



CONSELL GENERAL
PRINCIPAT D'ANDORRA

**INFORME DE LA DELEGACIÓ DEL CONSELL GENERAL
A L'ASSEMBLEA PARLEMENTÀRIA DE L'ORGANITZACIÓ
PER A LA SEGURETAT I LA COOPERACIÓ A EUROPA**



Març 2014–Desembre 2014

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1 PRESENTACIÓ

El present informe, elaborat per la delegació andorrana a l'Assemblea Parlamentària de l'Organització per a la Seguretat i la Cooperació Europea (OSCE-PA), presenta els treballs realitzats, les qüestions tractades i les decisions preses en el decurs de les reunions mantingudes des del passat 1 de març del 2014 fins al 30 de desembre del 2014.

En aquests mesos de treball, la delegació andorrana ha participat a la 23^a Sessió Anual, celebrada a Baku sota el títol “Helsinki+40: cap a una seguretat per tothom”. No s’ha participat ni a la Sessió de Tardor, celebrada a Ginebra del 3 al 5 d’octubre, ni a la sessió d’Hivern, prevista a Viena els dies 13 i 14 de febrer del 2015, on els diferents ponents i delegacions han de discutir les línies bàsiques dels informes que s’hauran d’elaborar per a la propera Sessió Anual, que tindrà lloc a Hèlsinki el proper mes de juliol del 2015

Creada al 1975 amb el nom de Conferència sobre la seguretat i la cooperació a Europa (CSCE), l’OSCE-PA compta actualment amb 57 estats membres, entre països d’Europa, d’Àsia i del nord d’Amèrica. Tots els membres de l’OSCE tenen el mateix rang.

Dins dels seus objectius, l’OSCE tracta la seguretat de manera global, ocupant-se, entre altres qüestions, de la diplomàcia preventiva en la gestió de conflictes, de la lluita contra el terrorisme i el crim organitzat, de la supervisió d’eleccions i de la seguretat econòmica i ambiental. Tot amb la finalitat de desenvolupar la democràcia i el respecte envers els drets humans arreu d’Europa, i promoure, així, la gestió pacífica de controvèrsies entre tots els seus membres.

2 PRESENCIA DE LA DELEGACIÓ ANDORRANA DAVANT L'OSCE-PA

2.1 23^a SESSIÓ ANUAL

La 23^a Sessió anual de l'OSCE-PA va tenir lloc del 28 de juny al 2 de juliol del 2014 a Baku. Més de 300 parlamentaris de 54 estats membres de l'OSCE van participar-hi.

La delegació del Consell General va estar formada per les conselleres Olga Gelabert Fàbrega, Rosa Gili Casals i Sílvia Calvó Armengol.

El tema central de la 23^a Sessió anual de l'OSCE-PA va ser “Helsinki+40: cap a una seguretat per tothom”, en referència al 40è aniversari que es commemorarà, l'any 2015, de la signatura de l'Acta final de Hèlsinki, carta fundacional de l'OSCE. A més a més, en aquesta sessió, es van analitzar 14 punts suplementaris, que van ser finalment aprovats. La Declaració final adoptada, que inclou els punts suplementaris aprovats es pot veure a la pàgina 11 del present informe.

L'OSCE-PA organitza els seus treballs en 3 comissions. En la 23^a Sessió anual, la participació andorranca va restar distribuïda de la següent manera:

- Comissió 1, d'Afers Polítics i de Seguretat: Consellera Olga Gelabert.
- Comissió 2, d'Afers Econòmics, de Ciència, Tecnologia i Medi Ambient: Consellera Sílvia Calvó.
- Comissió 3, d'Afers Humanitaris, de Drets Humans i de Democràcia: Consellera Rosa Gili.

D'entre tots els textos tractats i les esmenes aprovades en la 23^a Sessió Anual, finalment es va adoptar la "Declaració de Baku" (pàgina 11), amb l'objectiu de que les seves recomanacions siguin tingudes en compte pels estats membres en la propera sessió del Consell Ministerial de l'OSCE.

2.1.1 Reunió de la Comissió Permanent

Durant la 23^a Sessió anual, la Comissió Permanent es va reunir el dissabte 28 de juny. La delegació del Consell General va ser representada per la consellera Olga Gelabert, cap de la delegació andorranca.

En aquesta reunió, entre altres qüestions:

A/ El Sr. Roberto Battelli (Eslovènia), Tresorer de l'OSCE-PA, va presentar l'informe de la situació financera i va sotmetre a aprovació el pressupost de l'Organització per al període octubre 2014 - setembre 2015, de 3.030.000 euros. Entre altres qüestions, el tresorer va detallar la situació financera de l'OSCE-PA, que va considerar bona, i va informar que aquesta estava sanejada i avalada pels auditors externs. La proposta de pressupost suposava un lleuger augment del 1,1% per poder continuar, segons paraules del Tresorer, amb les activitats de l'OSCE, entre les que en destaca essencialment l'observació d'eleccions.

Finalment, els membres de la Comissió Permanent van aprovar la proposta de pressupost per assentiment. L'import de la cotització anual del Consell General a aquest organisme és de 3.788 € (despeses bancàries no incloses).

B/ El Secretari General de l'OSCE-PA, el Sr. R. Spencer Oliver, va presentar el seu informe, en el qual va destacar la creació de “think tanks” per part de la comissió ad-hoc de “Helsinki+40”,

formada per parlamentaris, tècnics, diplomàtics, premsa i societat civil, per tal de fer el seguiment de l'Acta Final de Hèlsinki després de 40 anys de la seva signatura; i de les accions que està duent a terme l'OSCE-PA per implementar-la i debatre el camí a seguir. El problema, va apuntar, és la manca de recursos per sostenir aquesta infraestructura.

També va voler destacar l'activa participació, en el darrer any, dels parlamentaris que formen part de l'OSCE-PA i que havien participat en missions d'observació d'eleccions, especialment les dutes a terme a Ucraïna, malgrat remarcar noves friccions amb l'ODHIR durant la missió sobre el terreny. Tot i això, va voler destacar que gràcies a la citada missió d'observació van poder ser supervisades fins a 77 meses electorals a l'est del país.

Abans de finalitzar, va voler reconèixer la bona tasca que estava duent a terme el personal que conforma el Secretariat de l'OSCE-PA.

C/ Es van presentar els informes de les missions d'observació d'eleccions efectuades des de la Sessió d'hivern, concretament, els informes de les eleccions a Sèrbia (16 de març), Hongria (6 d'abril), Ex República Iugoslava de Macedònia (27 d'abril) i Ucraïna (25 de maig).

En quant a les eleccions celebrades a Sèrbia, els observadors van posar de manifest el respecte a les llibertats fonamentals durant tots els comicis i la possibilitat de tria entre candidats durant el procés.

Pel que fa a les eleccions celebrades a Hongria, els observadors van destacar la concurrència de candidats en els comicis, malgrat criticar l'injust avantatge del partit en el govern respecte la resta de partits en relació amb la seva presència en els mitjans de comunicació, i en determinades restriccions en actes de campanya.

Pel que fa a les eleccions a la Ex República Iugoslava de Macedònia, els observadors van posar de manifest el respecte a les llibertats fonamentals durant la jornada electoral, així com la concurrència de candidats, tot i determinades irregularitats detectades durant la campanya en relació amb la cobertura al partit en el govern i en la difusió esbiaixada i desequilibrada de les informacions publicades pels mitjans públics. Aquest fet va propiciar el no reconeixement, per part de l'oposició, dels resultats electorals.

Finalment i pel que fa a les eleccions presidencials celebrades a Ucraïna, els observadors van destacar l'alta participació i el respecte a les llibertats fonamentals i el dret internacional, tot i els episodis violents que van tenir lloc a les regions de l'est del país. Els observadors van recriminar la impossibilitat de vot en la península de Crimea, donat que aquell territori no es trobava sota el control de les autoritats Ucraïneses. Els observadors van concloure que el resultat de les eleccions donaven absoluta legitimitat al president electe per iniciar un diàleg inclusiu amb els ciutadans de l'est del país.

D/Després de nomenar i ratificar els membres del Bureau i de les comissions de l'Organització, es van prendre en consideració els 14 punts suplementaris presentats, i es van distribuir entre les tres comissions permanents i el Plenari. El punt suplementari que més controvèrsia va suscitar alhora de ser admès fou el relatiu a "La violació dels principis de Hèlsinki per part de Rússia", presentat pel Sr. Cardin (Estats Units).

2.1.2 Reunions de les Comissions Generals

A/ Comissió I (Afers polítics i de seguretat)

Presidida pel vicepresident Azay Guliyev (Azerbaitjan), la Comissió I va encarregar-se de treballar l'informe de la ponent, la Sra. Pia Kauma (Finlàndia), sobre “Helsinki+40”, i les 49 esmenes presentades al seu Projecte de resolució.

La consellera Olga Gelabert va ser la membre de la delegació andorrana que va participar en els treballs d'aquesta Comissió, on a més d'anализar l'informe del ponent, es van tractar 4 punts suplementaris. També es va presentar l'informe sobre el seguiment de les recomanacions derivades de la “Declaració d'Istanbul” de 2013.

