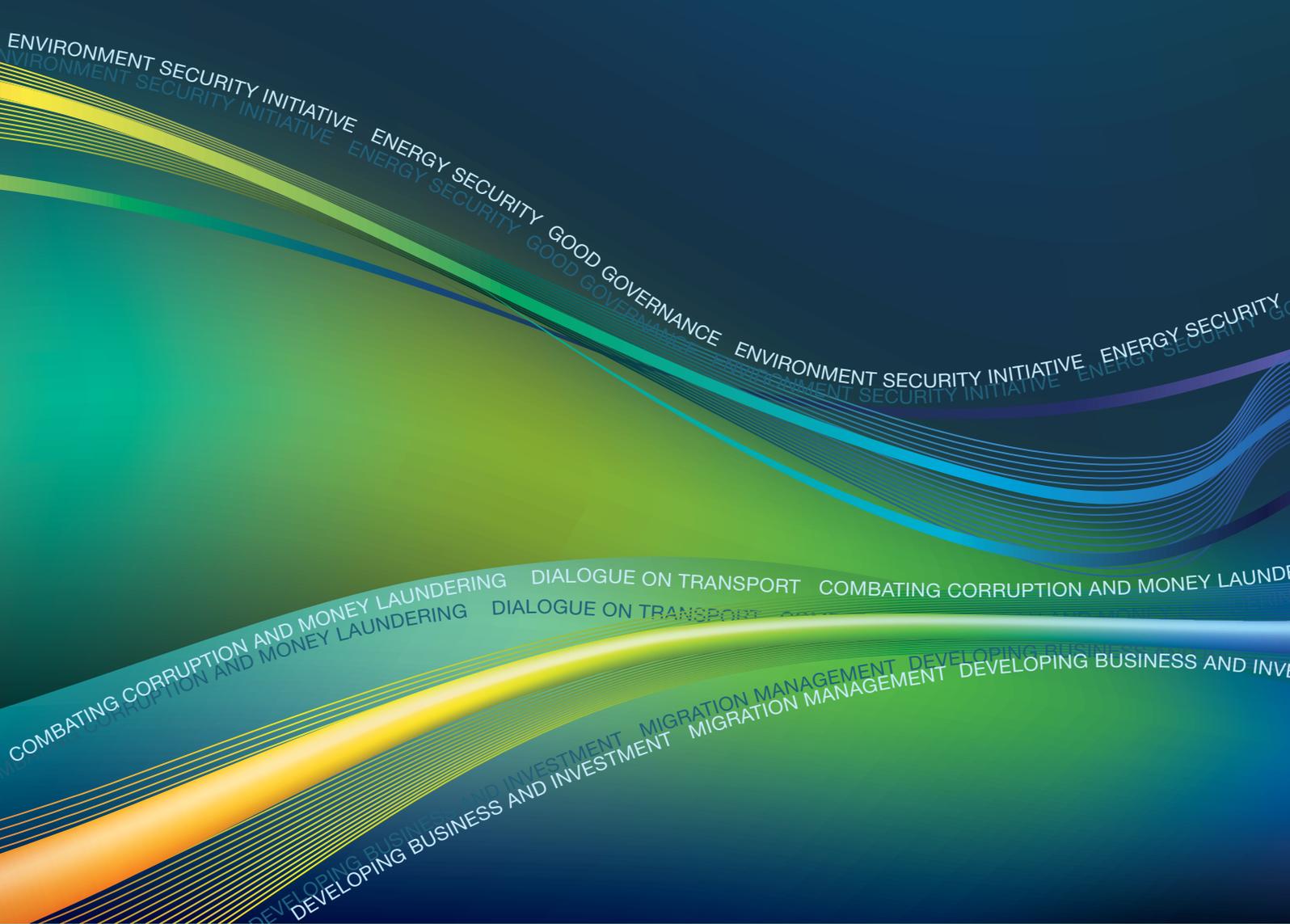


Activity Report 2011-12

Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE

Economic and Environmental Activities



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Dear reader,

I am delighted to present to you our latest Activity Report 2011-2012*.

Each year this publication provides, I believe, a useful insight into the activities of the OSCE in the Economic and Environmental Dimension. Taking stock of what we did is even more relevant this year, as 2012 marks the 15th anniversary of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) and the 20th anniversary of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum.

Over all these years, we have witnessed significant changes in the mode and scope of implementation of the OSCE's economic and environmental mandate.

Today, the OCEEA not only assists the Chairmanship and contributes to facilitating dialogue among Delegations on economic and environmental aspects relevant for security but also organises numerous events, develops and implements activities covering a wide spectrum of economic and environmental issues, spreads the word on international standards and promotes best practices, builds contacts with international organizations and the civil society, monitors economic and environmental developments across the region. The OCEEA together with the OSCE Field Operations plays an increasingly significant role in capacity building on various issues and for various public and private stakeholders, thus helping countries to develop and implement sustainable and lasting policies and projects that promote security and co-operation in the OSCE region.

Between June 2011 and May 2012, numerous seminars, trainings, conferences, workshops on economic and environmental issues were organised by the OCEEA and the field presences. Not all of them will be mentioned in this report, but I believe that all of them contributed to an increased international dialogue, awareness rising and institutional capacity building, as for instance, expanding the Aarhus Centres Network to include Moldova, supporting a first National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering in Kazakhstan, organising together with the UNODC and OECD/ACN am Expert Seminar on Asset Declarations for Public Officials in May in Bishkek, and many more.

The annual Economic and Environmental Forum initially designed to promote dialogue and co-operation on the transition to market economy has evolved into a dynamic process which included several meetings that generate not only ideas for follow-up activities but also substance for Ministerial Decisions. In 2011 under the Chairmanship of Lithuania the Forum discussed sustainable energy and transport and, drawing on Forum's recommendations, the 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Council adopted a Decision on Strengthening Transport Dialogue in the OSCE. In this context I am pleased to announce that in February 2012 we launched a joint OSCE/UNECE Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings – A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective, a publication stemming from past Forum meetings. The 20th Forum under the 2012 Irish Chairmanship is addressing promoting security and stability through good governance, including aspects such as combatting money laundering, asset recovery, tackling corruption and reinforcing the role of the civil society and private sector – issues which have been and will remain priorities for the OCEEA.

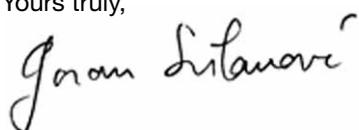
* The report covers activities implemented by the OCEEA and the OSCE Field Operations during the period June 2011 – May 2012 but also includes selected key activities conducted by the Co-ordinator's Office from June to September 2012, such as the Concluding Meeting of the 20th Forum in Prague.

The 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Council was important for the Second Dimension also in other ways. It adopted a Decision on Promoting Equal Opportunities for Women in the Economic Sphere. My Office will continue to promote gender sensitive migration policies and has also developed and implemented, in September 2012, a training project for women entrepreneurs from Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan.

During the Vilnius Ministerial, a Permanent Council Decision was adopted on Strengthening the Effectiveness of the Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE. Inter alia, it launched a reflection process regarding the implementation of the 2003 OSCE Strategy Document for the EED and established the Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting (EEDIM) – whose first edition took place in October 2011 – as an annual OSCE event. I am glad to acknowledge this as yet another step towards increasing the overall effectiveness of our interaction and work and as recognition of the increasingly important role of the EED within the OSCE's comprehensive concept of security. I hope the EEDIM will prove to be a successful platform for exchange of best practices, experiences and intensified political dialogue and will contribute to reviewing the implementation of diverse EED activities, provide guidance for future work in priority areas.

I hope the EED will continue to develop on an ascending path in the years to come. To be successful, we have to continue work together toward the same goal – successive Chairmanships, delegates to the Economic and Environmental Committee, economic and environmental officers in the field, colleagues from partner organizations, and the OCEEA.

Yours truly,



Goran Svilanović, Co-ordinator of
OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities



**Goran Svilanović, Co-ordinator of
OSCE Economic and Environmental
Activities**



Staff members of OCEEA and OSCE Field Operations, Prague, September 2012

The Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities: 15 years at your service

History and mandate

Economic and environmental matters have always been an integral part of the OSCE agenda, reflecting the Organization's comprehensive approach to security. In the **Helsinki Final Act of 1975**, the States participating in the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) expressed their conviction that *"efforts to develop co-operation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe, and in the world as a whole"*. These economic and environmental issues made up the so-called *Basket II* of the Helsinki Final Act and have since become known as the Second Dimension or more specifically, the Economic and Environmental Dimension.

In November 1997 the participating States agreed, through the adoption of **PC Decision No. 194**, to establish the position of a *Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities* within the OSCE Secretariat. The Co-ordinator was mandated to act in support of the Chairman-in-Office and charged to strengthen the ability of the Permanent Council and the OSCE institutions to address economic, social and environmental aspects of security. Among the work priorities of the Co-ordinator it was mentioned that he/she would need *"to enhance OSCE interaction with relevant international economic organizations, financial institutions and organizations active in the environmental field, as well as with relevant regional, subregional and transborder economic co-operation organizations and initiatives"*, work with them towards synergies based on the concept of co-operative security and *"offer them the added value of the OSCE's unique political and security perspective"*.

In accordance with this mandate, the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) has assisted participating States in identifying, monitoring and counteracting threats and challenges to security and stability stemming from economic and environmental factors. The work of the Office is guided by the Permanent Council, the Economic and Environmental Committee, and is executed in close collaboration with the Economic and Environmental Officers in OSCE Field operation. Over the years, activities of the OCEEA have included monitoring economic and environmental developments in line with the OSCE's early-warning role, as well as facilitating the design and implementation of economic and environmental policies and projects aimed at promoting security and co-operation in the OSCE region.

At the **OSCE Ministerial Council Meeting in Maastricht in December 2003**, the Office's work priorities were further developed and streamlined through the adoption of the **OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension**. The participating States committed themselves to co-operate on economic, good governance, sustainable development, and environmental protection issues. In the Strategy Document, the participating States expressed their concern that *"economic and social disparities, lack of the rule of law, weak governance, corruption, widespread poverty and high unemployment are among the factors that contribute to global threats such as terrorism, violent extremism, transnational organised crime, and also to illegal economic activities, including money-laundering, trafficking of all kinds, and illegal migration"*. In addition, the participating States recognized that *"environmental*

degradation, unsustainable use of natural resources and mismanagement in the processing and disposal of wastes have a substantial impact on the health, welfare, stability and security of our countries". The OCEEA, was tasked together with relevant partners to transform such risks into avenues for co-operation.

In light of new economic challenges confronting the region, participating States started to feel a growing need to further improve the effectiveness of the OSCE Second Dimension and strengthen the review mechanism of OSCE participating States' commitments in the economic and environmental field. In 2009, the Greek OSCE Chairmanship established an *Informal and Open Ended Group of Friends* on the future orientation of the Economic and Environmental Dimension, which produced later a Chairmanship Report, the so-called **Verbeek Report**, including a set of recommendations on how to further optimise and advance the OCEEA's work. The Report's recommendations eventually led to the adoption of **Permanent Council Decision 995** tasking the OCEEA to convene in October 2011 (for the first time ever) the Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting. Later on that year **Permanent Council Decision No. 1011 on Strengthening the Effectiveness of the EED** was adopted highlighting *inter alia* the need to turn the Economic and Environmental Committee into a more inclusive format with a more active engagement of Economic and Environmental Officers from the field, invitees from governments, businesses, academia and civil society. In this decision the Permanent Council also recognised that there might be a need to revise the almost one decade old Strategy Document for the EED, to match the "evolving economic and environmental challenges". In this regard, it tasked the Economic and Environmental Committee with initiating reviewing the implementation of the Document and to present a first progress report which is due by the end of this year.

OCEEA today

Today, reflecting the variety of issues that subsequent Chairmanships have prioritised over the years in light of evolving global economic needs and developments, the Office does practical project oriented work in a broad range of thematic areas:

- It promotes good governance and transparency with a focus on combating corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- It strengthens co-operation among participating States on investment and business development, migration management and transport security as well as facilitates the exchange of best practices in the field of border crossing procedures, transport and trade facilitation;
- It facilitates dialogue on energy security issues;
- It advocates sustainable development through increased public awareness and policy development on environment and security issues, including water management, land degradation, hazardous waste and climate change;
- It develops and implements the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative in co-operation with other international organizations.

Its contributions and the nature of its work in the economic field have *inter alia* included:

- Promoting the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments and standards, e.g. in the anti-corruption, anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism and transport/customs fields;
- Organizing national and regional seminars and capacity building and training workshops on various economic governance related issues;
- Developing policy guides, handbooks and training materials aimed at helping OSCE participating States in improving their legislation and developing and implementing new policies in a broad array of economic areas;
- Promoting the harmonized collection of reliable and comparable data for evidence based policy-making in the OSCE region, e.g. in the migration and anti-money laundering fields.

