity of situations that have led to requests for asylum, clearly contrasting with the increasingly restrictive interpretations of the concepts of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) adopted by some countries,
7. Mindful of the fact that asylum seekers often find themselves forced to live in inhumane conditions – especially in poorer host countries or where the economic crisis has created living conditions that are tending to worsen – because their right to work is either not recognised or is impeded, a situation that makes them particularly vulnerable to exploitation,
8. Stressing the importance of providing asylum seekers information on their rights and duties and the legal provisions of the country in which they are seeking hospitality, and the need to constantly strive to improve procedures and conditions of access to various official bodies in order to avoid situations of discrimination and abuse by any agent,
9. Aware of the need for victims of human trafficking to have adequate time to recover from trauma and to have a reflection delay and temporary or, where applicable, permanent residence permits, as well as the possibility of obtaining work permits during their stay,

10. Noting that some countries' geographical positions make them easier to reach, which leads to imbalances that can result in saturation of the capacity to integrate those seeking asylum,
11. Bearing in mind the importance of ensuring a balance between all the countries in the OSCE area in the reception effort,
12. Mindful of the need to constantly monitor and combat all types of discrimination of which refugees are or may be victims, and to ensure their access on equal terms with nationals of the host country to work, health, education and social protection,
13. Aware of the usefulness of the OSCE and its Parliamentary Assembly as a place for dialogue, co-operation and the reconciliation of policies designed to foster the peace, security and development of the entire region, as well as acknowledging the importance of continuous concerted efforts, dialogue and co-operation with other international bodies, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross and national and international NGOs,
14. Mindful of the importance of dialogue and the reconciliation of positions intended to foster the development and implementation of a common policy line with regard to the admission, granting of asylum to, and integration of refugees,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

15. Invites OSCE participating States, mindful of the commitments already made under the European Union, to develop a common policy on receiving refugees, particularly with regard to admission, reception conditions, procedures and funding;
16. Urges OSCE participating States to negotiate between themselves agreements and procedures for:
 - (a) a more equitable sharing of the flow of refugees who have been or are to be admitted, also taking into account criteria such as geographical or cultural proximity to the country of origin and the population density of the destination country, to ensure the best prospects of life for all, including the population of host countries;
 - (b) allowing the possibility of asylum seekers or refugees returning to their homeland as soon as possible, in safe conditions, taking precautions against any act of persecution or discrimination, safeguarding respect for their fundamental rights and ensuring optimal conditions for economic, social and cultural integration;
17. Calls on OSCE participating States to intensify efforts to combat human trafficking and to strengthen international co-operation in this area, specifically between national police forces;

18. Urges OSCE participating States to adopt specific legislation with regard to family reunification measures, particularly with regard to the spouse, or similar, and minor children, to allow a stable and complete integration with access to education, vocational training, employment, health and social security;
19. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen co-operation with key stakeholders in the field of migration and asylum, in particular the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross and national and international NGOs and to provide unhindered international humanitarian access;
20. Urges the fast-track recognition of refugee status to ensure the recognition of their rights so that, once the emergency that gave rise to the process is remedied, they have fast access to their places of origin and their traditional way of life;
21. Encourages the adoption of necessary measures to secure conditions for the survival and social integration of refugees, specifically regarding access to employment, housing, health, education and social assistance;
22. Reaffirms the obligation to respect the principle of *non-refoulement* and urges the development of legislation and the promotion of education and training programmes for border officials to prevent abuse;
23. Calls on participating States to develop mechanisms to ensure efficient access by those seeking asylum to information about their rights and duties, and the legal provisions of the country in which they are seeking hospitality;
24. Asks participating States to work towards the continuous improvement of procedures and conditions for access to various official bodies and the transparency of decisions so as to avoid situations of discrimination and abuse;
25. Urges participating States to establish appropriate legal frameworks to combat and prevent intolerance, racism and xenophobia, and to develop public awareness campaigns;
26. Calls on participating States to implement protocols designed to protect the most vulnerable groups among refugees – unaccompanied children, women and the elderly – and to develop strategies to combat sexual and gender-based violence;
27. Urges participating States to strengthen the fight against and punishment of the crime of human trafficking and to develop holistic policies for the protection of victims of human trafficking, including a delay for reflection and temporary or, where applicable, permanent residence permits with the possibility of obtaining work permits;
28. Underlines the responsibility of States to protect their citizens and, in this context, to protect and assimilate internally displaced persons;