A través de la Resolució adoptada es subratlla el compromís de l'Assemblea de l'OSCE en l'actualització i el compliment de l'anomenat “Document de Viena”, el Tractat d'armes convencionals i el codi de conducta dels aspectes politicomilitars i de seguretat, en relació amb la notificació prèvia de maniobres militars, en referència a les maniobres dutes a terme per Rússia a la frontera amb Ucraïna i a la península de Crimea. A l'ensem, la resolució es congratula per la missió desplegada a Ucraïna per la presidència Suïssa, durant el conflicte a Crimea, per tal de reduir tensions i afavorir el diàleg entre les parts, tot reclamant el respecte als principis d'inviolabilitat de fronteres, d'integritat dels estats, i del compliment dels estàndards internacionals.

En la discussió de la resolució es va insistir sobre la necessitat d'evitar dobles rasers dins els conflictes relacionats amb la violació de la integritat territorial de l'àrea OSCE, com en l'illa de Xipre o el Nagorno Karabagh. El Sr. Alain Neri (França), va posar de manifest el greuge que va patir un parlamentari francès en haver-li denegat l'entrada a Azerbaidjan després d'haver participat en una missió d'observació a Nagorno Karabagh. La delegació azerbaidjanesa va sortir al pas de les acusacions al·legant que el parlamentari havia entrat a aquella regió a través Armènia, sense visat d'Azerbaidjan (país que en reivindica la seva sobirania), cosa que és considerada una falta greu per les autoritats azerbaidjaneses que es condemna amb la denegació subsegüent del visat per entrar a Azerbaidjan.

De les resolucions adoptades en base als 4 punts suplementaris analitzats, se'n poden destacar les següents. La resolució sobre “La lluita contra el terrorisme” (Rússia), que exhorta als estats membres perquè incrementin els controls per evitar l'entrada de terroristes provinents de països en conflicte bèl·lic i perquè previnguin l'ús d'informació, tecnologia i mitjans de comunicació per finalitats terroristes, així com el seu finançament.

El punt suplementari relatiu a “El compromís de l'OSCE amb l'Afganistan” (Turquia) reconeix els esforços que s'estan duent a terme en aquell país en incrementar els estàndards democràtics - culminats amb les eleccions presidencials del 5 d'abril del 2014- i la importància de la cooperació regional de l'OSCE amb aquell país per mantenir l'estabilitat militar, econòmica i social de la zona. En aquest sentit s'encomana a l'OSCE que implementi mesures per combatre el tràfic d'armes i estupefaents en les fronteres d'Afganistan amb l'OSCE, i enforteixi els programes educacionals amb els joves d'aquell país, tot contribuint a l'eliminació de la discriminació vers la dona i fomentant la seva participació en tots els sectors de la societat.

Abans de finalitzar la sessió, la Comissió va procedir a l'elecció del seu Bureau per a un període d'un any, d'entre les candidatures que es postulaven a president de la Comissió (Vegeu el quadre de càrrecs de l'Assemblea, pàg. 70). La cap de delegació d'Andorra, Olga Gelabert, va ser escollida per participar en la mesa electoral constituïda a l'efecte.

B/ Comissió II (Economia, ciència, tecnologia i medi ambient)

La Comissió II, presidida per la Sra. Roza Aknazarova (Kyrgyzstan), va treballar l'informe del ponent, Sr. Roger Williams (Regne Unit), i 3 punts suplementaris.

La consellera Sílvia Calvó, va ser l'encarregada de representar el Consell General en els treballs d'aquesta Comissió.

La Comissió va debatre l'informe del ponent i va analitzar el Projecte de resolució elaborat, així com les 30 esmenes presentades. La resolució posa de manifest que des d'una perspectiva de seguretat i d'estabilitat, els desafiaments principals que afronta aquesta Comissió i sobre els quals l'OSCE hi té un paper més rellevant a jugar giren entorn a l'ús racional d'aigua, energia i aliments.

Igualment, la resolució posa de manifest la manca d'avenços en la reducció de CO₂, i insta els estats a reduir els gasos que produeixen efecte hivernacle, mitjançant la inversió i transferència de tecnologia, i implementant polítiques educatives que afavoreixin la reducció de residus i la compra intel·ligent. Tot i amb això, es reconeix l'efecte que el canvi climàtic tindrà en els ecosistemes terrestres, incloses les muntanyes, i la necessitat dels estats d'adaptar-se al canvi.

Finalment, la resolució expressa certa preocupació pel mètode d'obtenció d'energia anomenat "fracking".

De les Resolucions adoptades en base als set punts suplementaris analitzats, en destaca la Resolució sobre la "Seguretat alimentària, reserves hídriques i estabilitat dins l'àrea OSCE" (Suïssa), a través de la qual, entre altres aspectes, s'estableix la necessitat de complir amb els objectius de desenvolupament sostenible de Nacions Unides per al 2015, i s'insta als estats membres perquè financin i implementin infraestructures i condicions de vida dignes en les zones rurals agrícoles, amb l'objectiu d'assolir una estabilitat alimentària que eviti conflictes posteriors.

Finalitzats els treballs, es va procedir a l'elecció del President, del Vicepresident i del Ponent de la Comissió, per a un mandat d'un any. (Vegeu el quadre de càrrecs de l'Assemblea, pàg. 70).

C/ Comissió III (Democràcia, drets humans i qüestions humanitàries)

La Comissió III, presidida per la Sra. Isabel Santos (Portugal), va analitzar l'informe de la ponent, Gordana Comic (Sèrbia) i les 45 esmenes presentades a aquest informe, a més de 5 punts suplementaris.

La consellera Rosa Gili va ser la representant de la delegació andorrana present en els treballs d'aquesta Comissió.

La Resolució de la Comissió aprovada posa de manifest l'existència de presos polítics i de casos de detencions indefinides i tortures de persones dins l'àrea OSCE, i urgeix en la necessitat de cooperar entre estats i organitzacions internacionals per assegurar que aquests fets no es reproduïxin, especialment a través del manteniment de missions sobre el terreny de l'OSCE. Igualment insisteix en la necessitat de protegir els drets de les persones immigrants i de limitar l'excessiu ús de la regla del consens dins l'OSCE quan es tracta de protegir els drets humans.

La qüestió de la gestió migratòria, especialment l'entrada d'immigrants a Europa, va suscitar un intens debat entre els assistents. En aquest sentit, un dels punts de l'informe que més debat va generar va girar entorn al fet d'incloure un mandat als estats membres de la Unió Europea perquè tots ells comparteixin les mateixes càrregues derivades dels fenòmens migratoris provinents de l'Àfrica cap al sud d'Europa.

De les resolucions adoptades en base als punts suplementaris, en destaca la Resolució sobre “Prevenió i persecució del tràfic sexual de nens” (Estats Units), a través de la qual s’insta als estats membres de l’OSCE perquè lluitin contra l’ús de noves tecnologies en el tràfic i abús sexual de nens.

També va destacar la resolució d’aquesta comissió relativa a ”Combatre la Tortura” (Suïssa), a través de la qual es demana que els estats membres de l’OSCE-PA respectin immediatament la prohibició de la tortura i qualsevol forma de tracte degradant, i que ratifiquin el protocol opcional de la Convenció contra la Tortura i altres tractes cruels i degradants. En aquest sentit insta a l’ODHIR perquè reculli informació entre els estats membres sobre casos de tortures i que aquesta informació sigui publicada.

En finalitzar les sessions de treball es van elegir el President, el Vicepresident i el Ponent de la Comissió. (Vegeu el quadre de càrrecs de l’Assemblea, pàg. 70)

2.1.3 Reunions del Ple

A/ Informe del President

El Sr. Ranko Krivokapic (Montenegro), President de l’OSCE-PA, va presentar el seu informe, a través del qual va descriure les activitats dutes a terme durant la seva presidència. Va destacar el compromís d’Azerbaidjan amb l’OSCE-PA, malgrat el conflicte existent en la regió.

Quant a la crisi d’Ucraïna, va dir, “posa a prova els objectius pels quals l’OSCE va ser creada, quan busca una solució a l’ocupació de Crimea”, i durant el procés de resolució de la controvèrsia, l’OSCE es fa més forta quan s’assoleixen objectius com l’alliberament dels observadors retinguts, la celebració d’eleccions o la retirada de paramilitars dels territoris ocupats. Aspectes concrets que demostren, segons el president de l’OSCE-PA, la gran força de la diplomàcia parlamentària.

A continuació va intervenir el president de la República d’Azerbaidjan, Ilham Aliyev, destacant la seva prioritat per implementar reformes polítiques, una vegada consolidades les reformes econòmiques que han creat una atmosfera d’estabilitat i prosperitat en el país, després de 23 anys d’independència. Abans de finalitzar, però, va aprofitar la referència a la crisi a Ucraïna per relacionar-lo amb el conflicte que el país que presideix manté obert amb Armènia en els territoris de Nagorno Karabagh.

Seguidament, el Sr. Didier Burkhalter (Suïssa), president de l’OSCE, va destacar les prioritats assolides durant la seva presidència, al marge de la resolució del conflicte d’Ucraïna, que va centrar bona part dels seus esforços. El President va ressaltar la potència que havia demostrat l’OSCE com a fòrum inclusiu de diàleg i com a actor clau sobre el terreny en la resolució pacífica de controvèrsies, malgrat les dificultats i la violència viscudes a Ucraïna. A continuació va enumerar els objectius principals de la presidència Suïssa, centrat en tres eixos:

- Enfortir la seguretat i l’estabilitat: especialment centrat les regions dels Balcans, el Caucas, tot implementant el document de Viena sobre la transparència militar.
- Millorar la vida de la gent: enfortint la veu de la societat civil, especialment dels joves.
- Enfortir la capacitat d’actuar de l’OSCE: especialment aportant l’experiència i capacitat suïssa de mediació en la gestió pacífica de conflictes.