In the environmental field, the focus has been on:

- The Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative which provides a framework for co-operation on environmental issues with potential security implications across borders and for promoting peace and stability through

environmental co-operation and sustainable development;

- Water management, climate change and hazardous waste management activities;
- Supporting OSCE participating States in implementing their commitments under the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, e.g. through the establishment of an Aarhus Centres Network comprising over 30 centres in 10 countries in all four OSCE sub-regions;
- Working in a complementary manner with specialized energy-related international organizations on issues related to sustainable energy, energy efficiency and energy diplomacy.

While working on these issues the OCEEA has, in accordance with its mandate, developed close co-operation with specialised international and regional organizations, institutions and bodies. On good governance, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism issues for instance these partners include the UN Office against Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Council of Europe, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG), the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, and private financial institutions and civil society organizations.

On migration activities close partners have traditionally been the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Office (ILO) while on transport and customs related issues close co-operation has been developed with the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Road Transport Union (IRU) to name just a few. In the environmental field, quite a number of activities have been carried out within the framework of the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative. Founded by OSCE, UNEP and UNDP in 2003, the Initiative has grown into a partnership which today also includes



OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum meeting in Prague

UNECE, the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) and NATO as an associate partner. On energy issues, the Office has co-operated with UNECE, the Energy Charter Secretariat and the IEA, as well as established a regular exchange with the Energy Community Secretariat, IAEA, IIASA, OFID, OPEC, UNIDO, REEEP.

The work of the Office has in recent years been growing in importance, particularly in the context of the global economic downturn and new challenges in the environmental field. Now, more than ever countries require the inclusive platform for political discussion and exchange of technical expertise and experiences that the OSCE Second Dimension is offering thereby bringing together all relevant stakeholders including Government representatives, private sector associations and the business community as well as civil society and academia.

With its regional mandate, the Office has in the course of these fifteen years not only been implementing a large number of activities and projects by itself, it has also been actively supporting and complementing the thematic work (at the national level) of the 15 OSCE Field Operations across the OSCE area. It stands ready to continue doing so in the years to come.



Czernin Palace in Prague – venue of the Concluding Meeting of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum

Economic and Environmental Forum process

In 2012 the OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum celebrated its 20th Anniversary. During the last two decades the Forum meetings have been gathering high-level State delegates, representatives of international institutions, the civil society and the private sector to actively discuss key economic and environmental challenges faced by the OSCE and its participating States. The annual Forum cycle has transformed into a process of dynamic deliberations, covering a wide spectrum of economic and environmental issues and winding-up with concrete recommendations for further action.

The 20th Economic and Environmental Forum

On 22 July 2011 the OSCE Permanent Council decided that the theme of the Economic and Environmental Forum in 2012 shall be “Promoting Security and Stability through Good Governance” (PC Dec. No. 1004). The decision built upon the commitments of the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension as well as of Ministerial Council decisions on combating corruption and transnational threats, *inter alia*:

- **2004** – Sofia Ministerial Statement on Preventing and Combating Terrorism
- **2004** – MC Decision no. 11/04 on Combating Corruption
- **2007** – MC Decision no. 5/07 on Public-Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism

Following the adoption of the decision, the OCEEA in tandem with the Irish Chairmanship prepared and organised the Forum cycle which included two preparatory meetings and a final meeting in Prague.

The **First Preparatory Meeting** of the Forum took place in Vienna on 6-7 February 2012. This meeting focused on anti-money laundering and countering the financing

of terrorism. Discussions addressed various thematic areas, *inter alia*, capacity building in preventing, identifying and suppressing AML/FT; introduction to and organisation of national risk assessment schemes; domestic interagency co-operation; international information exchange; and co-operation between private, public and international organizations.

The **Second Preparatory Meeting** took place on 23-24 April 2012 in Dublin and focused on the promotion of good governance and combating corruption in support of socio-economic development. Its agenda included sessions on international and



Second Preparatory Meeting of the 20th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum, 23-24 April 2012, Dublin

regional anti-corruption instruments; ethical conduct in the public sector; promotion of sound management of public resources and budget spending; the role of civil society and the business community towards developing comprehensive and effective anti-corruption approaches; the role of good governance in stimulating sustainable economic, social and environmental development; as well as the identification and restitution of stolen assets.



20th Anniversary of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum, Prague, September 2012

Following the preparatory part of the Forum process, the **Concluding Meeting** took place on 12-14 September 2012 in Prague. More than 250 participants attended this meeting that aimed at wrapping up the deliberations and at consolidating the ideas, proposals and recommendations emerging from the above mentioned preparatory meetings. The ultimate goal of the Concluding Meeting was to generate views and proposals to be taken into consideration by participating States in the preparation of future OSCE documents and activities.

As in previous years, the implementation of OSCE commitments by participating States in a specific area of the economic and environmental dimension was reviewed at the Prague Forum. With this aim a report commissioned by the OSCE and prepared by an external consultant on **Strategic approaches to corruption prevention in the OSCE region** was presented during the first day of the Meeting. Further on, Forum's sessions and panels featured discussions

covering different aspects of good governance and the fight against corruption, such as: multi-stakeholder co-operation in AML/CFT; regional co-operation on asset recovery; the importance of strengthening civil society in support of good governance; the promotion of integrity in public procurement; cross-dimensional issues linked to the promotion of principles of good governance; as well as the possible role of the OSCE in promoting good governance in follow-up to the Forum.

During the three-day event participants had the opportunity to examine OSCE strengths and weaknesses in the field of good governance and tried to better understand where the OSCE stands and the possible further directions it can take. In this regard, most of the participants acknowledged that efforts to promote good governance and fight corruption in the OSCE area can be successful only through close co-operation among the various stakeholders, including relevant key partner organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Council of Europe and the Financial Action Task Force.

The role of the OSCE as a platform promoting the exchange of best practices and generating capacity building was also underlined by participants, as well as its capacity to provide a cross-dimensional perspective to the efforts by participating States and other stakeholders in tackling good governance issues.

Economic and Environmental Committee

The Economic and Environmental Committee (EEC) has continued to serve as a platform for discussion for OSCE participating States in 2012.

Meetings on the preparations and outcomes of the 20th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum cycle took place in January, March and June, while arrangements of the next Economic and Environmental Forum as well as the Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting were deliberated in late July.

As a result of the provisions included in the Permanent Council Decision on *Strengthening of the Economic and*

Environmental Dimension of the OSCE (PC.DEC 1011) on the identification of priority themes for the EEC, the following thematic Committees were organised:

In March a first thematic committee on *environmental governance and sustainable* development took place. This meeting was followed by an EEC later in May on *energy security* and possible future action in light of the Report by the Secretary General on the complementary role of the OSCE in the field of energy security.

Another thematic meeting on *good governance* and cross-dimensional perspective was held in July, where participants shared their best practices in the areas of anti-corruption and public integrity.

Finally, the EEC devoted its last thematic meetings to *gender equality in the economic sphere* and *water management* in September and October respectively.

The 21st Economic and Environmental Forum

Upon proposal of the incoming Ukrainian OSCE Chairmanship and as endorsed by the Permanent Council in its decision (PC.DEC/1047 of 26 July), in 2013 the OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum will focus on “Increasing stability and security: improving the environmental footprint of energy related activities in the OSCE region”.

The agenda of the Forum process will focus on the following two thematic blocks:

- Addressing environmental challenges and risks stemming from energy-related activities and their security implications, including through sustainable management of energy resources;
- Improving the environmental footprint of energy production, transportation and consumption in the OSCE area including through strengthening the co-operation between the participating States on promotion of green economy, new and renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency, as well as good governance and transparency in energy field, and public-private partnerships.

The 21st Economic and Environmental Forum will consist of two Preparatory Meetings and a Concluding Meeting, the latter to be held from 11 to 13 September 2013 in Prague.

Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting

Launched in October 2011, the new annual Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting (EEDIM) aims to assess the implementation of economic and environmental commitments by the OSCE participating States and to identify priorities for future work. The event also serves as a milestone on the road to the annual OSCE Ministerial Council.

Like last year’s landmark meeting, the 16-17 October 2012 EEDIM (OSCE Permanent Council decision PC.Dec.1044) will provide an opportunity for Vienna based Delegates, experts from capitals, the staff in the OSCE Field Operations and Secretariat as well as partners from other organizations and the civil society to review the progress achieved in various thematic areas, identify remaining gaps, advance their co-operation and make concrete recommendations on how to further strengthen the role and the effectiveness of work in the Economic and Environmental Dimension.



2011 Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting, Hofburg Vienna



Good governance

Strengthening good governance has been a central topic of the political dialogue in the Economic and Environmental Dimension in 2012 and it formed the theme of the 20th Economic and Environmental Forum. Good governance and transparency, including countering corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism, are vital to economic development, prosperity, stability and security, and thus belong to the Organization's key priorities.

The work of the Dimension in this area has been guided by the *OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension (2003)* and a number of relevant Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions.

The Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) has supported the Irish Chairmanship and the participating States in their dialogue on a wide range of issues related to good governance and countering corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The Office has also continued to support interested participating States in facilitating their implementation of OSCE and other international good governance commitments. Furthermore, it has provided legislative and institutional support, advice, thematic training, guidance documents and a platform for the exchange of experiences and best practices.

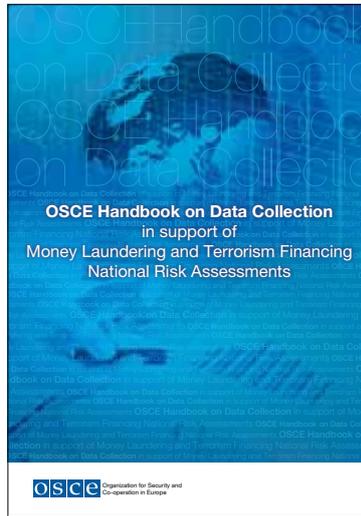
The OCEEA's interaction and co-operation with other organizations, civil society and the private sector has remained a vital aspect of its work. In order to strengthen good governance and combat corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism in the OSCE region, the Office has jointly organised several awareness raising and capacity building activities with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Council of Europe and the Basel Institute on Governance.

Strengthening good governance and combating corruption

To facilitate the fight against corruption in the OSCE participating States, the OCEEA has continued to promote the implementation of relevant international anti-corruption instruments, in particular the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Specifically, the Office has assisted interested participating States in harmonizing their national anti-corruption legislation with their international commitments.

To assist participating States in strengthening integrity, transparency and accountability in local government, the OCEEA and the Council of Europe's Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform organised a *Regional Seminar on Promoting Local Government Reform and Good Governance at the Local Level* in December 2011 in Kyiv. The Seminar gathered some 40 local and municipal representatives and officials from Ministries responsible for Local and Regional Government from a number of European Union, Eastern Europe and South Caucasus countries. It facilitated the sharing of best practices and expertise in dealing with financial management, fiscal decentralization, public procurement, budget and integrity issues. It also offered suggestions for further improving existing regulatory frameworks at the local/municipal level.

To strengthen preventive anti-corruption measures, the OCEEA, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, the OECD Anti-Corruption Network (ACN) for Eastern Europe and Central Asia and the UNODC jointly organised an *Expert Seminar on Asset Declarations for Public Officials* on 14 and 15 May in Bishkek. Participants exchanged their experience with recent developments and best practices in the area of asset declarations as a way of increasing transparency and trust in public administration and preventing corruption and conflicts of interest. Participants included officials from countries in transition who are responsible for the development and management of asset declarations and representatives of public service agencies, integrity agencies and tax/revenue services.



To raise political awareness among the OSCE participating States of the fundamental importance of effective asset recovery for the credibility of anti-corruption efforts and to highlight a persistent gap in the implementation of Chapter V of the UN Convention against Corruption, the OCEEA organised a seminar in Vienna on 3 to 5 September on *Identifying, Restraining and Recovering Stolen Assets in the OSCE Region*. The event was conducted in partnership with the UNODC, the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative of the World Bank and the UNODC, the Basel Institute on Governance and the OSCE Irish Chairmanship. The seminar gathered about 120 experts, practitioners and foreign affairs representatives from the OSCE participating States and the Partners for Co-operation to discuss the findings from concrete asset recovery cases and issues related to legal instruments, asset tracing, and international and regional co-operation in support of asset recovery and return. It concluded by producing a set of expert conclusions to guide future engagement.

The 20th Economic and Environmental Forum featured a special section on two tools the OSCE Secretariat

is developing to assist countries in the fights against corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism. The OCEEA is in the process of updating the OSCE Handbook on Best Practices in Combating Corruption, which was originally published in 2004. The OCEEA has also finalized an OSCE Handbook on Data Collection in

support of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism National Risk Assessments, which is to be launched at the EEDIM on 16 October, 2012.

