

OSCE COMMITMENTS ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

	PAGE
MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DECISION, Maastricht, 2 December 2003 (Creation of OSCE Special Representative on Trafficking in Persons [TIP])	1
PERMANENT COUNCIL DECISION, 24 July 2003 (Adoption of OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings)	4
MEETING OF THE OSCE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL, Porto, 7 December 2002 (Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings).....	6
MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DECISION, Bucharest, December 3–4, 2001	9
PERMANENT COUNCIL DECISION, 12 July 2001	10
MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DECISION, Vienna, 28 November 2000 (Decision on Enhancing the OSCE's Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings).....	11
CHARTER FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY, Istanbul, November 1999	13
DOCUMENT OF THE MOSCOW MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN DIMENSION OF THE CSCE, Moscow, October 1991	13
ROTTERDAM DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, Rotterdam, 9 July 2003	14
BERLIN DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, Berlin, 10 July 2002	18
PARIS DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, Paris, 10 July 2001	21
BUCHAREST DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, Bucharest, 10 July 2000	23
ST. PETERSBURG DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, St. Petersburg, 10 July 1999	24
COPENHAGEN DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, Copenhagen, 10 July 1998	25
STOCKHOLM DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, Stockholm, 9 July 1996	25

OSCE COMMITMENTS ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

The following are excerpts from decisions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (formerly the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) regarding trafficking in human beings. Decisions of OSCE participating States are adopted by consensus and are politically binding on all OSCE participating States.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DECISION Maastricht, 2 December 2003 (MC.DEC/2/03)

COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the commitments that participating States have adhered to in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, especially the 2000 Vienna Ministerial Council Decision No. 1, the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Council Decision No. 6, and the 2002 Porto Ministerial Declaration,

Recalling furthermore Permanent Council Decision No. 557 of 24 July on the adoption of the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, which provides participating States with a comprehensive toolkit to combat trafficking in human beings through a multidimensional approach, covering protection of victims, prevention of trafficking in human beings, and prosecution of those who facilitate or commit the crime,

With the goal of enhancing the OSCE's efforts in fighting trafficking in human beings,

- Decides to endorse the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings as annexed to this Decision; and
- Establishes, under the aegis of the Permanent Council, an OSCE mechanism to provide assistance to participating States to combat trafficking in human beings. The mechanism will consist of two parts, complementing the activities of each other: a Special Representative appointed by the Chairmanship-in-Office, and a special unit in the OSCE Secretariat,

The mechanism is set up to:

- Assist OSCE participating States in the implementation of commitments and full usage of recommendations proposed by the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings;
- Ensure co-ordination of OSCE efforts in combating trafficking in human beings across all three dimensions of the OSCE;
- Strengthen co-ordination among the relevant authorities of the participating States and between the OSCE and other relevant organizations;
- Raise the public and political profile of the combat against trafficking in human beings;

- Operate in the whole OSCE area and as appropriate, assist the participating States, in a spirit of co-operation and following consultations with the respective authorities of the relevant participating States in aiming at the implementation of their commitments in combating human trafficking;
- Provide and facilitate advice and technical assistance in the field of legislation as well as policy development, together, as necessary, with other OSCE structures engaged in this field;
- Be ready to offer advice to senior level authorities representing the legislative, judicial, and executive branches in participating States and discuss with them the implementation of the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and commitments in the field of combating trafficking in human beings. In specific cases calling for special attention, seek direct contacts, in an appropriate manner with the participating State concerned and discuss the provisions of advice and concrete assistance, if needed;
- Co-operate with National Rapporteurs or other national mechanisms established by participating States for co-ordinating and monitoring the anti-trafficking activities of State institutions. It will also co-operate with relevant Non-Governmental Organizations of the participating States. Furthermore, it will assume responsibility within the OSCE for hosting and facilitating meetings for the exchange of information and experience between national co-ordinators, representatives designated by participating States, or experts on combating trafficking in human beings;
- Closely co-operate with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and other OSCE Institutions, the Secretary General, relevant structures of the Secretariat including the Office of the Co-ordinator for OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), the Senior Gender Adviser, as well as, where appropriate, the OSCE field operations. The mechanism will draw on the expertise within these OSCE structures, and will see that duplication is avoided. Participate when appropriate in the work of the Informal Working Group on Gender Equality and Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings;
- Co-operate and co-ordinate with relevant international actors such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, the Council of Baltic Sea States, the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative, Interpol and Europol
- Affirms that the Special Representative will be politically accountable to, and will report regularly and when appropriate to the Permanent Council. It will function in accordance with Decision No. 8 of the Tenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Porto;
- Calls on the Chairmanship-in-office to appoint as Special Representative a prominent personality with relevant expertise, according to OSCE procedures, following consultations with participating States through the Preparatory Committee on his or her mandate. In order to ensure continuity for the Special Representative to carry out his or her responsibilities initially for at least the duration of two successive Chairmanships, the Chairmanship-in-Office will consult with the next incoming Chairmanship-in-Office, within its prerogative, undertake to prolong the Special Representative's duties for the duration of that Chairmanship-in-Office, in accordance with Decision No. 8 of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting in Porto.
- Tasks the Permanent Council to establish the above-mentioned special unit, as a part of the OSCE Secretariat, with contracted or seconded staff. The Special Representative will have the capacity of the special unit at his or her full disposal in order to effectively implement the above-mentioned tasks;