B/ Informe del Secretari General i del Tresorer

El Secretari General, Sr. Spencer Oliver, va informar breument de les activitats portades a terme per l'OSCE-PA des del febrer fins al juny del 2014, destacant novament les missions d'observació d'eleccions realitzades, que ja havien estat presentades davant el Comitè permanent.

Per la seva banda, el tresorer va comentar que l'organització disposava d'una situació econòmica sanejada, i va sotmetre a aprovació el pressupost de l'Organització per al període octubre 2014 - setembre 2015, de 3.030.000 euros, el qual va ser aprovat.

C/ Informe sobre l'equilibri de gènere 2013

La Representant Especial de l'OSCE-PA en qüestions de gènere, la Sra. Hedy Fry (Canadà), no va assistir a la sessió anual, raó per la qual la Sra. Walburga Habsburg va presentar l'informe en substitució.

En dit Informe anual de l'OSCE-PA sobre l'equilibri de gènere 2014 es destaca Andorra, per quart any consecutiu, en el primer lloc del rànquing pel que fa a la presència de dones dins l'OSCE-PA (les dos titulars són dones) i també pel que fa a la presència de dones dins el propi parlament nacional, amb un 50% de presència femenina, seguit per països del nord d'Europa com Suècia (45%) o Finlàndia (42%).

D/ Debat especial

Diumenge 29 d juny va tenir lloc el debat especial intitulat “El creixement de l'extremisme, el radicalisme i la xenofòbia, desafiaments de la regió OSCE”, durant el qual van intervenir representants de Marroc, que va denunciar l'increment de la islamofòbia a Europa; d'Estats Units, que va reclamar un seguiment sobre l'emergent antisemitisme que s'està vivint al pròxim orient i al nord d'Àfrica, així com sobre casos d'anticristianisme a Xina, Síria i Nigèria; i de Letònia, que va denunciar l'increment del nacionalisme rus en el seu país.

Una afirmació a la qual va respondre Rússia adduint que sovint els valors que es defensen a l'OSCE es tornen en contra dels interessos geopolítics d'alguns estats. Rússia va fer referència explícita als suports d'Estats Units a Ucraïna, on el partit en el govern fa apologia del nazisme i persegueix a la minoria jueva ucraïnesa.

Un membre de la delegació francesa va posar de manifest l'inquietant creixement de la xenofòbia, no només en els estats en crisi sinó en països econòmicament pròspers, alertant sobre el fet que es tracta d'un fenomen social que s'està consolidant, independentment de la situació econòmica, atenent als resultats de les eleccions europees del 25 de maig del 2014.

Per la seva part, la delegació de Romania va reclamar que es doni seguiment a les resolucions de l'OSCE i del Consell d'Europa en relació amb la integració de la població gitana en la societat, especialment en el món escolar, laboral i sanitari.

Parlamentaris d'estats com Grècia i Itàlia van manifestar la incapacitat d'assumir les onades migratòries que reben, i el conflicte que suposa, en les seves societats, gestionar el fenomen migratori amb elevades taxes d'atur, economia submergida i altres dificultats econòmiques.

El dia 1 de juliol va tenir lloc el debat especial sobre el conflicte a Ucraïna.

Prèviament, s'havia escoltat el testimoni del Sr. Kosholynsky, vicepresident de la Rada (parlament ucraïnès), que va denunciar tortures, segrestos i assassinats de la població tàrtara durant l'ocupació paramilitar, tot acusant a Rússia com a promotor del conflicte, a través de l'enviament de tropes

encobertes, armament pesat, recursos i propaganda antiucraïnesa. També va acusar a aquell país d'haver violat l'alto al foc que els mediadors havien propiciat per intentar negociar sobre el conflicte. Unes afirmacions que van ser reafirmada per la delegació ucraïnesa durant el seu torn de paraula.

Per part de Rússia va intervenir el Sr. Naryshkin, President de la Duma, que va criticar la radicalització del partit en el govern d'Ucraïna i l'ascens de partits d'extrema dreta nazis en aquell país, tot reclamant el reconeixement els drets de la població russa que viu a Ucraïna.

La delegació de Rússia va justificar el referèndum de Crimea explicant que s'havia utilitzat el precedent creat l'any 2010 a Kosovo, que es va independitzar unilateralment amb el suport de la comunitat internacional malgrat contravenir allò disposat en la Constitució. També va recriminar l'ocupació militar unilateral a Irak per part dels Estats Units –amb el suport de 25 estats europeus– per sortir al pas de les acusacions de molts estats que indicaven que Rússia es trobava darrera de l'ocupació paramilitar a l'est d'Ucraïna. Finalment el portaveu rus va explicar que Rússia havia demostrat la bona voluntat en la pacificació del conflicte, mitjançant en l'alliberació dels observadors, abstenint-se en l'ús de la força i participant en el control de fronteres. Per acabar va explicar que el conflicte no s'hauria produït si els dirigents d'Ucraïna haguessin accedit a convertir aquell estat en una federació.

Estats com Canadà, França, Lituània, Estats Units, Polònia, entre altres, van intervenir a continuació per demanar a Rússia que complís amb els principis de l'OSCE, i que deixés de violar el dret internacional, especialment la integritat territorial, tot reclamant un alto al foc immediat.

Altres intervinents van alertar sobre la necessitat d'evitar plantejar el conflicte en termes de dinàmica de blocs, insistint en evitar tornar a episodis ja viscuts dins l'OSCE-PA relacionats amb la guerra freda, i afrontar un diàleg franc i honest sobre la vulneració dels principis de legalitat internacional, de solució pacífica de controvèrsies i de compliment de les resolucions internacionals. Així mateix van alertar que la solució d'aquest conflicte assentaria un precedent en relació amb la resta de països del Bàltic que confronten amb Rússia, que podrien viure situacions similars. Per aquest motiu van aplaudir la creació d'un grup interparlamentari, anomenat "Grup de Baku", constituït per intervenir en la mediació del conflicte.

Al marge del debat estricte sobre Ucraïna, altres intervinents van denunciar el doble raser que s'estableix dins l'Organització, en referència a les resolucions aprovades en aquesta Sessió Anual contra Rússia per violació de la integritat territorial d'un estat membre com Ucraïna, en comparació amb conflictes enquistats del Caucas o dels Balcans, en què davant d'actes d'ocupació territorial, l'OSCE va trigar en reaccionar i quan ho va fer ho va fer de forma més moderada, havent d'assumir fets consumats de violació a la integritat territorial d'un estat.

E/ Punt Suplementari

De conformitat amb l'acord pres en la Comissió Permanent i lligat directament amb el debat ressenyat en el punt anterior, el Ple va tractar el punt suplementari titulat "Clares, greus i reiterades violacions dels principis d'Hèlsinki, realitzades per la federació de Rússia" (Estats Units). Els representants dels estats membres es van refermar en els arguments explicats anteriorment i la resolució va ser aprovada per 92 vots a favor, 30 en contra i 27 abstencions.

F/ Declaració final de Baku

El darrer dia de la Sessió anual es va adoptar per majoria la "Declaració de Baku", document que inclou les 17 resolucions (3 resolucions principals i 14 punts suplementaris) aprovades per les Comissions i el Ple de l'Assemblea, les quals contenen recomanacions polítiques adreçades al

Consell Ministerial de l'OSCE, així com als governs i als parlaments dels estats membres de l'OSCE-PA.

2.1.4 Eleccions

A/ Elecció del President de l'OSCE-PA

El Sr. Ilkka Kanerva (Finlàndia) va ser elegit President de l'OSCE-PA, amb 115 vots, per a un mandat d'un any renovable, entre els dos candidats que concorrien a les eleccions. El candidat Ranko Krivokapic (Montenegro), es presentava a la reelecció però amb aquesta votació es va trencar la regla no escrita en l'OSCE-PA, d'atorgar un segon mandat d'un any al president electe. Va obtenir 96 vots.

Durant el seu discurs, el nou president va ressaltar l'esforç que faria durant el seu mandat per involucrar els petits estats en els treballs de l'Assemblea de l'OSCE-PA.

B/Elecció de Vicepresidents de l'OSCE-PA

Durant la sessió anual també es van elegir 3 Vicepresidents: Kent Harstedt (Suècia), Christine Muttonen (Àustria) i Emin Onen (Turquia).

C/Elecció del Bureau de les Comissions Generals

D'acord amb el Reglament de l'OSCE-PA, al final de cada Sessió Anual, les Comissions Generals escullen el seu Bureau (President, Vicepresident i Ponent) per a un mandat d'un any. Els càrrecs escollits en la 23^a Sessió es troben detallats a la pàgina 70 del present informe.