The **OSCE Presence in Albania** has continued to support state institutions and civil society in the fight against corruption. From September to December 2011, the Presence provided training to 250 local government officials in nine locations, in co-operation with the High Inspectorate for Declaration and Audit of Assets (HIDAA) and the Training Institute of Public Administration. The Presence worked with HIDAA to improve communications with the wider public on preventive anti-corruption measures and in April 2012, HIDAA organised an Open Day to ensure greater transparency in the selection of public officials to undergo a full verification of their declared assets. The Presence and HIDAA also organised an open lecture with law students on the eve of International Anti-corruption Day.

The **OSCE Mission to Serbia** supported the Anti-Corruption Agency in its first ever monitoring of political party financing for the 2012 local, provincial, parliamentary and presidential elections. The Mission assisted in drafting by-laws for the newly adopted Law on Financing Political Activities, published a manual on the topic and trained more than 400 stakeholders throughout Serbia on the new legislative framework. The Mission also provided technical assistance and on-the-job training to guide the staff of the Anti-Corruption Agency through their initial monitoring of election financing.

To strengthen and raise awareness of anti-corruption mechanisms at the local level, the OSCE Mission to Serbia also collaborated with the NGOs to gather, to elaborate and to adopt a Local Plan for the Fight against Corruption in Bujanovac (South Serbia).



Special Session on "OSCE resources for combating corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism (Concluding Meeting of the 20th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum)

Improving transparency and efficiency in the use of public resources remains an issue of priority for the Mission in its co-operation both with state agencies and civil society. The Mission supported parliamentary oversight of the State Audit Institution's annual budget report by developing a guidebook with relevant instructions. The Mission also held a round of consultations with international experts, members of the Finance Committee and senior management of the State Audit Institution and international experts in addition to organising a study visit for Members of the Parliament to the Slovenian National Assembly and State Audit Court.

The Mission has also assisted local NGOs by supporting improvements to public accountability and civic participation mechanisms in the south Serbian municipalities of Lebane, Medvedja and Nisava district. Public information campaigns and round tables were organised for local citizens to discuss irregularities in budget expenditure processes.

The **OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina** has continued to implement the *Local First Initiative* (LFI), launched in 2009, and successfully completed it in a number of municipalities. The LFI is composed of seven distinct components all aiming to promote good governance at the local level and to strengthen the links and interactions between citizens and local government.

After almost three years of implementation, the municipalities of Hadžići and Nevesinje were the first to complete all the activities and meet the comprehensive set of standards laid out in the project modules on *Municipal Management and Accountability* (MMA) and *Municipal Assembly/Council Support*. The project improved participatory development planning, municipal executives' accountability, citizens' participation in decision making, and the overall municipal management capacity in Hadžići and in 13 other municipalities that took part in the MMA module. Nevesinje met the standards related to effective municipal assembly management, strengthened its oversight capacities and procedures and improved municipal councillors' communication with citizens. Hadžići and Nevesinje also successfully completed the *Media and Communication* component of the LFI.

Also the implementation of the *Good Governance in Education* project continued and was further expanded to cover the cantons of Herzegovina-Neretva, Central Bosnia, Tuzla and Bosnia-Podrinje. The programme created a manual on sound 'checks and balances' at the school level and the Mission continued to engage with education inspectors to increase their capacity to address violations and misinterpretations or failures to apply the law. The Mission has also continued to provide professional development opportunities to school directors by training some 200 directors on school revenues and expenditures as well as legislation on public procurement.

The **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine** (PCU) implemented an e-Governance project in the Dnipropetrovsk region which aimed to provide high quality administrative services in a digital format. Local authorities carried out a comprehensive assessment of all administrative services in the region and identified subsidies, pensions and child care-related services as the social services in highest demand. The Project Co-ordinator assisted in the standardization of administrative services that related to these social services and also identified other sought-after services. PCU-recruited experts developed algorithms and described procedural norms on how these services could be rendered to citizens using a digital format with the ultimate goal of simplifying the provision of



Presentation of certificates for Prosecutors upon completion for the course on investigating corruption, OSCE Mission to Serbia

the services. As a result, the system of ICT-based social services is now in place in all 22 districts of the Dnipropetrovsk region. The new digital format is expected both to improve the quality of the services and significantly reduce the waiting time for citizens.

The **OSCE Office in Baku** has supported the efforts of the Azerbaijani Government to promote transparency and accountability of public services through the introduction of e-Governance tools. In 2011, the Office analysed the implementation of the corresponding by-laws and provided a detailed evaluation and individual recommendations. In December 2011, the results of the report were presented at a roundtable with representatives of civil society and the international community. Participants at the event emphasized the potential impact of technology in reducing corruption.

In 2012, the Office in Baku has continued dialogue with the Anti-Corruption Commission of Azerbaijan and offered its further assistance for the implementation of the National Strategy on Increasing Transparency

and Combating Corruption. The new anti-corruption action plan clearly sets a benchmark for effective use of e-Governance as a main tool to combat corruption. The Office has provided support for the finalisation of this important policy instrument.

Recommendations of the **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** have been successfully integrated into the draft Law on Anti-Corruption Screening of Legal Acts which is currently in the process of adoption. Paired with the state research agency the Office has also conducted corruption related research, the results of which have been reflected in the working plan of the National Council on Countering Corruption of Tajikistan.

The **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan** has continued to support consultations and study visits, such as assisting an Uzbek delegation's participation at an OECD Plenary Meeting of the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia where Uzbekistan's first progress report was under review. The OSCE and the Ministry of Justice also elaborated

Additional meetings and events

2011

October, Budva, Montenegro

At the "2011 OSCE Mediterranean Conference on the Mediterranean Partners and the OSCE: democratic transformation: challenges and opportunities in the Mediterranean region", the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities delivered a speech on "Strengthening good governance".

October, Marrakesh, Morocco

The Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities delivered a speech on behalf of the OSCE at the 4th Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

2012

February, Paris, France

The OCEEA held consultations with the OECD Secretariat on joint activities in 2012 and participated in the 11th Monitoring Meeting of the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan and the 13th Anti-Corruption Network (ACN) Steering Group Meeting.

March, Brussels, Belgium

The OCEEA participated, upon invitation, in the 11th Session of the World Customs Organization Integrity Sub-Committee and discussed opportunities for future activities in the field of promoting integrity in customs.

March, Bucharest, Romania

The OCEEA participated in and addressed the Conference on "Counter corruption - promoting transparency and accountability with the judiciary" co-organised by the US State Department, the George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Studies and the Romanian authorities.

a regulatory impact assessment mechanism (RIA) to review new economic legislation.

Combating money laundering and financing of terrorism

The OCEEA has intensified its efforts to support the OSCE participating States in adopting and implementing the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Forty Recommendations. Activities in the area of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) have included awareness raising, the development of technical materials, and public and private sector capacity building, largely within and between national institutions, particularly financial intelligence units (FIUs). The OCEEA has also provided assistance to a number of OSCE participating States in conducting money laundering and financing of terrorism national risk assessments (NRAs). The activities were often carried out through partnerships with relevant international and regional organizations including the UNODC, World Bank, IMF, Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL), the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG), the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, and private financial institutions.

On 8 September 2011, in Kyiv, the OCEEA organised a *Regional Round Table on Strengthening the Co-operation between Financial Intelligence Units, Supervisors, Reporting Entities and Law Enforcement Agencies in the Fight against the Laundering of Illegal Proceeds of Crime through the Use of New Payment Methods (NPM)*. The round table was organised in co-operation with the State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine with the support of the SPMU and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine. More than 60 participants from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe representing financial intelligence units (FIUs), national banks, the judiciary and police authorities took stock of the current use of new payment methods for criminal purposes. They discussed existing payment systems, focusing in particular on electronic money (including prepaid stored value cards), alternative remittance systems and mass cash payment systems,



8 September 2011 – Fighting the laundering of criminal profits through new payment methods was the focus of a roundtable organised by the OCEEA in Kyiv

and discussed ways of preventing the abuse of these systems for money-laundering purposes. The round table was preceded by an SPMU-led *Regional Seminar on Seizing and Recovering the Illegal Proceeds of Drugs and Crime*, held on 6-7 September at the same location.

On 3-4 October 2011 in Vienna, the OCEEA, the Special Police Matters Unit, the Office of the Special Representative for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the UNODC organised an *Expert Seminar on Leveraging Anti-Money Laundering Regimes to Combat Human Trafficking*. A key goal of the seminar was to advance the body of operational knowledge available to law enforcement, financial intelligence units and private sector compliance departments on the use of financial investigations in identifying and confiscating the proceeds and instrumentalities of human trafficking.

On 18-20 January 2012, the OCEEA joined the World Bank, Council of Europe and Serbia's Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering in organising Serbia's first *Workshop on conducting money laundering and financing of terrorism national risk assessment (NRA)* in Belgrade. In addition to leading one of the working groups, the OCEEA ensured the participation of financial intelligence unit representatives from other countries in South-Eastern Europe. Similar exercises

were conducted together with the World Bank in Bishkek and Astana.

In April 2012, the OCEEA together with the **OSCE Centre in Astana** and Kazakhstan's Financial Monitoring Committee co-organised back to back *anti-money laundering trainings for designated non-financial businesses and professions* in Astana and Almaty. The trainings gathered experts from the Isle of Man and Liechtenstein to train attorneys, notaries and accountants on their obligations under Kazakhstan's AML/CFT legislation.

Azerbaijan's success in becoming a member of the Egmont Group at the end of 2011 was due in part to the efforts of the **OSCE Office in Baku**, which in collaboration with the Financial Monitoring Service (FMS) had held capacity building events on AML/CFT for judges and prosecutors and assisted the FMS in arranging a visit to the Dutch Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The visit included an exchange of experience with the practical application of the GoAML, a UNODC software system, designed to track and handle suspicious transactions.

Together with Serbia's Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering the **OSCE Mission to Serbia** drafted the first ever report on national money laundering trends, which is designed to help the wider public more quickly identify suspicious activity. The aim of the publication is to provide private sector reporting entities a first-hand depiction of how financial data and other information they have submitted is used to uncover criminal activity.

In October 2011 and March 2012, the Mission and the US Department of Justice organised training courses for anti-corruption unit prosecutors. The course focused on practical matters related to gathering and analysing financial data that could be related to corruption, money laundering, tax evasion or other financial crimes. The prosecutors received training on identifying suspicious activity on the Belgrade Stock Exchange. The training highlighted the importance of utilizing financial records to investigate corruption, improve co-ordination among investigators and financial sector oversight bodies and utilize public officials' asset disclosure forms for cases of alleged public sector corruption.



Participants from the Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan at the OSCE-supported workshop, Ashgabat, April 2012

The **OSCE Centre in Ashgabat** and the OCEEA organised a *workshop on the use of international mechanisms to prevent money-laundering* in April 2012 in Ashgabat. The workshop built the capacity of Turkmenistan's officials and promoted Good Governance best practices by enhancing the commitment of the country's authorities to combating money laundering. Topics at the workshop included European mechanisms for preventing money laundering and financial tools for detecting terrorism and extremism financing. Workshop participants also examined case studies on money laundering in offshore zones, money laundering-related IT crimes and anti-corruption tools.

The **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz)** has continued to assist in building the capacity of the country's financial intelligence unit, the central bank and commercial banks to detect and prosecute money laundering and financing of terrorism.

With the support of the Project Co-ordinator and the consistent commitment from the host government, Uzbekistan successfully secured membership in the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units in 2011. The PCUz also supported the installation of suspicious transaction detection software in 30% of all banks in the country. In the autumn of 2011, the PCUz organised AML/CFT trainings for senior compliance officers of commercial banks and non-financial institutions.

Additional meetings and events

2011

September, Chisinau, Moldova

The OCEEA supported the *Sub-regional Workshop on Preventing and Countering the Financing of Terrorism*, held by the OSCE's Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) and the UNODC. The workshop gathered law enforcement, financial intelligence and judiciary representatives from OSCE participating States including Moldova, Ukraine, Romania and Bulgaria to exchange experiences in implementing the Financial Action Task Force's recommendations on the financing of terrorism. The OCEEA provided a session on alternative sources of information on terrorist financing activity. In Bucharest in December 2011, the OCEEA, ATU and UNODC organised a workshop to build upon the findings in Chisinau and to deepen the capacity and engagement of the region's counter-terrorism institutions.

October, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

The OCEEA provided an expert at the *Roundtable on Interagency Co-operation* in Bishkek, which gathered representatives of various Kyrgyz agencies to discuss draft regulations on interagency co-operation and the role of the Kyrgyz Republic's AML/CFT Interagency Task Force.

December, Strasbourg, France

The OCEEA attended the 37th Plenary Meeting of MONEYVAL to inform the participants about the OSCE's AML/CFT activities as well as the theme of the 20th Economic and Environmental Forum. The Deputy Co-ordinator also met with the Executive Secretary of the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) to discuss closer co-operation on activities related to combating corruption and GRECO's participation in the 20th EEF process.