29. Urges participating States to adopt a plan to manage borders in the event of humanitarian crises involving population movements in search of refuge and protection, which must cover:
 - (a) Pre-established protocols and early warning mechanisms for rapid intervention to facilitate the processes of mass entry;
 - (b) Referencing of possible sites to install camps, taking into account the issues related to defence against potential attacks from the country of origin;
 - (c) Special training of border personnel to be mobilized in such crisis situations;
 - (d) Specific protocols for the entry of unaccompanied minors;
 - (e) Information and awareness actions for neighbouring populations with particular emphasis on local authorities;
 - (f) Implementation of confidence-building measures to prevent conflicts with neighbouring States which would tend to increase the flow of refugees or internally displaced persons;
30. Urges participating States to forestall the militarization by direct and personal treatment of refugees, which ideally should be the responsibility of specialist NGOs and civilian personnel of the host country;
31. Calls on OSCE participating States to pursue sound and effective policies geared to institution building with other States, taking advantage of the OSCE and its three dimensions, and its experience on the ground, to promote their economic, social and political development and so prevent unregulated flows of refugees.

RESOLUTION ON PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE OSCE AREA

1. Reaffirming that all activities related to cultural property should be in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, in particular the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States,
2. Recalling the principles on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict established in the 1899 and 1907 Hague Conventions and, in particular, Articles 27 and 56 of the Regulations of the 1907 Fourth Hague Convention as well as other relevant international instruments,
3. Reiterating the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its protocols,
4. Reaffirming that one of the fundamental principles of the Preamble of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict provides that damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind, since each people makes its contribution to the culture of the world,
5. Reiterating the relevant provision on protection of cultural property of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, which encourages the participating States to implement joint projects for conserving, restoring and showing to their advantage works of art, historical and archaeological monuments and sites of cultural interest,
6. Emphasizing the Kyiv Ministerial Council Decision 3/13 on Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief which calls on participating States to adopt policies to promote respect for and protection of places of worship and religious sites, religious monuments, cemeteries and shrines against vandalism and destruction,
7. Recalling paragraph 12 of the Document of the Cracow Symposium on the Cultural Heritage of the CSCE Participating States of 1991, which states, “The complete and lasting documentation of sites, structures, cultural landscapes, objects and cultural systems, including historical, religious and cultural monuments ... is one of the most important legacies to the cultural heritage that can be provided for future generations”,
8. Reiterating paragraph 31 of the Cracow Document which emphasizes, “The participating States will strive to preserve and protect those monuments and sites of remembrance, including most notably extermination camps, and the related archives, which are themselves testimonials to tragic experiences in their common past”,

9. Mindful that cultural heritage is an important component of the cultural identity of communities, groups and individuals and of social cohesion, and its intentional destruction may therefore have adverse consequences for human dignity and human rights,
10. Expressing serious concern at the systematic destruction and pillaging of cultural and religious monuments and artefacts, often used as a tool to serve geopolitical goals in conflict situations and in areas inaccessible to their lawful inhabitants, and condemning those who purposefully commit such acts against the cultural heritage of other nations,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

11. Emphasizes the importance of preserving the status of monuments and sites related to history and culture, wherever they are located, which constitutes an integral part of the overall efforts within the CSCE for the preservation and protection of the common cultural heritage (paragraph 31 of 1991 Cracow Document);
12. Acknowledges that the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property is one of the main causes of the impoverishment of the cultural heritage of the countries of origin of such property and that international co-operation constitutes one of the most efficient means of protecting each country's cultural property against all the dangers resulting therefrom;
13. Stresses the importance of addressing trafficking of cultural property and commends the considerable progress achieved within other relevant international organizations, such as UNODC;
14. Stresses the need for greater efforts to be made in the OSCE area to adopt appropriate domestic legislation and agree on common standards, in line with relevant international instruments, that will encourage and facilitate the prompt return of artistic, historical and cultural national treasures to the State owner, and encourages participating States to work in synergy and with other competent international partners in this direction;
15. Reiterates that when involved in an armed conflict, be it of an international or non-international character, including cases of occupation, States should take all appropriate measures to conduct their activities in such a manner as to protect cultural heritage, in conformity with customary international law and the principles and objectives of international agreements and UNESCO recommendations concerning the protection of such heritage during hostilities;
16. Recognizes that the intentional destruction of cultural heritage may be tantamount to advocating and inciting national, racial or religious hatred and thereby violates the fundamental principles of international human rights law;