- Agrees that both parts of the mechanism will be funded by the participating States through the OSCE Unified Budget in accordance with existing procedures. The ACMF will elaborate, in consultation with the Chairmanship-in-Office and Secretary General, administrative and funding modalities for the mechanism and submit its recommendations to the Permanent Council for approval in time for their inclusion into the OSCE 2004 Unified Budget.

PERMANENT COUNCIL DECISION
24 July 2003
(PC.DEC/557)

OSCE ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

The Permanent Council,

Taking into account the universal condemnation of the crime of trafficking in human beings, as well as the numerous related international and regional instruments, such as the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,

Reiterating that trafficking in human beings (THB) and other contemporary forms of slavery constitute an abhorrent violation of the dignity and rights of human beings,

Reaffirming Vienna Ministerial Decision No. 1 of 2000, Bucharest Ministerial Decision No. 6 of 2001, the Porto Ministerial Declaration of 2002, and existing commitments undertaken by participating States, as well as the OSCE's role in combating trafficking in human beings as agreed by participating States,

Concerned that despite all efforts, the last decade has seen a tremendous increase both in incidents of trafficking in human beings and in the number of victims, while prosecution of perpetrators remains unsatisfactory and organized criminal groups have recourse to ever more sophisticated techniques, increasing financial resources and growing networks, and benefit from corruption or lack of awareness of this crime and of its heinous nature among some relevant officials, the media and the public at large,

Further concerned that root causes of trafficking in human beings, occurring both in countries of origin and destination, remain insufficiently tackled, in particular causes such as poverty, weak social and economic structures, lack of employment opportunities and equal opportunities in general, violence against women and children, discrimination based on sex, race and ethnicity, corruption, unresolved conflicts, post-conflict situations, illegal migration and the demand for sexual exploitation and inexpensive, socially unprotected and often illegal labour,

Acknowledging that while the primary responsibility for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings rests with participating States, the link of this phenomenon to transnational organized crime requires co-operation at the international and regional level, involving the private sector and NGOs,

Convinced that the OSCE, with its well-developed institutional capacity and proven track record, is uniquely placed to effectively assist participating States in the implementation of their commitments, and can, through the Platform for Co-operative Security, effectively co-operate and co-ordinate with relevant international actors such as the Stability Pact Task Force, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organization, as well as the International

Organization for Migration, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Council of Baltic Sea States, the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative, Interpol and Europol,

Adopts the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, annexed to this Decision, in order both to incorporate best practices and an advanced approach into its anti-trafficking policies, and to facilitate co-operation among participating States, and tasks all OSCE bodies with enhancing participation in anti-trafficking efforts of the international community.

MEETING OF THE OSCE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL
Porto, 7 December 2002
(MC.DOC/1/02)

DECLARATION ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

I.

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the OSCE, declare that trafficking in human beings represents a dangerous threat to security in the OSCE area and beyond.

We declare that trafficking in human beings and other modern forms of slavery constitute an abhorrent violation of the dignity and rights of human beings.

We recognize that trafficking in human beings represents a serious and rapidly expanding area of transnational organized crime, generating huge profits for criminal networks that may also be associated with criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants.