Al marge del contingut estricte de la Sessió Anual de l'OSCE-PA, la delegació andorrana va mantenir contactes bilaterals amb les delegacions d'Espanya, Mònaco, San Marino i Liechtenstein, amb l'objectiu de trobar interessos mutus i compartits que poguessin rebre el suport i la col·laboració d'ambdues delegacions. En aquest sentit, les delegacions de Mònaco, San Marino i Liechtenstein, Malta, Xipre i Islàndia es van reunir, el dia 30 de juny, amb el president de l'OSCE-PA i candidat a la reelecció, Ranko Krivokapic, el qual va proposar una reunió dels caps de delegació de l'OSCE-PA durant la Conferència de Presidents d'Estats Membres del Consell d'Europa, que enguany es celebrava a Andorra, o durant la Sessió de tardor de l'OSCE-PA de Ginebra, per tal de copsar els interessos comuns dels petits estats membres de l'OSCE-PA. Dites propostes van quedar en suspens en el moment en què el Sr. Krivokapic no va ser reelegit president de l'OSCE-PA.

2.1.5 Declaració final i punts suplementaris adoptats



**BAKU
DECLARATION
AND
RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY THE
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
AT THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION**

BAKU, 28 JUNE to 2 JULY 2014

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PREAMBLE

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

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

HELSINKI +40: TOWARDS HUMAN SECURITY FOR ALL

CHAPTER I

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY

1. Recalling the historic role of the Helsinki Final Act signed in 1975, which contains key commitments on politico-military, economic, environmental, human rights and humanitarian issues and which established fundamental principles governing the behaviour of States towards their citizens and each other,
2. Also recalling the Charter of Paris for a New Europe adopted in 1990, which led to its acquiring permanent institutions and operational capabilities, including the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE,
3. Reconfirming the Organization's comprehensive approach to security based on trust and transparency in the politico-military field, committed to by the participating States, and confirmed by the OSCE Istanbul Summit in 1999 and the Astana Summit in 2010,
4. Stressing the continuing need for enhanced efforts to settle existing conflicts in the OSCE area in a peaceful and negotiated manner, in full respect of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, and refraining from the threat or use of force, as called for at the Astana Summit Meeting held in 2010,
5. Welcoming the Declaration on furthering the Helsinki +40 process adopted at the Ministerial Council in December 2013 in Kyiv, which reaffirmed the efforts by all participating States to provide strong and continuous political impetus to advancing the work towards realizing the vision of a security community and reaffirmed the commitment by all participating States to the concept of comprehensive, co-operative, equal and indivisible security,
6. Stressing the importance of continuing the ongoing negotiations to update and modernize the Vienna Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in

order to increase openness, transparency and predictability in the military sphere, and referring to the resolutions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE underlining the need to proceed with this work,

7. Noting the OSCE's significant input in non-proliferation efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1540,
8. Expressing grave concern about the situation in Ukraine, and emphasizing the role of the OSCE in engaging all parties in a constructive dialogue, monitoring and supporting the implementation of all OSCE principles and commitments on the ground, preventing further escalation of the crisis and promoting a diplomatic process towards a peaceful resolution to the crisis,
9. Expressing concern about the deficit of democratic political institutions and lack of democratic progress in the Republic of Belarus,
10. Recalling the need to increase the representation of women throughout the OSCE, particularly in the politico-military dimension,
11. Welcoming efforts by the OSCE participating States and the Secretariat to hold bilateral and multilateral negotiations in order to resolve conflicts that threaten the security of the OSCE region,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Stresses the importance of adapting the arrangements for conventional arms control and confidence- and security-building measures to today's politico-military reality, building upon the existing foundation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, the Treaty on Open Skies and the Vienna Document as well as the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security;
13. Notes the military escalation in the Arctic region in recent years and the substantial progress made in strengthening Arctic co-operation;
14. Calls for strong commitment to the Vienna Document, adopted in 1990 and updated several times, which is one of the most important politically binding documents of the politico-military dimension of the OSCE, building upon the 1975 Helsinki Final Act's provisions for early notification of military exercises that involve a certain number of military personnel;
15. Supports the requests made by a number of participating States on three occasions in April 2014 to activate the risk reduction mechanism under paragraph 16 of the Vienna Document to dispel serious security concerns caused by the significant military activities of the Russian Federation along the State border with Ukraine, and strongly encourages the Russian Federation to engage in a dialogue within the framework of the Joint FSC-PC meetings and to co-operate in a responsible manner and in good faith on the basis of its OSCE politico-military commitments;
16. Stresses the high relevance of fundamental principles and norms of international law and human rights law, as enshrined in the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects

of Security, which should govern inter-State relations as well as politico-military conduct within States, notably the democratic oversight of armed and security forces, in efforts to achieve greater transparency and trust within and beyond the OSCE area;

17. Expresses its support for the next Annual Implementation Discussion on updating and modernizing the Vienna Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures to take place in July 2014 with a view to increasing the predictability, openness and transparency in the exchange of information annually on their armed forces concerning the military organisation by increasing opportunities for verification activity, strengthening risk reduction mechanisms, and enlarging the scope of confidence and security-building measures;
18. Recalls the need to consider the more than 20 VD Plus proposals when updating the Vienna Document, covering the expansion of information exchange on military matters, the notification for military exercises, maritime arms control procedures, monitoring of rapid deployment forces and large force transfers, and the improvement of the effectiveness of inspections and evaluation visits;
19. Encourages the signing of new bilateral agreements and the strengthening of existing ones on additional confidence-building measures in the spirit of Chapter X of the Vienna Document, which will help to improve predictability, transparency and stability at the regional and subregional levels;
20. Acknowledges the vital role of military inspections under the Vienna Document, which serve to build confidence and allow for rapid observation of military activities of concern in the OSCE region;
21. Encourages participating States to adopt an appropriate legislative basis for the democratic control of the armed forces, in accordance with the principles of constitutionality, legality and accountability, including to ensure that armed forces are not used against civilians and welcomes the recent amendments made by Georgia to strengthen the oversight power of the Parliament of Georgia over the armed forces of Georgia and the signing of co-operation memorandums between the Defence and Security Committee of the Parliament of Georgia and civil society organizations working in the area of defence and security;
22. Stresses the need to balance between new threats, like cyber warfare and terrorism, and the prospect of conventional military operations, when updating and developing the Vienna Document, noting that, since the adoption of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, the number of units of Treaty-Limited Equipment has been reduced by more than 110,000, indicating the importance of traditional arms control mechanisms;
23. Welcomes the adoption of the “Initial set of OSCE confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies” and supports the work of the Informal Working Group established pursuant to Permanent Council Decision No. 1039;
24. Acknowledges the need to take into account the development of technology and tactics when updating current treaties, reflecting the increasing emphasis on brigade-level

operations and the need for a comprehensive assessment of military capabilities and the development of indicators that focus on quality and performance rather than quantity alone;

25. Stresses the high significance of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) adopted by the UN General Assembly in April 2013 in global efforts in the field of arms control to achieve a security community, and encourages OSCE participating States to proceed with its ratification so that the ATT can enter into force soon;
26. Also stresses the importance of OSCE documents on small arms and light weapons (SALW) and stockpiles of conventional ammunition, and the complementary decisions of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, in the fight against the illicit trade in SALW and conventional ammunition, and calls on the participating States to ensure the effective implementation of these documents with a view to combating the illicit trade in SALW and conventional ammunition;
27. Supports the activities of the OSCE in assisting with the collection and destruction of conventional ammunition as well as improving the control and security of their stockpiles, and suggests that the participating States should continue to turn to the OSCE for assistance on questions relating to SALW and conventional ammunition;
28. Calls for measures limiting, prohibiting and controlling the illegal trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW), including their diversion to non-State actors in conflict areas, as well as the uncontrolled circulation and misuse of these arms in non-conflict situations, which pose multiple threats to societies and contribute to numerous casualties every year, including among civilians;
29. Calls upon participating States to observe their international commitments and to further strengthen OSCE norms and activities in the field of SALW and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA), and stresses the essential role of parliaments and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in promoting subregional, regional and international co-operation on achieving these goals;
30. Calls for an updated assessment on whether current rules of warfare are up-to-date when taking into account new weapons systems that have been deployed in the past few years;
31. Reconfirms that addressing protracted conflicts in the OSCE area and seeking to achieve progress towards their resolution in a peaceful and negotiated manner, within agreed frameworks, while fully respecting the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and international law, is a priority for the Organization;
32. Acknowledges the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and urges compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, which aims to increase equal participation of women including full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security;
33. Also acknowledges that the geopolitical situation in different parts of the OSCE area varies widely and that any action taken by the OSCE with the goal of increasing

security should accurately take into account local conditions and specific situations in order to find long-term solutions that can be agreed upon by all parties;

34. Urges parliamentarians to support women's public and political involvement by raising public awareness of the importance of gender equality and establishing political networks to encourage women's leadership in the OSCE;
35. Acknowledges the role and participation of local and regional authorities in the lasting settlement of conflicts and post-conflict rehabilitation scenarios;
36. Calls on the Russian Federation to fulfil the commitments entered into under the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement to de-occupy the Georgian territory and to respect the fundamental principles of international law;
37. Welcomes the active engagement of the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship in the crisis in and around Ukraine and the deployment of the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine as well as the activities of the OSCE executive structures and other relevant international actors operating in Ukraine with the aim of reducing tensions, fostering stability and promoting national dialogue;
38. Calls for the creation, on the platform of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, of an interparliamentary liaison group on Ukraine in order to de-escalate the situation on the ground and support the country out of the crisis;
39. Underlines the respect for the principles of the inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, as stated in the Helsinki Final Act and calls on the Russian Federation to reverse the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine;
40. Calls for a strong and better regulated legal framework for national referendums to avoid their misuse, taking into account national constitutions and relevant international standards;
41. Reaffirms the right of citizens of participating States to hold referendums under their national legislation and in conformity with international standards;
42. Urges participating States to closely monitor the military presence in the Arctic region, be aware of the potential security and environmental risk that it constitutes and continue to strive for a zone of peace and stability in the Arctic;
43. Expresses its support for the ongoing process of peaceful integration in Europe, which includes co-operation in transnational organisations, increased freedom of movement for people and goods and strengthening economic ties which will increase stability and security in Europe and beyond;
44. Reaffirms the need to continue to work towards a solution to the crisis in Syria, where violence and human rights abuses continue amidst a humanitarian crisis and manifestations of international terrorism, and strongly urges all parties to commit to a peaceful resolution of the crisis and the establishment of a truly democratic state where the rights and security of all ethnic and religious groups are protected equally;

45. Calls upon OSCE participating States to prevent the use of their territories by terrorist and fundamentalist groups for cross-border attacks against civilian populations, including religious and ethnic minorities in Syria;
46. Welcomes the approaching 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and the opportunity to strengthen the role of the OSCE in increasing security, openness and transparency and moving forward in the Helsinki +40 process;
47. Calls for the creation of a new system of arbitration within the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in order to enhance co-operation and to prevent situations where participating States have different interpretations of the meaning and detail of current documents.