2012

April, Singapore

An OCEEA representative participated in the Financial Action Task Force Working Group on Risk and Threat Assessment in Singapore. The participation was supported by extra budgetary funds from the Chairmanship as part of the OCEEA's development of a data collection handbook for OSCE participating States seeking to conduct money laundering and financing of terrorism national risk assessments.

March, Strasbourg, France

The OCEEA participated in and addressed the 38th Plenary Meeting of MONEYVAL in Strasbourg, France, briefing participants on the OSCE's AML/CFT activities. On the margins of the meeting consultations were held with representatives of the MONEYVAL and FATF Secretariats as well as with the World Bank, IMF and Council of Europe on further developing co-operation on AML/CFT and good governance issues, including in the context of the 20th EEF.



Participants at the OSCE organised "Business management Programme" visiting a textile factory in Istanbul, Turkey

Economic activities

Economic co-operation has been an important component of the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security since the Organization's earliest days. From the 1975 Helsinki Final Act onward, the participating States have continuously reaffirmed the importance of sustainable economic development often by intertwining it with environmental protection and social progress. The OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension adopted in Maastricht in 2003 spelled out the Organization's commitments on economic issues when it linked issues such as economic and social disparities, poverty and unemployment with security risks, including extremism, organised crime and trafficking.

Developing business and investment opportunities

The OCEEA and the OSCE Field Operations have translated the abovementioned mandate into project activities promoting and supporting entrepreneurship and small- and medium-sized businesses; employment initiatives for young people and women; rural development; business incubator schemes; networking projects; and drives for greater economic diversification. In all of its activities, the OSCE has continued to work with a wide range of local and international partners to draw upon diverse sources of expertise and to ensure that the results of the OSCE's involvement are as sustainable as possible.

In this field, the OCEEA, together with partner organizations and the OSCE Field Operations, continued to implement Ministerial Council Decision No 10/11 *on Promoting equal opportunity for women in the economic sphere*. In September 2012 the OCEEA provided support to women entrepreneurs from Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan by strengthening their business management and product development skills, widening their professional networks and broadening the markets for their products. With financial support from a number of OSCE Delegations, the OCEEA, together with the UN Development Programme in Afghanistan, the Turkish

SME development organization KOSGEB and the World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO), organised a five-day training course in Istanbul, Turkey. The seminar consisted of three days of training and two study visits to successful jewelry and textile factories in Turkey. The beneficiaries of the course included fifteen women from Afghanistan, five from Tajikistan and five from Azerbaijan who manage small handicraft, jewelry and textile businesses.

The **OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina** has promoted gender balanced entrepreneurship by providing guidance to rural women in Bijeljina, Kupres and Dobož on how to establish a business. Trainees have successfully developed their own business plans and are currently competing to receive funding from the *Intervention Fund for Women's Entrepreneurship*, an initiative supported by the Mission.

In Eastern Herzegovina, a coalition of NGOs is using the laws and procedures they have learned about in an OSCE-supported workshop addressing disability-based discrimination to advocate for equal employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.

In the second half of 2011, the Mission, in co-operation with a Sarajevo-based social venture called Uspon, organised two rounds of employment skills trainings for a total of 30 persons. Uspon and the Mission also promoted the use of a website, where persons with disabilities can post their electronic or video CVs.

To help the Government of Armenia in promoting the participation of civil society organizations in economic policy formulation, the **OSCE Office in Yerevan** provided support for the preparation and dissemination of a *Methodological Guidebook on Corporate Governance*, informative leaflets on the procedures for obtaining construction permits, and a booklet which explains the state's SME development policies.

The Office also organised a "Better Regulatory Reforms" study visit for Armenian policy makers to a group of relevant agencies in the United Kingdom. The study visit facilitated discussions on public budgeting issues



A letter of intent to improve regulatory framework and business environment in Armenia signed by the Acting Head of the OSCE Yerevan Office, Chief of Armenia's Government Staff, WB Field Office Head, UN Resident Co-ordinator, UNDP Resident Representative, USAID/Armenia Mission Director, and Austrian Development Agency CEO. November 2011, Yerevan.

and explored how the removal of redundant regulations and the introduction of public/private partnerships and consultation mechanisms can improve the investment climate and support economic growth.

With the support of a multi-donor consortium* led by the Office in Yerevan, the Government of the Republic of Armenia has launched a programme of systemic reform to improve its national competitiveness and boost foreign investment. Simplifying or abolishing unnecessary rules and regulations reduces corruption risks and business uncertainty which results from complicated and discretionary procedures. The *Guillotine Reform project* created a Guillotine Reform Unit, comprising high-level executive officials who have assisted in identifying transport, public utilities and health care as the first three reform sectors.

The **OSCE Office in Baku**, through its Legal Advice Centres (LACs) for SMEs in Baku and Sheki, contributes to improvements in Azerbaijan's business environment by assisting entrepreneurs with free-of-charge legal advice on business and judiciary regulations. Through the LACs, the Office has organised roundtables and

training sessions for entrepreneurs and government officials on the SME regulatory framework. These activities have raised the public officials' awareness of the challenges entrepreneurs face, complementing the implementation of the *State Programme of Socio-Economic Development of Regions for 2009-2013* and contributing to the Government's goal of diversifying Azerbaijan's economy and reducing its dependence on oil revenue. In 2012, to further improve the balance of geographical coverage in the country, the Office replaced the LAC in Sheki with a new LAC in Mincheghivir.

The **OSCE Centre in Ashgabat** has been similarly engaged in providing support to a Business Consultation Centre in Gekdepe, Turkmenistan, to facilitate the development of entrepreneurial initiatives, foster a better business environment in the regions and improve employment opportunities. In the framework of this project, national experts organised a number of vocational trainings on business management, computer skills and the English and Russian languages.

The **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan** has assisted the Government in improving the legal regime for SME, business and trade activities. The PCUz organised seminars on best practices and facilitated a

* Austrian Development Agency, offices in Armenia of the United States Agency for International Development, World Bank, United Nations Development Programme and OSCE



Uzbek parliamentarians studying Slovenian legislation on small businesses for drafting laws ‘On small business’ and ‘On trade’ with the support of the OSCE PCUz, Ministry of Economy, Ljubljana.

study visit to Slovenia to meet with representatives from the Parliament, Ministry of Economy and civil society to discuss legal changes to facilitate entrepreneurship. The project resulted in the creation of two draft laws that are now under consideration.

Together with the Association of Arbitration Courts, the Project Co-ordinator also implemented a project which provided training to arbitration courts staff. The trainings provided guidance on more efficiently settling disputes between government bodies and the private sector without using costly and lengthy legal procedures. The project concluded with an international conference on best practices in arbitration and mediation.

In co-operation with the relevant authorities, the Project Co-ordinator assisted with the preparation of a new draft law on agriculture that is currently under parliamentary consideration. The draft law is designed to improve the environment for farmers and agricultural activities by promoting economic development and rural employment through crop diversification and other measures.

The **OSCE Office in Dushanbe** is assisting the Tajik Government in drafting a new law on the management of agricultural co-operatives. The dissolution of collective farms/kolkhozes in the context of land reform programmes in Tajikistan has led to the establishment of numerous small-scale private farms with an unclear legal status and profitability difficulties due to a lack of access to financing, markets, agricultural inputs

and skilled labour. The Office has provided expert legal advice, co-ordinated an inter-ministerial working group and, together with the ILO, co-organised an international conference on co-operatives in Central Asia.

The Office has also supported the Government of Tajikistan in elaborating a *Law on Public-Private Partnerships* (PPP) and has conducted a country-wide assessment on the possibilities for fair trade projects in Tajikistan.

Together with Tajikistan’s Co-ordination Council of Free Economic Zones (FEZ), the Office has co-organised a series of events to discuss progress and remaining challenges in supporting free economic zones in the country. These events gathered representatives of government agencies, international organizations, embassy officials and the private sector. Participants were also introduced to the new *Law on Free Economic Zones*, which was developed with the Office’s support and recently adopted.

On a practical level, the Office hosted a roundtable discussion on the Ishkashim free economic zone in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province bordering Afghanistan. Participants in the roundtable exchanged views on the findings of a stakeholder study that provided an overview of the local context and suggested a long-term strategy. Participants also discussed a possible extension of the zone. In addition, and with the support of the Government, the Office organised a high-level study visit to the Dangara free economic zone.



Kupres Workshop on Business Plans, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina



Dialogue on transport

At the 2003 Ministerial Council Meeting in Maastricht, the OSCE participating States recognized that secure and efficient transport plays an important role in enabling economic growth, increasing employment and living standards and reducing poverty, all of which support stability and security throughout the OSCE region.

In the field of transport, the OCEEA together with the OSCE Field Operations, has continued to implement relevant Ministerial Council Decisions, including MC Decision No. 11/06 on the Future Transport Dialogue in the OSCE (Brussels, 2006), MC Decision

Ministerial Council (MC) Decision No. 11/11 on Strengthening Transport Dialogue in the OSCE (Vilnius, 2011)

Inter alia, this MC Decision:

(...) *Encourages* the participating States to:

- Intensify efforts aimed at facilitating secure transportation and trade, while preventing illicit trafficking in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and agreements to which the OSCE participating States are parties;
- Further strengthen public-private partnerships in the transport field;
- Share best practices, particularly in the field of border-crossing facilitation and sustainable transport;
- Develop more effective national policies for cleaner and more energy-efficient transportation;
- Promote the establishment of multimodal transport and logistics systems, including further development of Euro-Asian transport links and corridors;
- Identify and tackle inland transport security challenges across the OSCE area and improve the co-ordination and effectiveness of national and international efforts in addressing these challenges;

and, “*Tasks* the OSCE Secretary General, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities and field missions, within their mandates, with assisting participating States upon their request in implementing the provisions of this decision” (...)

No. 9/08 on Follow-Up to the Sixteenth Economic and Environmental Forum on Maritime and Inland Waterways Co-operation (Helsinki, 2008) and the more recent MC Decision No. 11/11 on Strengthening Transport Dialogue in the OSCE (Vilnius, 2011).

Based on the abovementioned mandate, in 2011 and 2012, the OCEEA organised a number of activities to promote transport facilitation and cross-border trade across the OSCE region.

The OCEEA and the Transport Division of the UNECE organised a two-day *Expert Round Table on Inland Transport Security* in December 2011 in Vienna. Some 40 international transport security experts, academics and government representatives from transport ministries and other relevant agencies from across the OSCE region attended the meeting and developed recommendations. Experts presented their views on transport security issues in the road, rail and inland waterways sectors. They discussed weaknesses and threats in the area of transport security and ways to improve co-ordination and the effectiveness of national and international efforts to make inland transport more secure. The proceedings of the round table, including a number of expert papers and reviews, will be published by the OSCE and UNECE in both English and Russian.

In February 2012, the OCEEA and the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) jointly released the *OSCE-UNECE Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings – A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective*. The publication is a tangible example of the ongoing co-operation between the OSCE and the UNECE on transport and other topics.

The handbook aims to assist OSCE participating States and UNECE member States, particularly those that are landlocked developing countries with limited access to world markets, to develop more efficient border, transport and customs policies. The publication is intended to be a reference document not only for national policy makers and senior customs and border guard officials when developing and implementing policy, but also for transport, freight and logistics communities, business associations, civil society organizations and researchers.



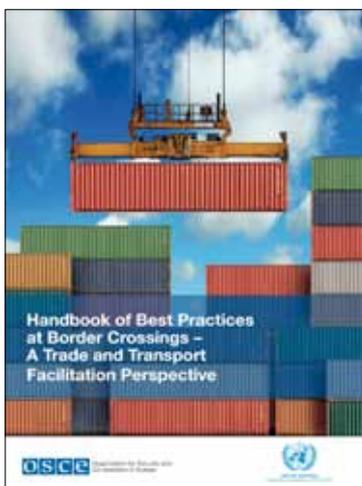
The panel take questions following the presentation of the OSCE-UNECE Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings: a trade and transport facilitation perspective during a side-event at the International Transport Forum on 3rd May 2012 in Leipzig

In February and March of 2012, the handbook was presented to the Economic and Environmental Committee meeting in Vienna and at the UNECE Inland Transport Committee in Geneva. It was also introduced to the TRACECA Investment Forum and the World Customs Organization's (WCO) SAFE Working Group.

On 2-4 May 2012, in Leipzig, Germany, the OCEEA participated in the 2012 International Transport Forum on the theme of "Seamless Transport: Making Connections". The International

Transport Forum Summit is held annually in Leipzig, under the auspices of the OECD and hosted by the Government of Germany. This year it was chaired by the Government of Japan. On 3 May, OCEEA representatives jointly with the UNECE Transport Division organised a side-event on the margins of the Forum and presented the handbook's key messages to senior representatives from transport ministries, international transport associations and the freight forwarding and logistics community.