We recall and reaffirm our full adherence to the OSCE's commitments to combating trafficking in human beings, as reflected in the Moscow Document of 1991, the Charter for European Security adopted in Istanbul in 1999, Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 adopted in Vienna in 2000, Permanent Council Decision No. 426 and Ministerial Council Decision No. 6 adopted in Bucharest in 2001, and declare our determination to strengthen co-operation in addressing trafficking in human beings in countries of origin, transit and destination.

We reaffirm our determination to combat all forms of trafficking in human beings and call on States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and to its supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and to take into account the definition of trafficking in human beings given in the said Protocol.

We declare that ratification and full implementation of both these instruments would enhance the international and national legal framework and enforcement capacities for combating trafficking in human beings. We strongly encourage States to consider concurrent ratification and full implementation of the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, also supplementing the above-mentioned Convention.

We reaffirm our support for the ODIHRs Anti-Trafficking and Gender Issues units and favour an increased involvement of the ODIHRs Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues. We also reaffirm our support for OSCE field operations and the OSCE Secretariat, especially the OSCE Adviser on Gender Issues. We commend them for their comprehensive approach and for facilitating national efforts in prevention of trafficking in human beings, prosecution of its perpetrators and protection and assistance to victims.

We also support the work of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings under the auspices of the OSCE. We commend its role as a driving force for the promotion of regional co-operation and the development of relevant initiatives.

II.

We recognize the need to address root causes of trafficking and to reduce the economic and social inequalities and disadvantages, which also provoke illegal migration, and which may be exploited by organized criminal networks for their profit. We also recognize the need to fight corruption, which facilitates the operation of such networks. We recommend that the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities play an increased role in addressing all economic aspects of trafficking in human beings.

We recognize that, in countries of destination, demand for the activities of persons trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or other practices similar to slavery is an integral factor in trafficking in human beings. We urge countries of destination to take measures to effectively address such a demand as a key element in their strategy for effectively preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, and to exercise zero tolerance towards sexual exploitation, slavery and all forms of exploitation of forced labour, irrespective of its nature.

We are deeply concerned about reports of involvement by some mission members of international organizations in activities related to trafficking in human beings, particularly in post-conflict countries. We reiterate the importance of Permanent Council Decision No. 426, of 12 July 2001, on trafficking in human beings and encourage the adoption and implementation of relevant measures such as the OSCE Code of Conduct for Mission Members. We will not tolerate international staff members being involved in any illegal activities, inciting this criminal trade or behaving in contravention of this Code of Conduct. We commit ourselves to take all practicable measures to ensure the accountability of international staff members to their respective national, and when appropriate local, authorities for such activities.

We express our concern about the increase in trafficking in minors and, recognizing the special needs of children, we support more research and exchange of information on trafficking in children and, with due regard to the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in all actions concerning children, call for the elaboration of special measures to protect trafficked minors from further exploitation, mindful of their psychological and physical well-being.

We will strive for adequate measures to prevent trafficking in human beings in our countries, taking the form, *inter alia*, of target-oriented awareness raising campaigns and education in countries of origin and transit, directed in particular towards youth and other vulnerable groups, and will seek to develop appropriate campaigns in countries of destination, to organize training for relevant officials and government employees in the areas of law enforcement, border control, criminal justice and social services, and to recommend full co-operation with NGOs in this field.

We will strive to render assistance and protection to the victims of trafficking, especially women and children, and to this end, when appropriate, to establish effective and inclusive national referral mechanisms, ensuring that victims of trafficking do not face prosecution solely because they have been trafficked. The dignity and human rights of victims must be respected at all times. We will consider adopting appropriate measures, such as shelters, and establishing appropriate repatriation processes for the victims of trafficking, with due regard to their safety, including the provision of documents; and developing policies concerning the provision of economic and social benefits to victims, as well as their rehabilitation and reintegration in society.

We recognize that intensified co-operation among relevant actors in countries of origin, transit and destination plays a critical role in the return programmes for victims of trafficking and facilitates their reintegration. Therefore, we encourage all organizations providing assistance to victims, including NGOs, to further develop such co-operation. We will consider adopting legislative or other measures that permit victims of trafficking to remain in our territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases, and giving consideration to humanitarian and compassionate factors.