CHAPTER II

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

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

60. Restating the OSCE PA Istanbul Declaration's recognition that environmental challenges such as climate change require world leaders to make compromises at the international level, and in this regard the Helsinki +40 process can serve as a powerful inspiration for co-operation,
61. Commending progress in the OSCE's work relating to good governance, and stressing the need, in the context of Helsinki +40, for the political momentum gained by the adoption of the Dublin Ministerial Council's Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, to be further enhanced and to be reflected in the participating States' implementation of their relevant commitments,
62. Recalling that the main cause of the ongoing economic recession was the poor governance of national and international financial institutions,
63. Recognizing the adverse effects of growing inequality in developed economies resulting from the global financial crisis and unilateral austerity policies, and stressing the urgent need for States to uphold social cohesion while striving to achieve sustainable growth,
64. Stressing the importance of women's economic empowerment,
65. Recognizing that governments, international and financial institutions should be encouraged to support the sustainable development in mountainous regions, as they are most vulnerable to climate change, which leads to an increase in the number of natural disasters, melting glaciers and a reduction of water resources, which in turn lead to increased tension in the cross-border use of water resources,
66. Noting the potential that investment in science and technology plays in promoting economic growth for nations and improved employment and living standards for individuals,
67. Aware that economic and environmental migration can provide opportunities for people to improve their lives while building the economies of countries that receive them, but that unplanned and excessive population movements can cause tension and adversely affect the provision of public services,
68. Noting that water scarcity and food insecurity in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, combined with demographic pressures, high unemployment and poverty, constitute major sources of existing and/or potential tensions with a multiplying impact on the various security challenges within and beyond this region,
69. Pointing out that economic migration, particularly from North Africa, has placed a great burden on Southern European States and has also resulted in the tragic loss of a large number of lives, as vessels used for this activity are often unseaworthy,
70. Recognizing that trade is often disrupted by man-made and natural disasters and that borders need to be secure, robust and resilient to enable trade to continue during periods of heightened threats and alerts,

71. Asserting that providing all persons with disabilities with equal opportunities and expanded access to life in society, as advanced by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as existing OSCE commitments will contribute to the economic self-sufficiency of such persons, economic growth in the participating States and economic co-operation between them,
72. Noting that the full potential of women is still not fully utilized in the economy, and stressing the potential benefits it would bring for women's independence as well as for the economic development of participating States,
73. Stressing the essential role that trade unions play in representation, negotiation and resolution,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

74. Calls for nations to ensure that trade unions can operate in a supportive legal context to ensure that they play a full part in promoting prosperity;
75. Calls on the OSCE Co-ordinator for Economic and Environmental Affairs to establish a co-operative mechanism or centre in the OSCE region to serve as a clearing house for best practices in counter-corruption and to facilitate exchanges to promote good governance;
76. Urges the OSCE to work with Southern European countries and our partners in North Africa to protect migrants and provide facilities for them after their arrival in Europe;
77. Urges participating States to ensure the legal recognition of women's property rights;
78. Calls upon OSCE participating States to adopt regulations that limit risk-based speculation and enable financial bodies to provide capital for investment to stimulate national economies through improvements in infrastructure and long-term projects;
79. Stresses the urgent need for modest recovery to be reflected in curbing unemployment, particularly among young people, by means of dynamic and comprehensive job-generating policies, which should aim at further developing infrastructure and investments in pro-growth sectors, encouraging entrepreneurs, knowledge and innovation, boosting domestic demand and providing adequate training to facilitate the transition from education to the labour market;
80. Calls upon participating States to provide greater support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by means of a more business-friendly environment that promotes entrepreneurship, innovation and employment, reduces regulatory and administrative obstacles and facilitates SMEs' networking and access to domestic and global markets, and stresses the need to ensure that SMEs' central role and prospects for realizing their full potential in the global economy are appropriately reflected in States' growth policies;
81. Urges participating States to encourage young people to pursue careers in agriculture, for example by facilitating transnational courses in agricultural science;

82. Calls for more research on crop and animal production, investments in science and technology and the adoption of fiscal policies that encourage private companies to invest in research and development;
83. Urges the OSCE to help co-ordinate national governments in moving away from budget cuts into solid investments to provide a foundation for the sound improvement of the global economy;
84. Encourages the OSCE to facilitate technology and knowledge transfers with a view towards improving the way people produce and consume, as well as promoting best practices in agricultural and fisheries production;
85. Endorses a multidimensional approach to food and water security, including all those areas of science and technology that can have a valuable impact;
86. Stresses the need for the OSCE to play an enhanced role in efforts to achieve global energy security, by means of a level playing field across the entire spectrum of energy-related activities, in strict compliance with international law and the rule of law enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and the Energy Charter Treaty;
87. Calls on the OSCE participating States to improve and develop the practice of treatment, recycling and reuse of water resources;
88. Expresses concern over the use of certain types of energy extraction, particularly hydraulic fracturing or “fracking”, that are known to have an adverse effect on water supplies;
89. Strongly urges the OSCE participating States to strengthen co-ordination actions aimed at early warning of natural disasters in mountain ecosystems with the help of technical, biological and organizational measures;
90. Endorses inter-State scientific and technical co-operation, including innovative programmes of the OSCE participating States aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems;
91. Calls on the OSCE and its participating States to reduce waste by increasing the efficiency of the production, processing, transport and storage of products and to educate consumers on how to reduce waste through smarter purchasing choices;
92. Encourages the OSCE and its participating States to work on migration management to increase the benefits of migration while reducing its potential negative implications;
93. Calls upon OSCE participating States to continue to work towards a new universal climate agreement so that it appears on the table at the next UN climate change conference in Peru, ahead of final agreement in Paris, in 2015;
94. Calls for the OSCE field operations to receive all the funding they need in order to carry out their vital work in the economic and environmental dimension, especially in mountainous countries, which are the ones most vulnerable to climate change;

95. Urges those participating States that have not already done so to sign, ratify and implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to implement their existing OSCE commitments to ensure the protection of the rights of such persons, especially with regard to the promotion of services and training as well as favourable conditions for participating in competitive integrated employment and access to public buildings and services, housing, transport, and cultural and recreational activities;
96. Encourages intensified efforts to prohibit discrimination against disabled persons in employment and the workplace;
97. Reiterates the central importance of the economic and environmental dimension in the Helsinki +40 process;
98. Calls on European Union Member States to engage further in migration management and to ensure that the contribution and burden of migrants on the European continent is shared equally among Member States;
99. Urges the participating States to continue working for women's opportunities to become financially independent and have their own income and to support possibilities for women to start new businesses.

CHAPTER III

DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

100. Welcoming the OSCE's Helsinki +40 process as an opportunity to review the implementation of Human Dimension Commitments, including the regress in whole regions of the OSCE with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of assembly, freedom of the media, freedom of expression, democratic commitments, the rule of law, equality and non-discrimination,
101. Recalling that the 1975 Helsinki Final Act addressed issues such as the peaceful settlement of disputes, refraining from the threat or use of force, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as well as other key human security commitments,
102. Stressing the crucial significance of upholding the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights in efforts to achieve a security community,
103. Deeply concerned that the OSCE's field operations are continuously reduced in their capacity to monitor and report on human rights issues, in particular in participating States which demonstrate non-compliance with their Human Dimension Commitments,
104. Welcoming the Swiss Chairmanship's pledge in connection with Helsinki +40 to continue reinforcing co-operation with civil society,
105. Recalling the 2013 OSCE PA Istanbul Declaration's call for the OSCE and the OSCE PA to create a civil society board, comprised of representatives of leading NGOs working on OSCE issues,
106. Recalling the reaffirmation, contained in the Istanbul Declaration that the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary should be respected,
107. Recalling the concern expressed in the 2007 OSCE PA Kyiv Declaration regarding the introduction of new legislation in a number of participating States placing further restrictions and constraints on the activities of human rights defenders, in particular by making them subject to unnecessary bureaucratic burdens,
108. Concerned that people have disappeared in Turkmenistan's prisons and that their families have not even been able to find out if they are alive or dead, in some cases for more than a decade,
109. Expressing concern at the rise of nationalistic and xenophobic trends across the political spectrum in the OSCE area, at the impact of socio-economic hardship and at serious shortfalls pertaining to governance, which all exacerbate public indignation and increase citizens' mistrust of and estrangement from national and supranational decision-making centres,