The OCEEA and the Transport Division of the UNECE organised a two-day Expert Round Table on Inland Transport Security in December 2011 in Vienna. Some 40 international transport security experts, academics and government representatives from transport ministries and other relevant agencies from across the OSCE region attended the meeting and developed recommendations. Experts presented their views on transport security issues in the road, rail and inland waterways sectors. They discussed weaknesses and threats in the area of transport security and ways to improve co-ordination and the effectiveness of national and international efforts to make inland transport more secure. The proceedings of the round table, including a number of expert papers and reviews, will be published by the OSCE and UNECE in both English and Russian.



Additional meetings and events

2011

July, Almaty, Kazakhstan

More than 50 transport and customs officials met in the former Kazakh capital to discuss future developments and improvements to transport infrastructure, and to review national legislation and methods to overcome non-physical barriers to transport and trade. The OCEEA together with the OSCE Centre in Astana and the UNECE co-organised the expert group meeting, which formed part of Phase II of the Euro-Asian Transport Links project (EATL).

October, Astrakhan, the Russian Federation

The OCEEA participated in the UNECE's *7th Session of the Group of Experts on Euro-Asian Transport Links (EATL EG)*. The event gathered about 40 transport officials and policy makers from EATL countries and focused on improving inland transport connectivity between Europe and Asia.

October, Astana, Kazakhstan

The OCEEA supported the *OSCE Centre in Astana*, the WCO and the Customs Control Committee of Kazakhstan in organising a *Sub-regional Workshop on Risk Management in Customs*. The event, which was held at the premises of the WCO Regional Training Centre, was attended by senior customs officials from Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan as well as international experts from the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and GIZ. The goal of the workshop was to raise awareness of customs risk management (CRM) principles and mechanisms to optimize customs control operations and reduce the bureaucratic burden while facilitating safe and secure international trade.

November, Astana, Kazakhstan

The OCEEA supported the *OSCE Centre in Astana* and the WCO in organising a *Workshop on implementing the WCO's Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programme*. The AEO concept aims to facilitate and simplify customs processes and procedures for 'trusted traders' while guaranteeing an appropriate level of security. The event gathered some 50 officials from the customs administrations of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia as well as international experts and business representatives. Participants exchanged views about recent developments in the context of the WCO SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade. They also learned about practical steps to further develop their AEO programmes at the national level and to establish mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) at the regional level, particularly in the framework of the Customs Union between the three countries.

Building partnerships

2011

October, Batumi, Georgia

The OCEEA participated in the *Meeting of the Expert Group on the Development of Ancillary Road Infrastructure and the Model Highway Project* organised by the International Road Transport Union (IRU) and the Government of Georgia. The OCEEA representative delivered a speech on the OSCE's transport activities.

2012

March, Thessaloniki, Greece

The OCEEA participated in a *Workshop on Investment, Financial and Technological Issues of the Model Highway Initiative (MHI)*, organised by the IRU in co-operation with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC) and the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank.



Migration management

Since 2005 the Economic and Environmental Dimension has promoted a comprehensive, co-operative and coherent approach to labour migration management. The work conducted by the OCEEA and the OSCE Field Operations in the area of migration management is based on the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security as guided by the *Ministerial Council Decision on Migration Management (MC.DEC/5/09)* and the *Ministerial Council Decision on Migration (MC.DEC/2/05)*.

The OCEEA has facilitated the exchange of experience and best practices between and among OSCE participating States on labour migration management, gender aspects of labour migration and environmentally-induced migration. It has also supported capacity building and training activities in these areas.

Regional co-operation on Migration

On 8 December 2011, in Stockholm, the OCEEA attended the *High level meeting of the Söderköping Process*, the last meeting within the framework of the process, which was devoted to analysing the process's achievements over the last 10 years, its added value, and its future after integration into the Eastern Partnership. The event was followed on 9 December 2011 by the *first Eastern Partnership panel on migration and asylum*. On this occasion the OCEEA presented the Office's activities in the area of labour migration management.

In the autumn of 2011, the OCEEA attended the *Second Ministerial Conference of the Prague Process* in Poznan,

Poland, where the 2012-2016 Action Plan on improving migration co-operation in Europe and Central Asia was adopted. The plan contained 22 priorities to stimulate co-operation on migration among the countries involved. On this occasion, the OCEEA presented its migration management activities.

In April 2012, in Zagreb, the OCEEA participated in the *Budapest Process Working Group on the South East European Region* on "Mixed Migration Flows through the South East European Region" and gave a presentation on the importance of including a gender perspective in labour migration policies in the region.

Capacity building and training

The OCEEA has developed several capacity building and training tools on comprehensive labour migration management to assist the OSCE participating States in developing effective migration management policies and programmes. All materials are available in both English and Russian.

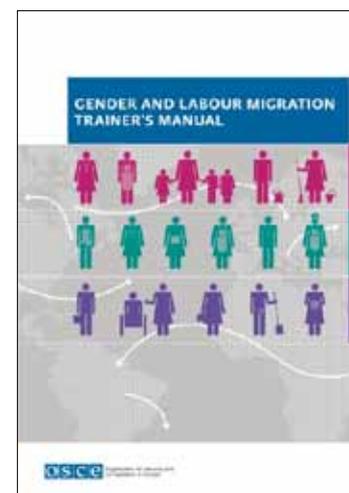
Following the feedback received from participants and trainers during the three regional training seminars in Helsinki, Astana and Vienna on gender and labour migration in 2010 and 2011, the OCEEA and ODIHR updated the *OSCE Gender and Labour Migration Trainer's Manual*. The 2012 version of the manual includes new case studies on gender mainstreaming and performing gender impact assessments. The updated manual is designed to assist mid-level government officials, parliamentarians, and representatives of social partners in formulating gender-

sensitive labour migration policies. The Trainer's Manual is as a complement to the OSCE *Guide on Gender-Sensitive Labour Migration Policies*.

The Russian version of the *Training Modules on Labour Migration Management – Trainer's Manual*, a joint effort of the OCEEA and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), was published in May 2012 as a complement to the OSCE-IOM-ILO *Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination*.

Sharing of best practices and information

To facilitate dialogue and the exchange of best practices on improving the collection of comparable data on migration, the OCEEA prepared the reports resulting from meetings organised in 2011 on Migration Data in Dushanbe, Astana and Bishkek. These reports highlight internal and external migration data needs and point out steps required to achieve harmonized data collection between Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. An additional country report on the data collection situation in the Russian Federation will be produced at the end of 2012. The findings of the four country assessments, a template for data collection and conclusions and recommendations will be compiled into a handbook for presentation at a regional conference in Vienna in the first half of 2013.



With the financial assistance of the Permanent Delegation of Finland to the OSCE, the **OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina** implemented an extra-budgetary project to support the effective identification and prosecution of cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation. Through the project, the Mission supported to the national authorities in raising awareness among relevant professionals of methods to recognize the trafficking of human beings for labour exploitation. Training was provided to prosecutors, labour inspectors and relevant NGOs.

Additional meetings and events

2011

December, Geneva, Switzerland

The OCEEA participated in the *2011 Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD)*. The forum was intended to support dialogue and partnerships among governments and other stakeholders to maximize the development benefits of migration while minimizing its negative impacts. The forum was attended by 162 UN Member States, 37 GFMD observers and a number of civil society groups. The OCEEA used the opportunity to promote its publications on migration management.

June, Astana, Kazakhstan

The OCEEA participated as a trainer at an IOM-organised *Regional Seminar on Labour Migration Management*.

2012

February, San José de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

The OCEEA participated in the *First Tripartite Meeting on Gender-sensitive Labour Migration Policies*, organised by the ILO, with the support of the European Commission. The OCEEA delivered a presentation on the OSCE experience in introducing a gender perspective into labour migration policies. As a result, the ILO decided to adapt the OSCE *Guide on Gender-Sensitive Labour Migration Policies* to the Central American Region.



Energy security

OCEEA activities in energy security undertaken during 2012 reflected a continuity of purpose with activities undertaken during recent years; activities were also undertaken with a view towards synchronization with the activities of other international institutions and organizations. It should be noted that the 2011 EEF theme of sustainable energy was thematically aligned with the “Rio + 20” UN Conference on Sustainable Development held in Brazil in June 2012, and that the UN has declared 2012 to be the “International Year of Sustainable Energy for All.”

During the reporting period the OCEEA contributed to strengthening dialogue and co-operation on energy security in the OSCE area, and to sharing best practices between participating States in the field of energy security.

In the interest of sharing best practices and creating synergies with specialist partner organizations, co-operation with the organizations which make up the Vienna Energy Club continued: Energy Community Secretariat, IAEA, IIASA, OFID, OPEC, UNIDO, REEEP, as well as with organizations outside of Vienna, including the UNECE Sustainable Energy Division, the Energy Charter Secretariat, the IEA, IACA, IRENA and NATO.

Aiming at strengthening of regional and sub-regional Co-operation in the field of energy, the OCEEA and the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat organised a Chairmanship Conference, “*Integrating Global Energy Markets – Providing Energy Security*” in November 2011. Opened by the Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan and the OSCE Secretary General, it allowed a broad cross-section of high-level stakeholders (OSCE participating States, international organizations and the private sector) to discuss energy security issues in an informal, cross-dimensional context. This conference followed up on an energy conference organised by the Centre in Ashgabat in May 2010, “*Strengthening Regional Co-operation in Central Asia for promoting stable and reliable energy within Eurasia.*”

Additional Projects and Activities

The OSCE Office in Tajikistan and the Tajik-Norwegian Small Hydro Power Initiative organised a series of three joint seminars on Standardization of Investment Procedures in Tajikistan during 2010-2011. The goal of these activities was to support the development of private investment in small hydro power in the country. These activities productively contributed to addressing the challenges of hydropower development in Tajikistan through the preparation of a comprehensive action plan. Two additional seminars were scheduled to take place during 2012.

The OSCE Office in Tajikistan sponsored the 3rd *Regional Exhibition on Energy Saving Technologies and Recycling*. Among topics addressed were the introduction, development, and distribution of energy saving technology expertise; the creation of opportunities for innovative creativity; and the popularization of energy saving technologies. The exhibition demonstrated energy saving prototypes made by approximately 50 participants – including schoolchildren – from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

In Tashkent, the **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan** launched a *project, Support to Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency*. A strategy and action plan on renewable energy development will be drafted during 2012 by a working group tasked to analyze the current trends in the energy sphere and the potential for renewable energy in Uzbekistan. The project envisions support for and the implementation of renewable energy by the Uzbek industrial sector and farmers.

An Uzbek delegation visited Freiburg, Germany to study best practices in the field of renewable energy in December 2011. A delegation consisting of specialists from ‘Uzbekenergo’ and a representative of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan visited institutions and companies which were dealing with solar energy, water and wind power to study the practical implementation of projects involving co-operation between state institutions (policy makers) and enterprises (implementers).

Additional meetings and events

2011

June, Vienna, Austria

At the Vienna Energy Forum *Energy for All - Time for Action* Goran Svilanović, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (CoEEA) represented the Secretary General in a high-level panel discussion on the role of international organizations in paving the way for universal energy access.

August, Lucerne, Switzerland

The CoEEA addressed the Annual Conference of Swiss Ambassadors and had meetings on energy-related issues and other topics with senior Swiss officials.

September, Helsinki, Finland

The CoEEA participated in a roundtable meeting hosted by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension. The meeting focused on environment and security as well as energy security issues.

September, Krynica, Poland

During the XXI Economic Forum, organised by the Foundation Institute for Eastern Studies (Poland), the OCEEA participated in the panel *Energy Diplomacy in Eurasia: Geopolitics or Economics*.

September, Laxenburg, Austria

The OCEEA actively participated in the 5th meeting of the Vienna Energy Club which discussed the UN Year of Sustainable Energy for All and the IIASA Global Energy Assessment.

October, Brussels, Belgium

The OCEEA actively participated in a roundtable on the *Exchange of Views with International Organizations on Energy Security Activities*, organised by NATO.

November, Astana, Kazakhstan

The OCEEA delivered presentations at the workshop *Building a Green Economy in an Oil-Producing Country*.

December, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

The OCEEA delivered a presentation at the Energy Seminar organised by the French Presidency of the G8, *Afghanistan Initiative for Prosperity of Border Regions*.

February, Vienna, Austria

The OCEEA hosted the 6th Meeting of the Vienna Energy Club, which brings together eight Vienna-based organizations dealing with energy issues. In line with the Irish Chairmanship's theme for the EEF the meeting focussed on *Good Governance in the Field of Energy*. The featured speakers were Martin Kreutner, the Chair of the Transition Team of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), and Ambassador Urban Rusnak, the then newly appointed Secretary General of the Energy Charter Secretariat. Presentations delivered at this meeting were uploaded to the OSCE website.