We call on participating States to enhance international co-operation in combating transnational organized crime, including criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants. Such co-operation should include international law enforcement bodies, such as Europol and Interpol, as well as the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI), with a view to investigating and prosecuting those responsible for trafficking in human beings in accordance with domestic law and, where applicable, international obligations. In this regard, we ask that the Senior Police Adviser should devote increased attention to the fight against trafficking in human beings.

We reiterate the need for national strategies in order to unite efforts directed towards combating trafficking in human beings and to enhance co-ordination among national, international and regional organizations in this field. This need could be met through measures such as appointing inter-ministerial bodies and national co-ordinators or, as appropriate, other relevant bodies or mechanisms.

III.

We agree to intensify co-operation, based on a multidimensional approach, among the relevant OSCE structures and institutions, as well as among the OSCE and other relevant international organizations and actors, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the International Organization for Migration, and task the Permanent Council with examining how better to assure such a co-operation with a view to combating trafficking in human beings.

We task the Permanent Council, through the informal Working Group on Gender Equality and Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings, with revising the Proposed OSCE Action Plan 2000 for Activities to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and to elaborate a new draft for further appropriate action by 25 July 2003.

We task the Chairmanship-in-Office and the Permanent Council with using existing OSCE bodies and fora to exchange information, review commitments and share best practices on combating trafficking in human beings, as well as with promoting regular participation by experts representing relevant national institutions and bodies, as well as representatives of partner international organizations and NGOs.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DECISION
Bucharest, December 3–4, 2001
(MC(9).DEC/6)

The Ministerial Council,

Reiterating its commitment to combat all forms of trafficking in human beings, which affects all participating States,

Affirming its commitment to developing co-operation and interaction among participating States on anti-trafficking measures and related crimes,

Calls on participating States to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children;

Welcomes the successful completion of the OSCE's Code of Conduct and Anti-Trafficking Guidelines and their dissemination to the OSCE staff;

Reaffirms its support for the work of the ODIHR, field operations and Stability Pact Task Force on combating trafficking in Human Beings;

Encourages information exchange with a view to strengthening investigation, law enforcement and crime prevention;

Calls on participating States to accelerate taking the necessary measures to fulfil their Vienna ministerial commitments which include prevention of trafficking, protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers and their accomplices.

PERMANENT COUNCIL DECISION
12 July 2001
(PC.DEC/426)

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

The Permanent Council,

Aware that trafficking in human beings affects virtually all OSCE participating States,

Taking note of the circulation of the OSCE Anti-Trafficking Guidelines and their distribution to all OSCE personnel, including field operations,

Mindful of the commitments contained in the Vienna Ministerial Decision on Enhancing the OSCE's Effort to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (MC(8).DEC/1), which recognizes the primary responsibility of participating States to combat trafficking, and

Guided by the Platform for Co-operative Security adopted in Istanbul,

Requests the Chairman-in-Office, the Secretary General of the OSCE and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, within their capacity, to:

- Inform other international organizations about the position and the measures already taken by the OSCE, including dissemination by the OSCE Secretariat of the Code of Conduct for OSCE personnel and the OSCE Anti-Trafficking Guidelines;
- Encourage those international organizations to adopt similar instruments for their personnel if they have not yet done so, to implement them, to investigate cases of wrongdoing, and to take the appropriate measures where necessary;
- Invite the relevant international organizations to exchange information on their best practices and regulations already adopted in order to combat trafficking in human beings;
- Encourage them to participate in a joint response to trafficking.

The Permanent Council would appreciate early and regular reports on the results of those contacts.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DECISION
Vienna, 28 November 2000
(MC(8).DEC/1)

**DECISION ON ENHANCING THE OSCE'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

The Ministerial Council,

Bearing in mind the Charter for European Security, which commits participating States “to undertake measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, and to end violence against women and children as well as sexual exploitation and all forms of trafficking in human beings” and to “promote the adoption or strengthening of legislation to hold accountable persons responsible for these acts and strengthening the protection of victims”,

Recalling the OSCE commitments on combating the traffic in human beings contained in the Moscow Document of 1991,

Recognizing that trafficking in human beings is an increasing problem and convinced of the necessity for the OSCE to enhance its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings throughout the OSCE region, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, and to contribute to national, regional and international anti-trafficking efforts in defence of human rights and the fight against transnational organized crime,