110. Deploring discrimination and hate crimes against migrant workers both East and West of Vienna,
111. Deeply concerned that, 10 years after the Berlin Declaration, which set out concrete measures to combat anti-Semitism, attacks targeting Jews and their property as well as Jewish religious, educational and communal institutions continue,
112. Expressing deep concern that restrictive migration policies in an increasing number of countries in the OSCE area often circumvent and/or violate international human rights standards, show insufficient solidarity and burden-sharing and hinder global efforts to elaborate a comprehensive and effective migration management strategy,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

113. Endorses the adoption by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe of a resolution confirming the definition of political prisoners;
114. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure, through the effective implementation of, and if necessary reform of, national legislation, dignity and security for all asylum seekers and migrant workers;
115. Reiterates its call for the safe and dignified return of all internally displaced persons to their places of living, ensuring access to international humanitarian aid when needed, with the goal of gradual rapprochement of the societies of Georgia and Abkhazia, Georgia, and South Ossetia, Georgia;
116. Strongly condemns any act of hate crime against any migrant, and calls on participating States to ensure that such crimes are fully investigated and victims protected, regardless of their legal status in the host country, be it East or West of Vienna;
117. Calls on the participating States to participate robustly in the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Berlin Declaration with a focus on improving implementation of OSCE commitments to combat anti-Semitism, including the collection and reporting of data on hate crimes and the promotion of education about the tragedy of the Holocaust;
118. Reaffirms the Berlin Declaration in its unequivocal condemnation of all manifestations of anti-Semitism and its unambiguous statement that international developments or political issues, including those in Israel or elsewhere in the Middle East, never justify anti-Semitism;
119. Commends the pioneering anti-trafficking work of the OSCE to date, and stresses the need for stronger cross-dimensional, inclusive and outreaching victims-based action in order to effectively address traffickers' complex modus operandi and the increasing varieties of this threat, including child sexual and/or labour trafficking and organ trafficking, by strengthening national anti-trafficking legislation and further promoting awareness, networking and co-operation at all levels and with civil society;

120. Encourages all participating States to follow Ukraine's example in multi-lateral co-operation in hosting the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission as an important tool to monitor and report on human rights in a participating State;
121. Reiterates its call on all the OSCE participating States to comply fully with their commitments regarding human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law;
122. Calls upon the authorities of Ukraine to carry out a fact-based, comprehensive and open investigation, with the participation of human rights organizations, of all fatalities during the recent events in Ukraine, in particular the tragedy that took place in Odessa on 2 May 2014;
123. Stresses the need to step up efforts, at the level of participating States and the OSCE, to effectively address persisting violence and discrimination against women across the OSCE area and further promote women's participation in political and public life and decision-making, in accordance with the relevant recommendations made at the 2013 OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, including the early adoption of an OSCE Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and of an addendum to the 2004 Gender Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality;
124. Also stresses the need for participating States to work towards improved access to health services for all, without discrimination;
125. Emphasizes that the OSCE should reduce its reliance on the consensus rule, and further develop such human rights protection tools such as the Moscow Mechanism, to *inter alia* monitor gross human rights violations;
126. Strongly encourages participating States to benefit from the Helsinki +40 process to promote the Human Dimension values at the core of the Helsinki Final Act;
127. Strongly urges participating States to co-operate with international institutions like the OSCE, to help ensure that, in the future, there will be no political prisoners in the OSCE area;
128. Urges all OSCE participating States to encourage the reform of INTERPOL to avoid the political use of Red Notices, which are currently being used in some countries to round up political opponents instead of for legitimate law enforcement purposes;
129. Encourages participating States to develop baseline data and indicators in order to monitor national implementation of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality;
130. Calls on participating States to improve their legislation, administrative procedures and policies in the sphere of economic and social rights and to implement them in such a way that ensures they are effectively enforced;
131. Stresses the crucial role of parliaments in ensuring States' strict compliance with international human rights standards, in their efforts to frame comprehensive and effective migration management and integration policies, with a view to maximizing the

benefits of legal migration, in accordance with labour market needs, and curbing illegal migration;

132. Calls on participating States to ensure access to justice for all those detained, and to ensure that people are not detained indefinitely, under arduous conditions and without adequate legal counsel, and to consider establishing a special rapporteur on cases of indefinite detention or lack of rule of law in the OSCE area;
133. Expresses concern at the misuse of administrative procedures and legislation to detain, imprison, intimidate or otherwise silence human rights defenders and critics in numerous OSCE participating States, including Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation;
134. Asks the Government of Turkmenistan to provide information on the health and whereabouts of, and access to, persons who have disappeared in Turkmenistan's prisons, including former Foreign Ministers Boris Shikmuradov and Batyr Berdiev;
135. Encourages all participating States to avoid the expulsion, return (*non-refoulement*) and extradition of migrants and asylum seekers to States where there is a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights, or substantial grounds for believing that they would be in danger of being subjected to torture or ill-treatment;
136. Strongly urges the Republic of Belarus immediately to release and rehabilitate all political prisoners;
137. Repeats its call for the Ministerial Council to adopt full, effective, and long-term mandates for OSCE field operations;
138. Strongly urges the Permanent Council to re-open the Field Missions in Belarus and Georgia, and to return the monitoring and reporting mandates to the status of the OSCE field operations in Azerbaijan and Ukraine, and to open an OSCE field mission in Mongolia;
139. Expresses deep concern at the situation of Mr. Anar Mammadli, an Azerbaijani civil society representative and human rights defender, who was recently sentenced to prison in a court case with clear political overtones, and urges the competent Azerbaijani authorities to seek ways to restore justice for Mr. Mammadli, enabling him and other citizens who have been victims of politicized court cases to continue their work defending human rights and the rule of law;
140. Urges the Government of Azerbaijan to once again let the OSCE open an office in Baku, and also urges the Government of Azerbaijan to upgrade the mandate of the Project Co-ordinator in Baku.

RESOLUTION ON

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

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

9. Welcoming the efforts and initiatives of the OSCE to develop a presence in Ukraine, including Crimea, that would support de-escalation of the current situation and monitor and encourage respect for the Helsinki principles, including the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Ukrainian citizens, as well as the work of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR),

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

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

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

RESOLUTION ON

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIATION CAPACITY IN THE OSCE AREA

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

The Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE:

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

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

RESOLUTION ON

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

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

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

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

18. Encourages participating States to support the countries of the region in their efforts to consolidate the overall positive developments witnessed over the past year;
19. Criticizes the periodic recurrence of episodes demonstrating unconstructive prejudices both within and towards the region;
20. Urges those participating States that are already members of the European Union, NATO or both to respond quickly, positively and consistently when Western Balkan countries aspiring to membership make sufficient progress in their reform efforts and satisfy the criteria for moving to the next step in the integration process;
21. Calls upon the European Union, in particular, to avoid creating artificial obstacles along the accession track;
22. Encourages the countries of the region to continue to engage in regional co-operation processes and fostering good neighbourly relations;

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

RESOLUTION ON THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

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

movements and their involvement in the removal of lawful authorities in the participating States of the OSCE,

11. Also expressing concern about the growing tendency to use information and telecommunication technologies, including the Internet and social media, for terrorist purposes, including incitement and financing of terrorism and the recruitment of terrorists,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

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

RESOLUTION ON

THE OSCE'S FURTHER ENGAGEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN

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

unequivocal result that is accepted by the entire Afghan people, and commending the valuable assistance provided by the Election Support Team deployed by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR),

12. Recognizing the crucial role of the Afghan electoral institutions, as well as the valuable assistance provided by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights Election Support Team,
13. Commending the performance of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) in providing the necessary security conditions at the polls,
14. Noting with satisfaction the progress of the transition of lead responsibility for security in Afghanistan from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to the ANSF, and underlining the importance of the continued support of the international community in the sustainment of the ANSF for enduring stability in Afghanistan,
15. Taking note of the positive results of the “Resolution on the Development of OSCE Co-operation with Afghanistan by 2014 and Beyond” which called upon OSCE participating States and other OSCE Partners for Co-operation to strengthen their political dialogue, engagement and consultations with Afghanistan,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

16. Calls upon the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation to increase their contributions in all three dimensions of the OSCE as well as in cross-dimensional issues to serve the well-being, peace and prosperity of the Afghan people, and for the promotion of OSCE values, standards and commitments, notably through the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and in the training centres of the participating States and Partners for Co-operation;
17. Recommends the adoption and implementation of all necessary measures to ensure effective control of OSCE participating States’ borders with Afghanistan;
18. Expresses its conviction to continue to support Afghanistan beyond 2014, through the Decade of Transformation, with a view to expanding and consolidating the achievements of the last 12 years on the ground;
19. Supports regional co-operation between and among law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations in combating terrorism and transnational crime and bolstering law enforcement action against the production and trafficking of narcotics originating in Afghanistan;
20. Emphasizes the importance of preventing the production and marketing of substances used in the production process of opiates, and the contribution the international community may bring to efforts to this end, including taking all possible measures to reduce the demand for psychotropic substances;
21. Calls upon the relevant OSCE executive structures, in accordance with their mandates, to develop concrete proposals in the fulfilment of the OSCE's declared support for the

implementation of the “counter-narcotics”, “counter-terrorism” and “education” Confidence-Building Measures within the framework of the Istanbul Process;

22. Encourages the Government of Afghanistan to further reinforce its already existing efforts to enhance capacity-building activities to the benefit of all Afghan security forces and public employees;
23. Also encourages Afghanistan, OSCE participating States, Partners for Co-operation and OSCE Executive Structures, in line with relevant OSCE decisions and declarations, to ensure that the elimination of discrimination against women, women’s participation in all sectors – social, political and economic – of public life, women’s empowerment and the protection of women’s rights remains a priority on the agenda of engagement across all three dimensions;
24. Urgently recommends all participating States and Partners for Co-operation to continue their humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan through established channels and mechanisms pursuant to Afghan requests in the aftermath of the natural disasters that affected the Jawzjan, Faryab, Sar-i Pul and Badakhshan provinces.