17. Emphasizes that a participating State that intentionally destroys or intentionally fails to take appropriate measures to prohibit, prevent, stop, and punish any intentional destruction of cultural heritage of great importance, whether or not it is inscribed on a list maintained by UNESCO or another international organization, bears the responsibility for such destruction, to the extent provided for by international law;
18. Requests the participating States to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with international law, including the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, to provide effective criminal sanctions against perpetrators and inciters, as well as administrative sanctions against cultural institutions, professional collectors and web-based auctioneers, involved in acts against cultural property of great importance, whether or not it is inscribed on a list maintained by UNESCO or other international organizations;
19. Invites participating States to introduce in their national legislation provisions prohibiting illicit economic, commercial, research as well as other activities in cultural sites and to encourage public-private partnership aimed at the preservation of cultural property;
20. Encourages the participating States to exchange information on their national policies regarding the preservation and protection of, and measures in addressing illicit acts against, cultural property;
21. Calls upon participating States to provide access to their territories by the international fact-finding missions aimed at verifying the possible destruction of cultural heritage;
22. Requests the OSCE participating States to establish an OSCE mechanism to prohibit and prevent within conflict zones any illicit export, other removal or transfer of ownership of cultural property, or archaeological excavation, any alteration to, or change of use of, cultural property which is intended to conceal or destroy cultural, historical or scientific evidence, any form of theft, pillage or misappropriation of, and any acts of vandalism directed against cultural property.

**RESOLUTION ON
PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING**

1. Recalling the resolutions on human trafficking adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg (1999), Brussels (2006), Oslo (2010), Belgrade (2011), Monaco (2012), and Istanbul (2013) as well as efforts by participating States to implement the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003 and 2005), and all OSCE commitments related to combating human trafficking,
2. Recognizing that according to the International Labour Organization, nearly 21 million people are enslaved at any given time, most of whom are women and children,
3. Alarmed that commercial sexual exploitation, begging, domestic servitude and other forms of forced labour can result in serious lifelong consequences for the physical, psychological, spiritual development and well-being of a child,
4. Expressing deep concern at increasing incidents of child pornography, solicitation for sexual purposes and other forms of sexual abuse and exploitation of children through the use of new technologies and the Internet, and stressing the urgent need to place the fight against these threats at the core of cyber-security-related efforts by the OSCE and participating States,
5. Recognizing that children in institutions/orphanages, children in alternative care, runaway youth, unaccompanied and separated children, children with disabilities, children belonging to national minorities, children without any citizenship, children without birth registration, child asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs, and children left behind by migrating parents are especially vulnerable to being trafficked and require special care and protection,
6. Aware that child sex tourism, which includes the travel of a person to a foreign destination where he or she engages in commercial sexual activity with a child, is a form of human trafficking,
7. Alarmed by numerous media reports that persons convicted of sex crimes against children in one State are traveling to other States where they sexually exploit children with anonymity and impunity,
8. Aware that the 2013 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings calls on participating States to develop and implement policies and actions, including law enforcement co-operation between participating States, to prevent the tourism industry from being used for all forms of trafficking in human beings, in particular for sexual exploitation of children,

9. Commending participating States that are working with the travel and tourism industry to prevent child sex tourism and to ensure proper reporting of suspected child sex tourism,
10. Recognizing that effective prevention of child sex tourism can be enhanced by co-ordination and notification between law enforcement of participating States and other destination countries, including destination countries outside the OSCE region, of intended travel by individuals convicted of sex crimes against children,
11. Commending participating States whose laws allow the criminal prosecution of citizens, legal permanent residents, government contractors, and government employees who return to the participating State after sexually exploiting children abroad,
12. Aware that child victims of human trafficking require adequate time to recover from trauma, practical rehabilitative assistance, and, when participating in prosecution, special accommodation in trial procedure to be protected from re-traumatization,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