1. Reaffirms that trafficking in human beings is an abhorrent human rights abuse and a serious crime that demands a more comprehensive and co-ordinated response from participating States and the international community, as well as a more coherent and co-operative approach among countries, in particular those of origin, transit and destination;
2. Welcomes the adoption, by the United Nations General Assembly, of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime as well as the definition of trafficking in persons contained therein and calls upon all participating States to sign and ratify the United Nations Protocol as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;
3. Recognizes the primary responsibility of participating States in combating trafficking based on an integrated and co-ordinated approach which includes prevention of trafficking, protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers and their accomplices;
4. Stresses the role of national parliaments in the enactment, among others, of laws necessary to combat trafficking in human beings and welcomes articles 106 and 107 of the Parliamentary Assembly's Bucharest Declaration on trafficking in persons;
5. Agrees to strengthen the activities of the OSCE to combat trafficking and emphasizes the need for intensified co-operation between different OSCE institutions as well as between the OSCE and other international organizations, such as relevant United Nations agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the Council of Europe, the European Union and Interpol;
6. Supports the work of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings and calls in particular for the governments of the region concerned to play an active role in the Task Force;

7. Calls on OSCE institutions, in particular the ODIHR, and field operations, to develop and implement anti-trafficking programmes and to promote co-ordinated efforts in the areas of prevention, prosecution and protection, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations as well as international organizations and other relevant institutions;
8. Undertakes to raise awareness, including with assistance from the ODIHR, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions, through, where necessary, establishing training programmes among public officials, including law enforcement, judiciary, consular and immigration officials, about all aspects of trafficking;
9. Commits to take necessary measures, including by adopting and implementing legislation, to criminalize trafficking in human beings, including appropriate penalties, with a view to ensuring effective law enforcement response and prosecution. Such legislation should take into account a human rights approach to the problem of trafficking, and include provision for the protection of the human rights of victims, ensuring that victims of trafficking do not face prosecution solely because they have been trafficked;
10. Will consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures, such as shelters, which permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in their territories, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases; and establishing appropriate repatriation processes for the victims of trafficking, with due regard to their safety, including the provision of documents; and developing policies concerning the provision of economic and social benefits to victims as well as their rehabilitation and reintegration in society;
11. Encourages the nomination, where appropriate, of governmental representatives on trafficking to co-ordinate national activities and to ensure regional and international co-operation and to make this contact information available to other participating States;
12. Recognizes that OSCE field operations, within the legal framework of the host countries, can have a valuable role to play in the fight against trafficking, including by regular monitoring and reporting and assisting State authorities through, inter alia, promoting dialogue and acting as a bridge between governments and non-governmental organizations; and institutions, in resolving individual trafficking cases; and calls on field operations to strengthen co-operation among themselves;
13. Calls on the OSCE Secretariat, in co-operation with the ODIHR, to intensify anti-trafficking training in its induction programmes for OSCE field personnel in order to enhance their capacity to monitor, report and respond to the problem of trafficking through regular OSCE activities; and to raise awareness within OSCE institutions and among OSCE personnel of the problems of trafficking; these training programmes should also be made available to participating States and other international organizations;
14. Welcomes the further development of the OSCE Secretariat's Code of Conduct for OSCE Mission Members to include provisions on trafficking in human beings and other human rights abuses, looks forward to its speedy implementation by all OSCE structures and institutions, requests heads of OSCE field operations to take appropriate measures if members of their staff use trafficking victims, and encourages all other international bodies, where appropriate, to adopt similar standards and practices.

Excerpt from the
CHARTER FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY
Istanbul, November 1999
(SUM.DOC/1/99)

THE HUMAN DIMENSION

24. We will undertake measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, and to end violence against women and children as well as sexual exploitation and all forms of trafficking in human beings. In order to prevent such crimes we will, among other means, promote the adoption or strengthening of legislation to hold accountable persons responsible for these acts and strengthen the protection of victims. . . .

Excerpt from the
DOCUMENT OF THE MOSCOW MEETING
OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN DIMENSION OF THE CSCE
(Moscow, October 1991)

III.