April, Geneva, Switzerland

The OCEEA delivered a presentation on *The OSCE and Sustainable Energy* during the meeting of the Group of Experts on Global Energy Efficiency 21 hosted by the UNECE. Enhanced co-operation among International Organizations in the areas of energy efficiency and sustainable energy was explored.

May, Vienna, Austria

The OCEEA supported the organisation of a thematic meeting of the EEC on *Energy Security Dialogue and Cooperation in the OSCE Context*. The OSCE Secretary General spoke about OSCE activities since the Report *Concerning the Complementary Role of the OSCE in the Field of Energy Security* was issued in 2010. Other presentations included the topics of the role of international organizations in energy security, sustainable energy, actions taken by field offices, and public-private partnerships.

In Azerbaijan, the **OSCE Office in Baku** has been actively engaged in promoting best practices for the legal and regulatory framework. An *OSCE Workshop on the Creation of a Legal Framework for the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources (RES)* in Azerbaijan was held on 21-23 June 2011 in Baku. It was an opportunity to transfer to policymakers the best practices from other countries and to exchange ideas between representatives of State institutions (such as relevant ministries, Parliament), NGOs, local companies (including Azerenergy, SOCAR), academies, research centres, international agencies, embassies and law firms. A follow-up workshop was conducted on 1 December 2011.

The OSCE Office in Baku also assisted the Government of Azerbaijan in developing a national contingency plan and appropriate capacity for oil spill preparedness. Based on an assessment of the current national legislative and regulatory framework of Azerbaijan regarding oil spill preparedness and response, the Office organised a *workshop on international oil pollution compensation and liability regimes and funding models*. A study tour to Norway in November 2011 focused on the practical modalities of Co-operation between State agencies and the private sector, as well as funding mechanisms. Azerbaijani authorities plan to develop policies inspired from findings of the study tour, and the Office is now focusing on operational coordination and implementation of the draft National Contingency Plan.



Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan Baymyrat Hojamammedov and OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier, Conference, "Integrating Global Energy Markets – Providing Energy Security" in November 2011



Expert and participants during the simulation game at the Oil & Gas Economics Workshop, Ashgabat, August 2011

In August 2011, the **OSCE Centre in Ashgabat** held a *workshop on the topic of Oil & Gas Economics*, Project Economics, Accounting Standards, and Negotiation Case Studies to enhance the capacity of relevant stakeholders to effectively promote energy security and a stable and reliable energy supply through sharing the practical aspects of gas project economics.

In summer 2012 the **OSCE Centre in Ashgabat** held a *training workshop on Energy Diplomacy* to foster common understanding in the discussion of key principles and concepts of cross-border gas trade. The purpose of the workshop was to provide the participants with an increased knowledge of best practices in energy diplomacy, and thus improve the capacity of the appropriate stakeholders to effectively promote energy security.

The **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine** raised awareness about renewable energy by responding to the requests of local authorities to find energy-efficient development solutions. The Presence organised a study visit to Spain for Ukrainian policy-makers to learn the practical aspects of Spanish energy sector regulations and to gain first-hand knowledge of best practices in the use of renewable sources of energy. Several training activities targeting local businesses, condominium managers and educational establishments were also carried out in Sevastopol in an attempt to raise awareness of the potential of alternative energy sources.



Tara river, Montenegro, July 2012

Environment and security

The Environment and Security Initiative

The Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities has been leading OSCE efforts in strengthening the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative and ensuring successful implementation of the ENVSEC work programme in all ENVSEC regions, including the South Caucasus where the OSCE assumes the co-ordinating role. In 2011, under the Chairmanship of the OSCE, all delegations of participating States were invited to a presentation of the ENVSEC work and, as a concrete example of the Initiative's work, to a briefing on the assessment of the Amu Darya River Basin.

In July, at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention in Chisinau, Moldova, the OSCE organised an Aarhus Centres Side Event with the participation of the Minister of Environment of Moldova and several ENVSEC partners. The side event brought together Aarhus Centre stakeholders from many countries and demonstrated the successes and lessons learned in the practical implementation of the Aarhus Convention.

Under the chairmanship of the OSCE, the Initiative participated in the Seventh "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference in Astana, Kazakhstan in September 2011. As a result of ENVSEC efforts, a reference to environment and security issues was included in the Ministerial Declaration (Article 5). At the Conference, ENVSEC organised a side-event "Setting the bar for water and security risk management" demonstrating the linkages between water and security, with a specific focus on the ENVSEC Amu Darya River Basin assessment.

In 2011 in the South Caucasus, the Initiative focussed on the management of trans-boundary natural resources, along with disaster preparedness, management and response, particularly in the area of fire management. ENVSEC also continued its efforts to strengthen national and regional capacities for the ratification and implementation of the UNECE

multilateral environmental agreements, in particular, the Water Convention*, Aarhus Convention** and Espoo Convention***. Within the context of its efforts to address population pressure issues on the urban environment, the Initiative's focus in 2011 has been on an integrated environmental assessment for Tbilisi, Georgia. The ENVSEC Initiative continued supporting civil society through the Aarhus Centres Initiative and the Civic Action for Security and Environment (CASE) Programme.

The OCEEA, OSCE Office in Baku and OSCE Office in Yerevan, in partnership with the Global Fire Monitoring Centre, continued to lead capacity building activities in the region in the area of **fire management** in the framework of the ENVSEC Initiative. In 2011 in Georgia, after intensive consultations with national stakeholders, a draft policy document on wildfire management was prepared, which also contributed to the discussions on the new Forest Code. In Azerbaijan a forest fire vulnerability assessment was conducted and recommendations were developed. The evaluation of satellite imagery revealed that forests and other ecosystems of Azerbaijan are vulnerable to fires, especially those started by agricultural or recreational activities. The First National Round Table on Fire Management, which followed the assessment mission in Azerbaijan in September 2011, provided a platform for all national stakeholders and international organizations to discuss in depth the problems of forest fires from an inter-agency and cross-dimensional perspective. In Armenia, the OCEEA and the OSCE Office in Yerevan organised a fire management training followed by a national roundtable and a conference held jointly with UNDP Armenia.

In an effort to promote informed environmental decision making at the municipal level and to encourage participatory **urban environmental management**

* UNECE Convention on Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 17 March 1992)

** UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 25 June 1998)

*** UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context (Espoo, 25 February 1991)

in Georgia, the OCEEA in collaboration with UNEP supported an assessment of the state of environment of Tbilisi. The primary outcome of the project was the publication “**GEO-Cities Tbilisi**” which provides a comprehensive overview of environmental issues in the city. Upon request of the city administration, the OCEEA and UNEP also assisted in developing a document for decision makers, which summarizes the main findings of the assessment and provides policy recommendations to the City Council. The capacity building for local administrations that started in 2010 continued throughout 2011. The representatives of several cities of Georgia were trained in the integrated environmental assessment methodology.

The OCEEA and the OSCE Office in Yerevan, in close partnership with UNEP, have been promoting environment-friendly **mining** practices in Armenia. In 2011, a study tour to Albania and Montenegro on environmentally sound mine management and risk reduction was organised. The visit included representatives of relevant institutions of Armenia and aimed at benefitting from ENVSEC’s best practices in the South-Eastern European region in the field of environmentally sound mining.

The OCEEA, the OSCE Office in Baku and the OSCE Office in Yerevan, in partnership with UNECE, organised a sub-regional workshop in Tbilisi in May 2011 which brought together government and NGO representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey to discuss the implementation of the principles of the **Espoo Convention** and its **Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment**. Through another joint project of UNECE and the OSCE, the ENVSEC Initiative has started working with the Government of Azerbaijan to strengthen national capacities for the implementation of the Espoo Convention. The project has initiated the process of reviewing the national Environmental Impact Assessment legislation.

The OCEEA organised a Regional Meeting of the ENVSEC Initiative in the South Caucasus on 3-4 April 2012 in Tbilisi. The objective of the Regional Meeting was to review the progress of the ENVSEC Work Programme during 2011 and to discuss future activities for 2012-2013. A broad range of governmental and civil society representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan



Survey of environmental offences conducted by the Association of Judges of Misdemeanour Courts in the Republic of Serbia with the support of the OSCE Mission to Serbia

and Georgia along with regional and international organizations participated in the regional meeting.

The **OSCE Office in Baku**, within the Civic Action for Security and Environment (CASE) Programme, provided support to ten small-scale NGO-driven environmental projects. The projects addressed a wide variety of issues, including the sustainable management of natural resources, the use of natural ways to combat soil pollution, the development of renewable energy, protection of biodiversity and improvement of waste management. Further, the Office supported the organisation of a training workshop on climate change to the benefit of local civil society.

In **Albania**, the OSCE supported the organisation of four workshops in various mining and oil field areas, bringing together government officials, private sector companies and civil society in order to familiarize them with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and good governance principles of transparency and accountability. The exploration, exploitation and processing of mineral ores constitute a significant part of the Albanian economy, which has been previously dominated by state-owned enterprises. Reform challenges in this sector include stakeholders’ representation and environmental impact on the nearby community.

In order to support the implementation of the provisions of the UNECE Convention of 1991 on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention), the **OSCE Office in Baku** in the framework of the ENVSEC Initiative has promoted a comprehensive review of the Azerbaijani legislation in this area. In coordination with the Ministry of Ecology

and Natural Resources, the Office reviewed the current and draft legislative and institutional framework for implementing the Espoo Convention and developed a draft report containing recommendations and steps to be taken by Azerbaijan to comply with the Espoo Convention. The Office is engaged in constant dialogue with Azerbaijan's Government to discuss the implementation of its recommendations.

Under the auspices of the ENVSEC Initiative, the **OSCE Mission to Serbia** supported the Serbian Association of Public Prosecutors and Deputy Public Prosecutors in developing a study on the application of Criminal Law in processing environmental crimes, the goal of which was to obtain a comprehensive overview of the enforcement of environmental legislation in Serbia from 2009 until mid-2011. The study was presented at a regional forum to judges, prosecutors and inspectors from the Western Balkan countries. It contains a statistical review of criminal offences perpetrated against the environment and analyses the reaction of public prosecutors to different types of criminal offences during pre-trial and criminal proceedings.

Results of the analysis suggest that the percentage of charges filed for environmental criminal offences and indictments issued is still negligible as compared to other crimes. Data also show a great disproportion in the number of criminal charges filed for different offences. The most frequently committed environmental crimes include: devastation of forests, forest theft, poaching and illegal fishing. Review shows that further activities are needed to enhance the skills of the judiciary and relevant stakeholders involved in processing environmental crimes.

Water

One of the major achievements of the ENVSEC Initiative in the South Caucasus in 2011 was the draft **bilateral water agreement** between Azerbaijan and Georgia. The agreement was the outcome of four rounds of bilateral consultations between the two governments which were facilitated jointly by the OCEEA, the OSCE Office in Baku and UNECE. The draft agreement was submitted to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan and Georgia for further action.

In **Azerbaijan** a community-based project in Zaqatala with the objective of improving public participation in the water resources management of the Ganykh River was finalized. The project, started in 2010, included an assessment of the environmental state of the basin, the development of the River basin council, the organisation of community meetings on quality issues and the development of a manual on public participation procedures on water management that was finalized in May. The Office plans to use the manual to further assist local communities in cross-boundary integrated water management.

In 2011, the **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** continued to support trans-boundary water dialogue at the regional and international level, and to assist the host country to strengthen inter-sector co-ordination and the mainstreaming of national policies in line with Integrated Water Resource Management principles.

In close co-operation with German International Co-operation, a Regional Project on Transboundary Management in the Isfara and Khodzha-Bakirgan River Basin has been successfully implemented. State officials, NGO and academia representatives were trained on the principles of water resources sharing and negotiation.

Later, in April 2011 an OSCE-supported workshop held in Dushanbe discussed the principles of sharing water resources, best practices in river basin management,



Discussion of the Water Sector Reform Strategy at the OSCE Staff retreat, June 2011, Dushanbe

and tools to prevent and solve conflicts in international water law. The five-day event brought together representatives of ministries, state institutions and non-governmental organizations as well as teachers and lecturers from schools and universities working in the fields of water, energy, and agriculture. The workshop contributed to the development of a curriculum in international water law for short, mid and long-term educational Programmes for professionals dealing with water issues in the country. The comprehensive draft curriculum, developed by an inter-ministerial expert working group with the support of the UNESCO Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, and consisting of nine chapters, was presented to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

In October 2011 in the city of Taboshar, several activities were organised, including a roundtable, public campaigns, and the reinstallation of a protective fence around mud flow traps and the entrance to an “acid lake” in order to bar access to contaminated water. The Office also supported the organisation of an *international expert conference on “Lake Sarez: Challenges and Solutions for the Rational Use of its*

Water Resources.” The conference, hosted by the State Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence on the occasion of the lake’s 100th anniversary, was attended by scientists and scholars from Central Asian countries, Afghanistan and Europe.