13. Calls upon participating States to step up efforts to achieve the universal recognition and consolidation of the civil, economic, social and cultural rights and individual freedoms of children of any status and of their right to effective protection against all forms of violence and exploitation, in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and its protocols and other relevant international legal instruments;
14. Also calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that child trafficking victims are not required to participate in the prosecution of their traffickers in order to receive assistance or rehabilitative counselling;
15. Also calls on OSCE participating States to create special accommodation in trial procedures so that child victims who choose to participate in prosecution of their traffickers are not re-traumatized;
16. Encourages the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, with input from the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit as appropriate, to call on participating States to share best practices in special accommodation in trial procedure for child victims of human trafficking;
17. Calls on OSCE participating States which have not already done so to clarify or establish laws that will allow prosecution of citizens and legal permanent residents who participate in child sex tourism or other forms of child trafficking while abroad;
18. Also calls on OSCE participating States to facilitate appropriate law enforcement co-ordination and notification procedures between participating States, as well as with other destination States, so that States are aware in advance of travel by individuals previously convicted of serious sex crimes against children;

19. Requests that the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit examine ways in which the OSCE can assist participating States upon their request in co-ordination and notification procedures between States such that States are aware in advance of travel by individuals previously convicted of sex crimes against a child;
20. Urges all participating States to exercise special vigilance and care over children who are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking.

RESOLUTION ON COMBATING TORTURE

1. Supporting governments and civil society in their efforts to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law,
2. Recalling the absolute nature of the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading forms of punishment or treatment under international law,
3. Noting with satisfaction that all OSCE participating States have ratified the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,
4. Recalling the OSCE commitments under the Concluding Document of the Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Vienna in 1989, the 1990 Paris Charter, the 1991 Moscow Document, the 1994 Budapest Document, the 1999 Istanbul Document and the Concluding Document of the Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Ljubljana in 2005, as well as the Ministerial Declaration on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2009,
5. Welcoming the intention of the Swiss Chairmanship of the OSCE to put prevention of torture at the top of the OSCE's agenda, notably during the Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on 10-11 April 2014 and during meetings organized with civil society in each OSCE subregion,
6. Taking note of the 2013 Kiev Declaration made by civil society entitled *The OSCE Should Make Combating Torture a Priority*,
7. Concerned by the persistence of cases of torture and other mistreatment in all OSCE participating States and the incomplete implementation of obligations and commitments regarding the eradication and prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by these same States,
8. Recalling that States' international obligations and commitments regarding the eradication and prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment apply to all forms of deprivation of liberty,
9. Also recalling that the prevention of torture requires constant and proactive commitment from States and their agents, particularly the police, the army, medical professionals, the judiciary and other public officials,
10. Underlining the importance of the involvement of civil society, of transparency and of platforms for exchange between governments and civil society at national and international level for effective prevention of cases of torture and other mistreatment,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

11. Requests OSCE participating States to immediately respect the absolute prohibition of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
12. Calls on OSCE participating States who have not yet done so to ratify the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT);
13. Urges all OSCE participating States to incorporate in their penal codes sanctions proportional to the gravity of the crime of torture or other mistreatment and with a minimum period of deprivation of liberty, and to fully implement these provisions;
14. Calls on OSCE participating States to guarantee the independent monitoring of detention facilities;
15. Urges all OSCE participating States to respect their obligation to systematically investigate serious human rights violations, including torture or mistreatment, under Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Article 13 of the European Convention on Human Rights;
16. Also urges the participating States to provide domestic mechanisms for the prevention of torture and other bodies active in the field with the resources necessary for the full attainment of their mandates;
17. Calls on OSCE participating States to recognize the essential role of civil society in combating torture and to guarantee its participation in bodies working for the prevention of torture and other mistreatment;
18. Encourages OSCE bodies to continue and strengthen collaboration and the exchange of information and good practices with the bodies of other regional or global organizations in relation to the prevention of torture and other mistreatment;
19. Invites the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to develop and consolidate measures for the prevention of torture and other mistreatment, particularly assistance to participating States, and to consider drafting guidelines for the prevention of torture in the OSCE area;
20. Encourages the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to gather data on allegations of torture and other mistreatment across the whole OSCE area and to publish this information;
21. Invites field missions to develop and consolidate their measures for the prevention of torture and other mistreatment, particularly help for participating States;

22. Undertakes to continue to monitor the question and to intensify its efforts with a view to completely eradicating torture in the OSCE area.