RESOLUTION ON

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

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

10. Bearing in mind the co-operation between the OSCE and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2004, pursuant to which a thorough and comprehensive examination shall be conducted of economic, environmental and social factors that have a direct impact on stability and security in the OSCE region,
11. Noting the contribution of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, and in particular the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and the Environment, in examining current socio-economic problems and promoting socio-economic rights in the OSCE region in the framework of the annual sessions of the Assembly and regular economic conferences held under the auspices of the OSCE PA,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Underscores the fundamental significance of economic and social rights as integral parts of the concept of human rights, as well as the importance of their full realization by all appropriate means;
13. Calls on the OSCE, together with Governments, parliaments, the private sector, civil society and other partners, to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to drafting a development agenda for the period following 2015;
14. Calls on participating States to improve their legislation, administrative procedures and policies in the area of economic and social rights and to put them into practice so as to guarantee their effective realization;
15. Calls on the participating States to take specific measures to improve social conditions, including through targeted support for socially vulnerable groups in society, through the prevention of social isolation, and through broader access to basic social services, such as medical care, education, pensions and employment opportunities, and rehabilitation programmes;
16. Supports efforts by the participating States to carry out poverty reduction policies and to ensure sustainable development;
17. Calls on the OSCE, based on its expert potential and the resources of its executive structures, institutions and field missions, to assist participating States on matters relating to the due protection of socio-economic rights;
18. Calls on the OSCE, in line with the Platform for Co-operative Security (1999), to continue to develop and build upon interaction with international institutions and organizations on the subject of the protection of socio-economic rights with a view to contributing to regional and global co-operation and the exchange of experience and best practices in this area;
19. Recommends that, within the framework of an OSCE Parliamentary Assembly initiative, consideration be given to questions relating to the realization and promotion of socio-economic rights in the OSCE region.

RESOLUTION ON

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

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

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

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

20. Calls upon all participating States to actively contribute to the Helsinki +40 colloquium to be held in June 2015 to mark the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act;
21. Believes that when business activity extends across and beyond national borders, the rights of working people cannot end at the customs house;
22.
 - (a) Asserts that the playing field must be level for labour and capital, for employers and employees throughout the OSCE and seeks to promote market economies in which the focus is on the individual;
 - (b) Recognizes this means protecting our citizens from exploitation and abusive working conditions, for there can be no place in any of our countries for wage dumping and the erosion of social rights;
23. Rejects the idea that basic rights are subordinate to market freedoms;

24. Asserts that a unified OSCE social region and economic dynamism are not contradictory but rather that the one predicates the other, particularly as both are preconditions for the aspirations and self-realization of every individual, for lack of opportunity does not motivate but paralyzes and frightens; insecurity does not bring people closer but promotes mistrust and prejudice;
25. Recognizes that a good education from kindergarten through schooling to vocational training and academic qualification is the key to equal opportunity for every individual to make the most of their life;
26. Understands gender equality to be a central interdisciplinary task in all of our countries, for those worst affected by the recent economic crises were women;
27. Posits that our goal must be to advance equality between men and women effectively and definitively by achieving equal pay for equal work and equal job opportunities by bringing more women into leadership positions and by improving the work-family balance for both women and men;
28. Reaffirms the social welfare state as a model which has proven itself successful in many of our countries and which can provide a model in the 21st century for those states that are seeking to strengthen social cohesion, because economic prosperity and social participation are not opposites but rather predicate and reinforce each other;
29. Confirms the commitment of its members to the welfare of senior citizens, as dignity in old age must remain one of our constant concerns, particularly in light of the demographic realities in many of our countries;
30. Explicitly condemns all forms of discrimination, whether because of gender, race, ethnic origin, religion or creed, handicap, age or sexual orientation, because we seek to realize the OSCE region as a space free of discrimination with equal opportunity for all;
31. Calls for ambitious environmental and energy policies reflecting our understanding that protections for climate, environment and nature are not incompatible with commitments to economic growth and jobs but rather complement them, particularly as we seek to promote the growth of alternate energy sources and improvements to energy efficiency;
32. Notes that increased diversification of the energy supply and more innovation in the development of all energy resources can also make energy more affordable to consumers, including families and small businesses;
33. Supports efforts in our countries to improve security and limit armaments, and reiterates our faith in policies of good neighbourliness which promote co-operation and the process of democratic transformation;
34. Reaffirms its commitment to further engage the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation in the work of the Parliamentary Assembly in all three dimensions, and takes this opportunity to commend Tunisia on the adoption of its new Constitution;

35. Affirms our commitment to work well with others, not only within the OSCE but also with those States with which we share borders, for we cannot reduce the pressures on our external borders without addressing poverty and the need for widespread and sustainable growth which may also help to alleviate rampant social inequality;
36. Emphasizes its commitment to the continuous hard work which is required to redefine our hopes and aspirations and realize a prosperous future for the OSCE region.

RESOLUTION ON

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

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

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

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

13. Reiterates that ensuring local and international food security is a major challenge which will become yet more important for security inside and outside the OSCE area;
14. Emphasizes the fact that it is necessary to recognize the principle of food sovereignty as a necessary prerequisite for international and local food security;
15. Underlines emphatically that water resources, which are set to decrease, play a key role in guaranteeing food security and that the struggle to allocate these resources presents an enormous risk of conflict of which the OSCE must take greater account in its future efforts;
16. Asks that it be family farms, the services of which are highlighted in the 2014 International Year of Family Farming, which continue to guarantee the sustainable supply of food to the world’s growing population and that policy should create the general conditions required for this important task;
17. Also asks that participating States immediately improve conditions of life and infrastructure in rural areas with sufficient policy and financial measures and, by doing so, consolidate the population of rural regions, agricultural production and the value creation chain in upstream and downstream agricultural sectors;
18. Also asks that participating States immediately strengthen the security of the right to use land and water resources for the benefit of agriculture and rural populations;
19. Underlines the necessity of pursuing, systematically and beyond 2015, the UN’s sustainable development goals to fight against hunger and malnutrition and to

strengthen these efforts, particularly in rural regions where the vast majority of people suffering from hunger in the world live;

20. Asks that participating States immediately strengthen, at local and international level, producer organizations and co-operatives which are based on the principles of grass-roots democracy, and involve them in the conception of opportunities for training, outreach and research;
21. Requests greater coherence in the sometimes contradictory strategies of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization on local and international food security.

RESOLUTION ON

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

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

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

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

RESOLUTION ON

THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN THE OSCE AREA

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

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

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

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

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

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

RESOLUTION ON

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE OSCE AREA

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

10. Expressing serious concern at the systematic destruction and pillaging of cultural and religious monuments and artefacts, often used as a tool to serve geopolitical goals in conflict situations and in areas inaccessible to their lawful inhabitants, and condemning those who purposefully commit such acts against the cultural heritage of other nations,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

11. Emphasizes the importance of preserving the status of monuments and sites related to history and culture, wherever they are located, which constitutes an integral part of the overall efforts within the CSCE for the preservation and protection of the common cultural heritage (paragraph 31 of 1991 Cracow Document);
12. Acknowledges that the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property is one of the main causes of the impoverishment of the cultural heritage of the countries of origin of such property and that international co-operation constitutes one of the most efficient means of protecting each country's cultural property against all the dangers resulting therefrom;
13. Stresses the importance of addressing trafficking of cultural property and commends the considerable progress achieved within other relevant international organizations, such as UNODC;
14. Stresses the need for greater efforts to be made in the OSCE area to adopt appropriate domestic legislation and agree on common standards, in line with relevant international instruments, that will encourage and facilitate the prompt return of artistic, historical and cultural national treasures to the State owner, and encourages participating States to work in synergy and with other competent international partners in this direction;
15. Reiterates that when involved in an armed conflict, be it of an international or non-international character, including cases of occupation, States should take all appropriate measures to conduct their activities in such a manner as to protect cultural heritage, in conformity with customary international law and the principles and objectives of international agreements and UNESCO recommendations concerning the protection of such heritage during hostilities;
16. Recognizes that the intentional destruction of cultural heritage may be tantamount to advocating and inciting national, racial or religious hatred and thereby violates the fundamental principles of international human rights law;
17. Emphasizes that a participating State that intentionally destroys or intentionally fails to take appropriate measures to prohibit, prevent, stop, and punish any intentional destruction of cultural heritage of great importance, whether or not it is inscribed on a list maintained by UNESCO or another international organization, bears the responsibility for such destruction, to the extent provided for by international law;