(40) The participating States recognize that full and true equality between men and women is a fundamental aspect of a just and democratic society based on the rule of law . They recognize that the full development of society and the welfare of all its members require equal opportunity for full and equal participation of men and women. In this context they will

(40.7) - seek to eliminate all forms of violence against women, and all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women including by ensuring adequate legal prohibitions against such acts and other appropriate measures;

ADDITIONAL OSCE PROVISIONS ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: The following are excerpts from resolutions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Parliamentary Assembly (OSCE PA) regarding trafficking in human beings. These resolutions were adopted by majority vote of the participants in the annual sessions of the OSCE PA.

Excerpts from the
ROTTERDAM DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
(Rotterdam, 9 July 2003)

1. Underscoring the importance of combating corruption, for the facilitation of economic and political growth and stability, and for the improvement in and promotion of good governance,
2. Noting the deleterious effects of corruption on economic, political and social development of a country,
3. Recalling that the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision of December 2002 recognized the need to fight corruption which facilitates the operation of organized criminal networks,
4. Recognizing the links between corruption, organized crime, international criminal networks and trafficking in human beings,
5. Concerned that law enforcement efforts against human trafficking are undermined by official indifference and corruption,
6. Recalling that the 1991 Moscow Document, the 1999 Charter for European Security, and the OSCE Ministerial Council Decisions of November 2000, December 2001, and December 2002 commit OSCE participating States to seek to end all forms of trafficking in human beings,
7. Noting that the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision of December 2002 expresses particular concern about the increase in trafficking in minors and, recognizing the special needs of children, supports more research and exchange of information on trafficking in children and, with due regard to the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in all actions concerning children, calls for the elaboration of special measures to protect trafficked minors from further exploitation, mindful of their psychological and physical well-being,
8. Recognizing that the International Labour Organization estimates that 1.2 million children below the age of 18 are victims of trafficking,
9. Recalling that the Parliamentary Assembly's Berlin Declaration demanded that special attention be focused on trafficked children and their specific rights and needs,
10. Recalling that the Parliamentary Assembly, in its Berlin Declaration, expressed concern about the existence and prevalence of sex tourism aimed, in particular, at the sexual exploitation of children, and called on OSCE participating States to ensure that their laws contain the requisite jurisdiction to prosecute their nationals who travel abroad for the purpose of engaging in sexual acts with children,
11. Noting with grave concern that the Internet has facilitated the promotion of sex tourism through easily accessible websites advertising such activities, thus, cloaking them in apparent legitimacy,
12. Expressing concern that the Internet and other modern technologies are being used to facilitate the production, collection and distribution of pornographic images of children,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

13. Urges participating States to redouble their efforts to combat corruption in all areas of society and all levels of government, giving particular regard to instances of corruption that lead to violations of human rights, including trafficking in persons;
14. Urges participating States to take all necessary measures to alert the general public to the dangers of false and illusory promises, particularly offers of lucrative and alluring employment overseas, made by the trafficking networks;
15. Urges participating States to work with civil society in advancing and supporting ideas of accountability and transparency in government, and the promotion of good governance practices;
16. Encourages participating States to provide training to the tourist industry and to tourism educators on child sex tourism and on children's rights and protection;
17. Calls upon OSCE participating States to investigate allegations that police, or other law enforcement authorities, have been complicit in the crime of trafficking in persons and to prosecute any and all law enforcement authorities found to be complicit in such crimes or in efforts to undermine the investigation of such crimes;
18. Urges all participating States to adopt and implement legislation to prohibit and establish severe criminal penalties for the production, distribution or use of material that visually depicts sexual conduct by children below the age of 18;
19. Encourages participating States to consider practical measures that can be undertaken to combat the use of the Internet for child pornography, such as the creation of child pornography hotlines to allow Internet users the possibility of anonymously providing information on offences relating to child pornography to appropriate law enforcement units;
20. Urges that participating States consider establishing within appropriate law enforcement entities specialized task forces on Internet crimes against children to investigate crimes against children committed through the use of the Internet;
21. Urges all OSCE participating States to sign and ratify International Labour Organization Convention 182, calling for immediate action to ban the worst forms of child labour, including child prostitution and child pornography;
22. Calls upon all participating States to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;
23. Urges all OSCE participating States to sign and ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS IN THE ROTTERDAM DECLARATION PERTAINING TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Chapter I: Political Affairs and Security:

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

22. Encourages continued focus by the OSCE on issues of common interest to all participating States, and applauds the Netherlands OSCE Chairmanships focus on trafficking.