RESOLUTION ON
THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
SECURITY SECTORS

1. Acknowledging the unique security challenges posed by the use of new information and communication technologies in international terrorism, organized crime and by individuals committing severe criminal acts, as well as the continued possibility of military conflicts,
2. At the same time conscious of the fact that in attempting to combat these activities, the actions of the military, the police and any other public or private security organization, through the use of coercive measures or otherwise, regularly affect the fundamental rights crucial for the preservation of human dignity,
3. Aware that for this reason, particular attention must be paid to establishing and enforcing effective, comprehensive and airtight safeguards against any possible misuse of authority that such activities might entail,
4. Emphasizing that such safeguards require comprehensive and effective parliamentary oversight with transparent judiciary control,
5. Convinced that the fundamental principles of democracy and the rule of law are preserved by legitimately limiting the exercise of power even when such limitations might make military or law enforcement operations more difficult,
6. Insisting that the absence or reduction in scope of any oversight mechanism based on the assumption that the authorities, private security companies or their staff will abide by the relevant laws represents an unacceptable potential for abuse,
7. Reaffirming again, as in the 2006 Brussels Declaration and its Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies, and the urgent call in the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Washington Declaration of 2005, that the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime should not be carried out at the expense of human rights,
8. Reflecting the many recommendations passed by the OSCE PA that stress the importance of effective democratic, and in particular parliamentary, control over the public and private security sector,
9. Conscious of the discussion in some international organizations and in the context of modern coalition warfare that the competences of the parliament have a potential to limit the effectiveness of military warfare, leading to worrying calls for an erosion of the existing scope of parliamentary involvement,

10. Reaffirming its readiness to hold seminars together with the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre on democratic control and civil integration of armed forces as an essential aspect of regional security, as stated in the 2004 Edinburgh Declaration,
11. Commending the accomplishment of the OSCE in developing the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and commemorating its 20th anniversary,
12. Resolving to continue the good co-operation with the Swiss Chairmanship, the FSC Co-ordinator on the Code of Conduct and the Conflict Prevention Center, and looking forward to the co-operation, *inter alia* in the framework of the upcoming PA Autumn Meeting, with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF),
13. Worried about the role played by militias, special forces, old and new intelligence agencies and former members thereof in several countries that struggle with the consolidation of their democracies,
14. Emphasizing that the need to increase effective democratic oversight of security and intelligence services by making them transparent to parliamentary monitoring, as well as raising public awareness of them, is critical to preserving core values of human rights and freedoms common to all civilized nations,
15. Expressing deep concern about revelations indicating that established mechanisms of control over intelligence communities in countries with long-established democratic systems are insufficient and ineffective, and that these existing systems have – in part – been circumvented in the name of fighting terrorism,
16. Alarmed about instances of indefinite imprisonment of foreign citizens without due process, degrading treatment during interrogations, interception of private communications, informal extraditions to countries likely to employ the death penalty, torture or ill-treatment and detention and harassment on the grounds of political or religious activity, as addressed in the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies,
17. Recognizing that such actions violate the most fundamental human rights and freedoms, and are contrary to the international treaties that form the cornerstone of post-World War II human rights protections,
18. Also recognizing that the nature of communication has fundamentally changed through the proliferation of internet communication technologies, and that this medium – especially in light of measures undertaken in the present efforts to fight terrorism – is particularly vulnerable to surveillance by intelligence agencies that both infringes upon the right to privacy and lacks democratic oversight,