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

RESOLUTION ON

PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

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

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

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

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

RESOLUTION ON COMBATING TORTURE

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

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

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

RESOLUTION ON

THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECURITY SECTORS

1. Acknowledging the unique security challenges posed by the use of new information and communication technologies in international terrorism, organized crime and by individuals committing severe criminal acts, as well as the continued possibility of military conflicts,
2. At the same time conscious of the fact that in attempting to combat these activities, the actions of the military, the police and any other public or private security organization, through the use of coercive measures or otherwise, regularly affect the fundamental rights crucial for the preservation of human dignity,
3. Aware that for this reason, particular attention must be paid to establishing and enforcing effective, comprehensive and airtight safeguards against any possible misuse of authority that such activities might entail,
4. Emphasizing that such safeguards require comprehensive and effective parliamentary oversight with transparent judiciary control,
5. Convinced that the fundamental principles of democracy and the rule of law are preserved by legitimately limiting the exercise of power even when such limitations might make military or law enforcement operations more difficult,
6. Insisting that the absence or reduction in scope of any oversight mechanism based on the assumption that the authorities, private security companies or their staff will abide by the relevant laws represents an unacceptable potential for abuse,
7. Reaffirming again, as in the 2006 Brussels Declaration and its Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies, and the urgent call in the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Washington Declaration of 2005, that the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime should not be carried out at the expense of human rights,
8. Reflecting the many recommendations passed by the OSCE PA that stress the importance of effective democratic, and in particular parliamentary, control over the public and private security sector,
9. Conscious of the discussion in some international organizations and in the context of modern coalition warfare that the competences of the parliament have a potential to limit the effectiveness of military warfare, leading to worrying calls for an erosion of the existing scope of parliamentary involvement,
10. Reaffirming its readiness to hold seminars together with the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre on democratic control and civil integration of armed forces as an essential aspect of regional security, as stated in the 2004 Edinburgh Declaration,

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

21. Repeating the concern voiced in the OSCE PA's 2008 Astana Declaration that the absence of any specific regulatory framework for private military companies and private security companies and the lack of parliamentary oversight of these companies limits the most essential role of parliaments and is contrary to the principles of the Code of Conduct on democratic control of forces,
22. Acknowledging the quintessential role of the judiciary in remedying abuses of competences and misuse of exceptional measures by security and intelligence services, as was expressed in the 2008 Astana Declaration,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

23. Repeats its assertion in the 1992 Budapest Declaration that elected parliaments must have the ultimate authority and responsibility for the activities of the military forces;
24. Reminds all participating States and their parliaments of their obligation to reinforce existing mechanisms of democratic oversight, to further develop them and to adapt them to the new challenges;
25. Calls upon the OSCE participating States to fully support § 20-25 of the Code of Conduct and to ensure the primacy of the role of civilians in military and defence affairs as well as the democratic control of armed forces, as stated in the OSCE PA's 2000 Bucharest Declaration;
26. Urges participating States and their parliaments not to agree to any limitation of existing mechanisms of parliamentary oversight or decision-making with the intention of making coalition warfare easier, unless the loss of competences by national parliaments is fully compensated by similar competences of parliamentary bodies acting at the multilateral level;
27. Repeats the OSCE PA's call for parliamentarians to address the matter of parliamentary oversight of the European Union's defense capability to ensure its full and effective democratic accountability;
28. Demands that participating States refrain from allowing their security forces to resort to massive intrusion into the privacy of billions of innocent citizens, and ban all security measures taken against non-suspects that intrude into their intimacy and have a potentially intimidating effect, thereby limiting the full enjoyment of fundamental human rights, the trust in the protection of these by democratic authorities and the confidence between the peoples;
29. Expects that participating States and national parliaments devote special attention to the urgent need for improved control over their intelligence services, and thoroughly investigate any evidence of wrongdoing or infringement of fundamental human rights by intelligence agencies;
30. Further expects that, in the course of such investigations, the burden of proof lay with the intelligence agencies to demonstrate both the necessity and legality of their actions;

31. Reiterates the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution calling for parliamentarians to use democratic principles as basic guidelines in striking a balance between the essential secrecy and confidentiality of security and intelligence services' activities and the need for transparency that allows for parliamentary oversight;
32. Stresses again, as in many OSCE PA resolutions, the imperative for respecting fundamental human rights standards in all security and intelligence services' activities, and recalls the importance of the protection of privacy for the preservation of human dignity;
33. Repeats its call for parliamentarians, as in the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies, to address the matter of parliamentary oversight of security and intelligence services as a matter of priority and as a means to ensure respect of fundamental human rights and freedoms, a call that has unfortunately been left unanswered;
34. Emphasizes the need to ensure representation in the special parliamentary oversight bodies of all political parties elected to the national legislator, as stated in the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies;
35. Repeats its request to the OSCE to offer, in close co-operation with the Council of Europe, assistance to national legislators in the region with the drafting of laws regulating competences of security and intelligence services so as to ensure effective democratic oversight over their activities, as in the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies;
36. Encourages the sharing of good practices among national legislators in the region in the field of democratic oversight of security and intelligence services, in accordance with the 2006 Brussels Declaration's Resolution on Strengthening Effective Parliamentary Oversight of Security and Intelligence Agencies;
37. Urges participating States to protect journalists and their sources who expose threats to human rights and privacy posed by state authorities;
38. Calls on participating States to compensate for the outsourcing of security tasks to private companies by establishing state oversight that is transparent to the citizens, allows for effective parliamentary monitoring, quick and effective judicial recourse, and other means of holding these forces accountable to the government, in line with the OSCE PA's 2008 Astana Declaration;
39. Calls upon participating States to promote the participation of women in parliamentary bodies so that any oversight mechanisms of armed forces and intelligence agencies may benefit from a more comprehensive understanding.

3 INFORMACIÓ GENERAL

3.1 MEMBRES DE L'OSCE-PA (57)

Albània, Alemanya, Andorra, Armènia, Àustria, Azerbaitjan, Bielorússia, Bèlgica, Bòsnia-Herzegovina, Bulgària, Canadà, Croàcia, Dinamarca, Eslovàquia, Eslovènia, Espanya, Estats Units d'Amèrica, Estònia, Ex República Iugoslava de Macedònia, Finlàndia, França, Federació de Rússia, Geòrgia, Grècia, Hongria, Islàndia, Irlanda, Itàlia, Kazakhstan, Kirguizistan, Letònia, Lituània, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Moldàvia, Mònaco, Mongòlia, Montenegro, Noruega, Països Baixos, Polònia, Portugal, Regne Unit, República Txeca, Romania, San Marino, Santa Seu, Sèrbia, Suècia, Suïssa, Tajikistan, Turquia, Turkmenistan, Ucraïna, Uzbekistan i Xipre.

3.2 CALENDARI D'ACTIVITATS FUTURES DE L'OSCE-PA

- Sessió d'Hivern 2015, 18 a 20 de febrer del 2015, Viena (Àustria)
- 24^a Sessió anual 2015, 6 a 10 de juliol del 2015, Hèlsinki (Finlàndia)
- Sessió de tardor 2015, 16 a 18 de setembre, Ulaanbaatar (Mongòlia)

3.3 CÀRRECS DE L'ASSEMBLEA

CÀRRECS DE L'ASSAMBLEA PARLAMENTÀRIA DE L'OSCE

Nom	Estat	Càrrec	Mandat
Mr. Ilkka Kanerva	Finlàndia	President	To end 2014 Session
Mr. Emin Onen	Turquia	Vice-President	To end 2017 Session
Mr. George Tsereteli	Geòrgia	Vice-President	To end 2015 Session
Mr. Robert B. Aderholt	Estats Units	Vice-President	To end 2015 Session
Ms. Doris Barnett	Alemanya	Vice-President	To end 2015 Session
Ms. Vilija Aleknaite Abramikiene	Lituània	Vice-President	To end 2016 Session
Ms. Isabel Pozuelo	Espanya	Vice-President	To end 2016 Session
Mr. Alain Neri	França	Vice-President	To end 2016 Session
Ms. Christine Muttonen	Àustria	Vice-President	To end 2017 Session
Mr. Kent Harstedt	Suècia	Vice-President	To end 2017 Session
Mr. Roberto Battelli	Eslovènia	Tresorer	To end 2015 Session

CÀRRECS DE LES COMISSIONS PERMANENTS

I. COMISSIÓ PERMANENT D'AFERS POLÍTICS I SEGURETAT

Mr. Roger Wicker	Estats Units	President
Mr. Azay Guliyev	Azerbaidjan	Vice-President
Ms. Pia Kauma	Finlàndia	Ponent

II. COMISSIÓ PERMANENT D'AFERS ECONÒMICS, CIÈNCIA, ECONOMIA I MEDI AMBIENT

Ms. RozaAknazarova	Kyrgyzstan	Presidenta
Ms. Nilza Sena	Portugal	Vice-Presidenta
Ms. Marietta Tidei	Itàlia	Ponent

III. COMISSIÓ PERMANENT DE DEMOCRÀCIA, DRETS HUMANS I QÜESTIONS HUMANITÀRIES

Ms. Isabel Santos	Portugal	Presidenta
Mr. Mehmet Sevki Kulkuloglu	Turquia	Vice-President
Ms. Gordana Comic	Sèrbia	Ponent