In February 2012, during the 6th Annual OSCE-Tajikistan Task Force Meeting, the participants reiterated their interest in the OSCE’s continued support for Tajikistan’s long-term goal of mainstreaming its policies in line with international Integrated Water Resource Management principles and in addressing challenges arising from the water-energy nexus.

In spring 2012 the OSCE Office in Tajikistan signed an agreement with the NGO “Youth Group for Protection of Environment” to support the *3rd Regional Exhibition on energy saving and recycling technologies*. The Office participated in the third meeting of the steering committee of the National Policy Dialogue (NPD) on Integrated Water Resource Management in Tajikistan, organised by the EU Water Initiative.

Managing land and hazardous substances

In November 2011, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Armenia and the **OSCE Office in Yerevan** launched a feasibility study for the Nubarashen toxic burial site.

In September 2011, the **OSCE Centre in Ashgabat** in co-operation with the OCEEA organised a workshop on methods to detect and prevent the illegal trafficking of environmental commodities. The workshop aimed at enhancing the participants’ knowledge about environmental issues and Multilateral Environmental Agreements, improving the skills required to enforce national environmental commitments, and providing tools for better recognition of the role of customs officers in environmental protection. During the workshop, the participants deliberated on practices in the detection of smugglers and exchanged experiences in preventing the loss of revenue from tax and duty. The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat translated the Green Customs Guide to Multilateral Environmental Agreements into the Turkmen language.



Wild poppies on saline soil in Uzbekistan



Car free day 2012 – Aarhus Information Centre, Vloora, Albania

Security implications of climate change

The project “Security Implication of Climate Change in the OSCE region” aims to raise awareness, provide early warning and recommend measures for ensuring security and promoting co-operation among OSCE participating States.

In February and later in May, experts and policy makers from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine gathered to discuss how food security in the Eastern European region could be affected by climate change and what measures their governments should start implementing. Later in the fall the spotlight was on the Western Balkans, where a seminar focussed on water scarcity. Stakeholders, experts and policy makers from all over the region concluded that under any scenario, water scarcity is going to impact economic activities over the next half-century.

The latest scenario workshop took place in November 2011 in Dushanbe. This time the Water-Energy-Agriculture nexus and security in Central Asia were examined, along with regional water management and land degradation issues at a preliminary roundtable. The event gathered around 40 stakeholders, experts and policy makers from Central Asia, as well as the representatives of leading environmental international organizations, research institutions, civil society, the business community and local authorities.

Recommendations developed as a result of the scenario workshop in Eastern Europe led to the preparation of a *study on the Experience of the European Union in Adaptation to Climate Change and its Application to Ukraine*. This research aims to offer practical guidance and background information to the government of Ukraine on how to undertake



A research study, published with the support of the OSCE, which aims to offer practical guidance and background information to the government of Ukraine on how to undertake adaptation activities to climate change, February 2012, Ukraine

adaptation activities. Based on the EU experience, the study provides examples of current adaptation policy measures and discusses options to finance adaptation activities. Findings of this research were presented to and discussed with the Ukrainian authorities in February 2012.

An engaged civil society and environmental awareness

Effective environmental governance requires participation of citizens in environmental policy-making. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) raise awareness on environmental issues, support citizen participation in environmental decision-making, and are important mediators for achieving broad consensus on decisions addressing environmental challenges. The OCEEA designed and is implementing a programme – The Civic Action for Security and Environment (CASE) to build the capacity of CSOs. The CASE programme increases the public and political awareness of linkages between environment and security and strengthens capacity of CSOs in the field of environment and security. CASE currently covers three pilot countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan. Since its start in 2009 the CASE programme has supported 37 NGO projects in Armenia (17), in Azerbaijan (11), and in Tajikistan (8). 16 projects were implemented during 2011.

CASE Armenia supports primarily projects on environmental education, the management of hazardous wastes, industrial compliance, environmental impacts of the mining sector, the development of local environmental action plans, sustainable farming, and eco-journalism. In Armenia, CASE is an integral component of the Aarhus Centres Initiative. The average grant size awarded under CASE Armenia is EUR 6,000.

CASE Azerbaijan focuses mainly on solid and hazardous waste management, natural and man-made disasters, climate change impact on agriculture, environmental risks and impacts of the mining industry. The average grant size awarded under CASE Azerbaijan is EUR 10,000.

CASE Tajikistan was launched in spring 2010. Eight projects have been implemented in several regions of the country. Projects cover various topics including community-based disaster risk management, sustainable land management and the rational use of natural resources, climate change and radioactive safety and security. The average grant size awarded under CASE Tajikistan is EUR 8,000.

To further support citizen participation in environmental decision-making the **OSCE Mission to Serbia** provided extensive support to the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning in developing the Strategy for Implementing the Aarhus Convention. In the course of a two-year project the Mission provided assistance for the engagement of a team of national and international experts for drafting the document; organised a state-wide public participation campaign including four public hearings for representatives of public authorities, civil associations, legal entities, entrepreneurs, science and expert institutions and public; and organised a translation of the document into English as well as its publication in Serbian and English and its promotion. After incorporating comments received during the public debates and input from the ministries, the Strategy was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in December 2011. The Strategy contains an analysis of the status of compliance of national legislation with the provisions of the Aarhus Convention, the rate of implementation through a review of administrative procedures, institutions and their capacities, as well as targeted recommendations for future legislative, institutional and capacity building activities aimed at enhancing public involvement in environmental governance.

The Community Engagement Section (CES) of the **OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina**, as a part of the *Watchdog Initiatives*, is assisting citizens in monitoring the performance of their municipalities. In turn, citizens use the monitoring results to influence



Journalists and specialists on nature protection of the riparian tugay forest of Uzbekistan to raise public awareness on environmental issues

change. One of the monitoring areas is the environment. NGOs of the municipalities of Zenica and Lukavac have, for a long time, addressed the issues of the appalling state of the water, soil and air pollution. Their activities largely revolved around raising awareness of these issues. However, they quickly realized that, although everybody is aware of the problem and the consequences, there is a general apathy about the situation. Now, with the assistance of the CES, they have formed pressure groups to change this attitude and to prompt the authorities to act. They are engaged in long-term initiatives with sound methodologies for evidence collection, detailed lobbying and advocacy plans and have scores of local volunteers, who in a systematic and meticulous way are edging their way forward.

Environmental Awareness

The OSCE is actively promoting environmental education in **Ukraine** by training educators on the principles of sustainable development and sensitizing school youth to environmental security issues. These activities are carried out with use of the Green Pack multi-media teaching materials. About one third of Ukraine's school are exposed to new environmental teaching methodology through the training of teachers (about 2,000 teachers have been trained), environmental actions at schools carried out by volunteers, and other projects that use the Green Pack educational technologies in target schools.

The network of Green Pack partner organizations has been further expanded and at the end of May 2012, the **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine** started working on the new updated version of the Green Pack materials based on feedback from practitioners. It is



Implementation of the CASE Project, “Creation of an Ecological information network”, implemented by “Yeghvard” ecological Youth Organization, 2011, Armenia

expected that by the end of 2012 the new version of the Green Pack set will be released and distributed to about 3,000 schools.

Around 100 young people from the national environment movement “Green Patrols” increased their knowledge in environmental protection during a summer school organised by the **OSCE Office in Tajikistan**. The project also foresaw the integration of this movement into school curricula, as well as the development of a pilot manual, which was later approved by the Minister of Education and is currently being used on a test basis.

The **OSCE Office in Yerevan** supports the Centre on Sustainable Development at Yerevan State University. The Centre on Sustainable Development was established by the Office in partnership with Yerevan State University at the Geology and Geography Faculty of the university in March 2012. Aimed at raising awareness on the UN Sustainable Development processes, the Centre concentrates on the development of environmentally sound management principles for the management of mineral resources and serves as a resource hub to support researchers in the field. It also consults on mining issues and the relevant legislation enhancing capacities of the Government and civil society organizations.

Aiming at strengthening environmental journalism and nature protection, the **OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan** (PCUz), together with the environmental NGO “Ekomaktab” and the State Nature Protection Committee, has launched a project, targeting journalists of TV, radio, and the electronic media. The objective is to raise public awareness and to introduce methods of increasing the quality and quantity of media information on environmental issues. Thus, the PCUz supports the establishment of a resource center for journalists with



An event on the Aarhus Convention organised by the OSCE Centre in Astana, the OCEEA and UNECE Aarhus Convention Secretariat, with the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, 22 May 2012

access to necessary information on environmental issues. A number of tours have been arranged for media personnel to places of interest with relevant experts. The project also included a nationwide writing competition on environmental issues, where more than hundred participants took part. Activities continued in 2012 with a youth summer camp and a best practices exchange visit to Denmark.

The Aarhus Centres Network

Over the last 10 years the OCEEA has been actively promoting good environmental governance in the OSCE region through enhancing environmental awareness, strengthening public participation in decision making on environmental matters and advancing environmental rights. Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Serbia are countries where implementation of the UNECE Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters is supported by the OCEEA and the OSCE Field Operations through the Aarhus Centres Initiative.

In the past decade, OSCE-supported Aarhus Centres developed into a sizable network of 37 Centres that cover 10 countries of the OSCE region. During the reporting period new Aarhus Centres have been opened in Serbia in Subotica and Novi Sad, in Montenegro in Podgorica and Nikšić, in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo, and in Kazakhstan in Aktau, Karaganda, Pavlador, and Shymkent.

Aarhus Centres raise environmental awareness, disseminate environmental information, organise public hearings on priority environmental problems, projects and programmes with potential adverse environmental impacts, and draft environmental policy and legislation; Aarhus Centres provide legal advice to citizens on their environmental rights. The Centres are flexible in their approach, taking into account local needs and capacities, their geographic location and the political climate in which they work.

In 2011 the OCEEA published a brochure “Aarhus Centres, a Brief Introduction” which explains the main rights granted under the Aarhus Convention in easily understandable language and gives an interesting overview of the Aarhus Centres’ work.

In May 2012 the OCEEA, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Astana and the UNECE Aarhus Convention Secretariat, organised a regional training in Central Asia on the implementation of the Aarhus Convention. 50 participants took part from the following Parties to the Convention: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan; and from countries that have expressed their strong interest in the Convention’s activities, such as Uzbekistan and Mongolia. The countries’ delegates included representatives of constitutional courts, supreme courts, supreme economic courts, judicial training institutions, and ministries of justice and foreign affairs, as well as Aarhus Centres and non-governmental organizations.

The **OSCE Presence in Albania** supported the Aarhus Centres Network by conducting nine workshops – with the participation of over 300 representatives of civil society, government officials and mayors on waste management – as an opportunity for citizens’ engagement. Waste management in Albania has become a national priority as the problem of proper disposal presents a challenge to local authorities and communities across the country. The “One Day Cleaning-up Campaign” in April engaged the Aarhus Information Centres (AICs) in the context of the government-led initiative *For a Clean Albania*. Together with 260 eco-club members in Vjosa valley and Vlora town, the AICs spread the message of citizens’ engagement in community life.

The **OSCE Office in Yerevan**, in partnership with the state authorities, continued strengthening the capacities of Aarhus centres and the local NGOs in addressing environmental issues on the national and local levels by organising training sessions and supporting participation in international forums and networks.

Although the activities implemented by the Armenian Aarhus Centres are participatory in nature, strengthening citizens’ environmental rights remains the key element in their performance. The Centres involved more than 7,000 people during the year in different types of environmental activities. The main challenge faced by the Centres remains national legislation which needs to be harmonized with the Aarhus Convention, although the Centres succeeded in the effective engagement of civil society both in the formulation of local environmental action plans, and their implementation and evaluation in partnership with self-governmental bodies.

In May, the **OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina** inaugurated the country’s first Aarhus Centre, in partnership with the City of Sarajevo government and funded by ENVSEC. The Centre is staffed by volunteers from the Local Volunteer Service and supported by a local implementing NGO partner. International and national organizations donated books and expert literature to the Centre’s library and reading room, which also provides free internet access to students, researchers and activists.

In the coming months, the Centre will work with partner government authorities, international, and national organizations to implement a range of activities in the field of access to information, public participation and access to justice.

The **OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina** from February through December 2011 engaged with eight partner municipalities and a local NGO to build the capacity of municipal public servants in the implementation of the principles of the Aarhus Convention. NGOs from partner municipalities as well as responsible officials attended the seminars providing their perspective on the implementation of

the access to justice and public participation pillars of the Convention. The Aarhus Center in Kragujevac (Serbia) and a prominent NGO from Croatia (*Zelena Istra*) also joined the seminar and shared experiences on the Aarhus Convention implementation and additional insight into the challenges faced by NGOs and governments of neighbouring countries.