19. Convinced that total surveillance by audio-visual and cyber means of the whole population *de facto* abolishes the protection of privacy, undermines public and international confidence in the honesty of governments, opens many avenues for misuse and poses a severe threat to effective democratic oversight,
20. Worried that the ongoing expansion of private security companies and the associated creation of private armies and police forces comprising hundreds of thousands of employees is eroding democratic control and the state's monopoly on the use of coercive measures,
21. Repeating the concern voiced in the OSCE PA's 2008 Astana Declaration that the absence of any specific regulatory framework for private military companies and private security companies and the lack of parliamentary oversight of these companies limits the most essential role of parliaments and is contrary to the principles of the Code of Conduct on democratic control of forces,
22. Acknowledging the quintessential role of the judiciary in remedying abuses of competences and misuse of exceptional measures by security and intelligence services, as was expressed in the 2008 Astana Declaration,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

23. Repeats its assertion in the 1992 Budapest Declaration that elected parliaments must have the ultimate authority and responsibility for the activities of the military forces;
24. Reminds all participating States and their parliaments of their obligation to reinforce existing mechanisms of democratic oversight, to further develop them and to adapt them to the new challenges;
25. Calls upon the OSCE participating States to fully support § 20-25 of the Code of Conduct and to ensure the primacy of the role of civilians in military and defence affairs as well as the democratic control of armed forces, as stated in the OSCE PA's 2000 Bucharest Declaration;
26. Urges participating States and their parliaments not to agree to any limitation of existing mechanisms of parliamentary oversight or decision-making with the intention of making coalition warfare easier, unless the loss of competences by national parliaments is fully compensated by similar competences of parliamentary bodies acting at the multilateral level;
27. Repeats the OSCE PA's call for parliamentarians to address the matter of parliamentary oversight of the European Union's defense capability to ensure its full and effective democratic accountability;

28. Demands that participating States refrain from allowing their security forces to resort to massive intrusion into the privacy of billions of innocent citizens, and ban all security measures taken against non-suspects that intrude into their intimacy and have a potentially intimidating effect, thereby limiting the full enjoyment of fundamental human rights, the trust in the protection of these by democratic authorities and the confidence between the peoples;
29. Expects that participating States and national parliaments devote special attention to the urgent need for improved control over their intelligence services, and thoroughly investigate any evidence of wrongdoing or infringement of fundamental human rights by intelligence agencies;
30. Further expects that, in the course of such investigations, the burden of proof lay with the intelligence agencies to demonstrate both the necessity and legality of their actions;
31. Reiterates the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution calling for parliamentarians to use democratic principles as basic guidelines in striking a balance between the essential secrecy and confidentiality of security and intelligence services' activities and the need for transparency that allows for parliamentary oversight;
32. Stresses again, as in many OSCE PA resolutions, the imperative for respecting fundamental human rights standards in all security and intelligence services' activities, and recalls the importance of the protection of privacy for the preservation of human dignity;
33. Repeats its call for parliamentarians, as in the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies, to address the matter of parliamentary oversight of security and intelligence services as a matter of priority and as a means to ensure respect of fundamental human rights and freedoms, a call that has unfortunately been left unanswered;
34. Emphasizes the need to ensure representation in the special parliamentary oversight bodies of all political parties elected to the national legislator, as stated in the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies;
35. Repeats its request to the OSCE to offer, in close co-operation with the Council of Europe, assistance to national legislators in the region with the drafting of laws regulating competences of security and intelligence services so as to ensure effective democratic oversight over their activities, as in the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies;
36. Encourages the sharing of good practices among national legislators in the region in the field of democratic oversight of security and intelligence services, in accordance with the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies;

37. Urges participating States to protect journalists and their sources who expose threats to human rights and privacy posed by state authorities;
38. Calls on participating States to compensate for the outsourcing of security tasks to private companies by establishing state oversight that is transparent to the citizens, allows for effective parliamentary monitoring, quick and effective judicial recourse, and other means of holding these forces accountable to the government, in line with the OSCE PA's 2008 Astana Declaration;
39. Calls upon participating States to promote the participation of women in parliamentary bodies so that any oversight mechanisms of armed forces and intelligence agencies may benefit from a more comprehensive understanding.