Building confidence

Support to the joint/expert Moldovan and Transdnestrian Confidence Building Measures (CBM) working groups, in particular the one on Agriculture and Economy, has been provided during the year by the **OSCE Mission to Moldova**. In this context the Mission has developed an extra-budgetary project for the disposal of dangerous pesticides from the Transdnestrian region which will be implemented within the framework of the ENVSEC Initiative.

Throughout the reporting period the Mission has promoted the joint attendance of Moldovan and Transdnestrian officials and members of NGOs at capacity building events inside and outside the region in order to develop contacts and establish dialogue in support of confidence building initiatives.

Training youth to stifle conflicts

Building upon its Conflict Prevention/Resolution Programme, the **OSCE Mission to Moldova** co-funded an environmental summer school held in Molovata Noua in July 2011. The aim of the event, which was run by members of environmental NGOs from both sides of the river Dniester/Nistru, was to raise awareness amongst young people of the role of civil society in dealing with environmental issues. It also provided opportunities for young people from Moldova and Transdnestria to get to know each other and thus contributed to confidence building in support of the Transdnestrian conflict settlement process.

The summer school included lectures and discussions on environmental issues, excursions to places of interest in the area, and recreational activities. There was also an extended role-play exercise where groups played the parts of Moldovan, Ukrainian and



Regional Roundtable organised by the OSCE in Belgrade on 9th December, 2011, which gathered higher, basic and misdemeanour court judges, prosecutors and environmental inspectors from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania and Montenegro

Transdnestrian officials; members of civil society and journalists engaged in discussions related to the building of a power station on the River Dniester/Nistru. This role play exercise culminated in a mock “public hearing” and “press conference”. The members of the local Transdnestrian administration also attended a river festival (‘Neptune Day’) organised in Coborci village.

Reinforcing the rule of law and environmental legislation

For the third consecutive year, the **OSCE Mission to Serbia**, the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning and the professional associations of judges and prosecutors organised training programmes for



An environmental summer school to raise awareness amongst young people on the role of civil society in dealing with environmental issues, Molovata Noua, Moldova, July 2011

judiciary and inspectorate in order to promote the enforcement of environmental legislation. Approximately 300 local and state-level inspectors, and two hundred court judges and prosecutors participated in the training programmes. A study, commissioned to evaluate the effectiveness of these capacity building trainings by reviewing cases of environmental violations provides a unique, first-ever baseline report on the enforcement of environmental legislation while assessing gaps and developing recommendations for its stronger implementation in the future.

In December 2011, the **OSCE Mission to Serbia** organised a roundtable discussion on the challenges of implementing environmental legislation in the Western Balkans region that gathered 28 primary, district and court judges, prosecutors and environmental inspectors from Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. The aim of the discussion was to produce recommendations on how to increase the rate of processing environmental violations, strengthen cross-sectoral co-ordination, improve cross-border co-operation and enhance the implementation of environmental legislation at the regional level. The discussions were supported by presentations from international experts with examples of best international practices.

The roundtable participants endorsed a *Joint Statement* committing to co-operation and the enhancement of regional environmental security by upgrading capacities, networking and the exchange of experience. The conclusions from the roundtable and follow-up activities were aimed at enhancing trust, co-operation and stronger commitment to the implementation of the environmental legislative framework in the Western Balkans.

The **OSCE Office in Tajikistan** has continued to enhance environmental state legislation and policies by facilitating the development of a National Environmental Code. The Code will consolidate all existing environmental legislation in accordance with best international practices. In November 2011 and April 2012 the first and second drafts of the document were discussed with all related government

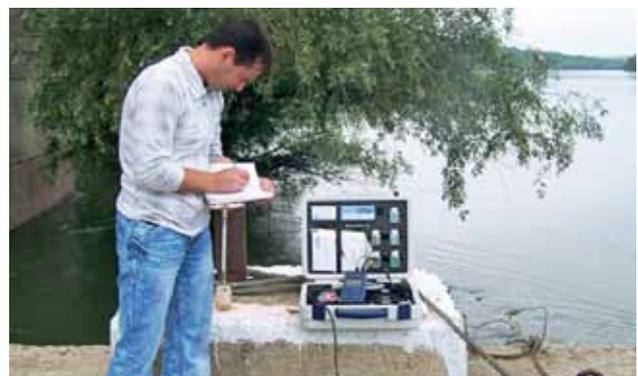
institutions, parliament and the public. *The Environment Management Systems (EMS) report*, developed with the substantial assistance of the Office, was elaborated and submitted to the government. The report contains recommendations on the improvement of market access, enhancing environmental sustainability and promoting the concept of sustainable development.

Monitoring environmental threats

Uzbekistan, being a downstream country, enjoys the benefits from the waters of the Amudarya and the Syrdarya rivers. The water however, may bring residuals from upstream mining and industrial activities, some of which might pose a challenge to the environment and to human health.

Integral to its comprehensive monitoring effort, in 2011 the State Nature Protection Committee, along with the **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan**, focussed on the monitoring on three identified “hot spots” and draft guidelines for the local population on recommended practices. In particular, the environmental transboundary impact of uranium tailings and toxic waste discharges sedimented along the Mayлуу-Suu, Sumsar and Shakhimardan Rivers shall be examined.

In 2011, the project generated a thorough data bank and recommendations on how to zone the significance of possible negative impacts on the environment and on human health. In 2012 information and guidance to the local population in the most affected areas on how to best adapt to the potentially unhealthy conditions will be provided.



Water sampling is carried out during a joint Moldovan-Ukrainian hydrochemical expedition along the Dniestr/Nistru River, 22 July 2011



Resources

Publications and web links

Relevant documents

2010-11

Ministerial Council Decision on Strengthening transport dialogue in the OSCE (MC.DEC/11/11)	osce.org/mc/86084
Ministerial Council Decision on Promoting equal opportunity for women in the economic sphere (MC.DEC/10/11)	osce.org/mc/86085
Permanent Council Decision on Strengthening the effectiveness of the economic and environmental dimension (PC.DEC/1011)	osce.org/pc/86066
Permanent Council Decision on Theme, agenda and modalities for the Twentieth OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum (PC.DEC/1004)	osce.org/pc/81368
Permanent Council Decision on Dates, agenda, mandate and modalities of the Economic and environmental dimension implementation meeting (PC.DEC/995)	osce.org/pc/76457
Permanent Council Decision on Dates, agenda, mandate and modalities of the Economic and environmental dimension implementation meeting (PC.DEC/1044)	osce.org/pc/92553
Consolidated Summary of the Concluding Meeting of the Nineteenth OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum on "Promotion of common actions and co-operation in the OSCE area in the fields of development of sustainable energy and transport" (EEF.GAL/17/11)	osce.org/eea
Consolidated Summary of the First Preparatory Meeting of the Twentieth OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum on "Promoting Security and Stability through Good Governance" (EEF.GAL/10/12)	osce.org/eea/89138
Consolidated Summary of the Second Preparatory Meeting of the Twentieth OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum (EEF.GAL/10/12)	osce.org/eea/91139

Before 2010

Permanent Council Decision on Strengthening and improving the effectiveness of work in the economic and environmental dimension (November 2010)	osce.org/pc/73646
Permanent Council Decision on Theme, agenda and modalities of the 19 th EEF (November 2010)	osce.org/pc/73647
Ministerial Council Decision on the Future orientation of the economic and environmental dimension	osce.org/cio/40699
Ministerial Council Decision on Migration management (2009)	osce.org/cio/40711
Ministerial Council Decision on Strengthening dialogue and co-operation on energy security in the OSCE area (2009)	osce.org/cio/40708
Ministerial Council Decision on Further OSCE efforts to address transnational threats and challenges to security and stability (2009)	osce.org/cio/40713
Ministerial Council Decision on Follow-up to the 16 th Economic and Environmental Forum on maritime and inland waterways co-operation (2008)	osce.org/mc/35514
Madrid Declaration on Environment and security	osce.org/mc/29550
Ministerial Council Decision on Follow-up to the 15 th Economic and Environmental Forum: water management	osce.org/mc/29446
Ministerial Council Decision on Energy security dialogue in the OSCE (2006)	osce.org/mc/23354
Ministerial Council Decision on the Future transport dialogue in the OSCE (2006)	osce.org/mc/23054
Ministerial Council Decision on Migration (2005)	osce.org/mc/17339

Border Security and Management Concept (2005)	osce.org/mc/17452
Ministerial Council Decision on Combating transnational organized crime (2005)	osce.org/mc/17419
Ministerial Council Decision on Combating corruption (2004)	osce.org/mc/23047
Permanent Council Decision on Further measures to suppress terrorist financing (2004)	osce.org/pc/35014
Maastricht Strategy Document for the OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension (2003)	osce.org/eea/20705
Permanent Council Decision on Financial Action Task Force self-assessments on terrorist financing (2002)	osce.org/pc/12938

More information and further documents can be found on [osce.org/eea](https://www.osce.org/eea)

AML/CFT, corruption

40+9 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force	osce.org/eea/82194
UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	osce.org/pc/81368
UN Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	osce.org/eea/75689
European Union Anti-Money Laundering Directives	osce.org/pc/76457
Report on round table “On the road to Marrakesh: role of civil society in fighting corruption”	osce.org/eea/76114
Factsheet “OCEEA’s Good Governance Activities”	osce.org/eea
Guidebook on best practices in combatting corruption (an updated version is forthcoming)	osce.org/eea/13738
Handbook on Data Collection in support of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessments	osce.org/eea/96398

Transport

	osce.org/eea/88200
Handbook on Best Practices at Border Crossings - A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective	unecce.org/trans/publication/wp30/best.practices.html
Factsheet “OCEEA’s Transport Activities”	osce.org/eea/88262

Environment

Aarhus Centres, a Brief Introduction	osce.org/eea/89301
ENVSEC in the South Caucasus: an Overview of Projects	osce.org/eea/89067
GEO-Cities Tbilisi, Executive Summary for Decision makers	envsec.org/publications/geocities_summary_for_decision_makers.pdf
GEO-Cities Tbilisi, An Integrated Environmental Assessment of State and Trends for Georgia’s Capital City	envsec.org/publications/geocities_tbilisi.pdf

Migration management

<p>Strengthening Migration Governance (November 2009)</p>	<p>The publication presents a summary of the key dynamics of migration in the OSCE region, looks at the international legal framework and reviews OSCE commitments on international migration. It was produced by the International Labour Office (ILO) in cooperation with the OCEEA and funded by the OSCE Greek Chairmanship. It is available in English.</p>	<p>http://www.osce.org/eea/72021</p>
<p>Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination (May 2006 and November 2007)</p>	<p>The Handbook gives a comprehensive overview of labour migration policies, solutions and practical measures for more effective migration management in countries of origin and of destination. It was produced by the OCEEA in cooperation with the ILO and IOM and is available in Arabic, Albanian, English, French, and Russian.</p>	<p>http://www.osce.org/eea/19242 http://www.osce.org/eea/29630 (Mediterranean version)</p>
<p>Training Modules on Labour Migration Management – Trainer’s Manual (February 2011)</p>	<p>The Trainer’s Manual complements the Handbook and has been developed by the IOM and the OCEEA in 2009. The project was financially supported by the OSCE Greek Chairmanship and the 1035 Facility of the IOM. The Manual is available in English and Russian.</p>	<p>http://www.osce.org/eea/92572</p>
<p>Guide on Gender Sensitive Labour Migration Policies (May 2009)</p>	<p>The Guide presents a number of good practices and provides suggestions on how to develop more gender-sensitive labour migration policies and programmes. It was produced jointly by the OCEEA, the Office of the Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the OSCE Secretariat Gender Section and funded by the governments of Finland, Greece and Slovenia. It is available in English and Russian.</p>	<p>http://www.osce.org/eea/37228</p>
<p>Gender and Labour Migration - Trainer’s Manual (Updated Version 2012)</p>	<p>The Trainer’s Manual complements the Guide and is meant as guidance for trainers on gender-sensitive labour migration policies. It was produced by the OCEEA and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights with the financial support of the Canadian International Development Agency and the Governments of Greece and Finland. It is available in English and Russian.</p>	<p>http://www.osce.org/eea/67967</p>
<p>Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Labour Migration from Kyrgyzstan to Russia (2009)</p>	<p>The labour migration survey was produced by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, ACTED Country Office and the European Commission. The survey is available in English and Russian.</p>	

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ACN	OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern and Central Asia
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AICs	Aahrus Information Centres
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism
CASE	Civic Action for Security and Environment
EAG	Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
EATL	Euro Asian Transport Links
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EEC	Economic and Environmental Committee
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Co-operation)
GRECO	Europe's Group of States against Corruption
IACA	IACA - International Anti-Corruption Academy
IAEA	IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency
IEA	IEA - International Energy Agency
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IRU	International Road Transport Union
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
MONEYVAL	Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and Financing of Terrorism
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRA	National Risk Assessment
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
ODIHR	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
REC	Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
REEEP	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Partnership
StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the World Bank
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WCO	World Customs Organization

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How to find us

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