Chapter II: Economic Affairs, Science, Technology, and the Environment:

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

55. Calls on the participating States to develop effective, co-ordinated strategies, particularly through regional organizations like SECI, the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative, to combat corruption and organized crime, money laundering, terrorist financing and trafficking in human beings, drugs and arms.

Chapter III: Democracy, Human Rights And Humanitarian Questions

73. Considering that trafficking in human beings constitutes a serious and particularly repulsive form of crime, resulting in a modern form of slavery in the OSCE region,
74. Recalling the Resolution on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children, adopted in Berlin in 2002 and the Resolution on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, adopted in Paris in 2001, in addition to other previous statements of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly on this appalling form of international criminality,
75. Recalling that trafficking is a form of organized and international criminality which, in response to the intensification of the fight against it, is seeking new forms and sources of financial support, and which must be combated in international co-operation embracing countries of origin, transit and destination,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

79. Recommends that the OSCE initiates missions and election monitoring of an appropriate nature in established democracies that face new challenges such as the integration of new minorities and the fight against trafficking of human beings;
89. Recommends that the OSCE offer itself to the participating States as the principal international organization in the co-operation and co-ordination of efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and in the development of police capacity and institution-building;
90. Appeals to all participating States to co-operate effectively in order to combat trafficking in human beings in countries of origin, transit and destination;
91. Calls for the participating States, their parliamentarians in particular, to ensure that their national legislation provides means and tools for combating trafficking, protecting its victims and co-operating on international level;

92. Suggests that the OSCE effectively organize its work on combating trafficking in human beings by appointing a Special Representative on Trafficking in Human Beings, by strengthening the resources of the Senior Police Adviser and by establishing mechanisms to co-ordinate closely with the participating States and all OSCE institutions, bodies and officials involved in combating trafficking in human beings, including the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the High Commission for National Minorities, ODIHR and the Senior Police Adviser;
93. Recommends that the Parliamentary Assembly continue to give high priority to its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings.

From the Resolution on Moldova:

12. Asks the authorities in Chisinau and Tiraspol to work effectively, in co-operation with their neighbours and relevant international institutions, in order to combat any kind of organized criminality, in particular the trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings.

From the Resolution on the International Criminal Court:

6. Welcoming the ICC as a defender of the rights of those, such as women and children, who have often had little recourse to justice, the Rome Statute being the first treaty to contain an extensive list of crimes of sexual violence,
7. Welcoming the explicit reference to trafficking in women and children,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

8. Calls on the OSCE participating States to make their ratifications meaningful through effective national implementing law that enables them to meet their principal obligations under the Rome Statute, namely co-operating with and assisting the ICC, which is vital to ensuring that the most serious crimes of concern to the international community no longer go unpunished;
9. Calls on the participating States to look beyond the Rome Statute when incorporating the ICC crimes into national law and to incorporate the most progressive definitions of all crimes under international law, whether they are found in the Rome Statute or elsewhere, this applying particularly to the standard set out in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which establishes eighteen as the minimum age for participation in armed conflict;
10. Urges the participating States to provide support and protection to victims and witnesses, particularly women and children, to grant special protection visas to enable threatened victims and witnesses with their families to resettle in a safe third country, and to establish a trust fund for victims and their families;

Excerpts from the
BERLIN DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
(Berlin, 10 July 2002)

**RESOLUTION ON COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS,
ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

1. Aware of the urgent need for OSCE Member States to undertake measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, and to end violence against women as well as sexual exploitation and all forms of trafficking in human beings and to promote the adoption of strengthening of legislation to hold accountable persons responsible for these acts and the protection of victims,
2. Alarmed that human trafficking has become the fastest growing facet of organised crime,
3. Deploring that trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, continues to expand throughout the OSCE region notwithstanding national, regional and international efforts to combat the phenomenon,
4. Noting that the problem of trafficking in human beings is multidimensional in nature affecting the security, economic and human dimensions of the Helsinki process and is of relevance throughout the OSCE region,
5. Underlining that trafficking in human beings is a law-enforcement issue and a human rights concern but is first and foremost a violation of human rights,
6. Reminding that parliamentarians in several international organizations like the Inter—Parliamentary Union, the Council of Europe, the Nordic Council and the OSCE, have condemned trafficking as a violation of human rights,
7. Recalling that the 1991 Moscow Document, the 1999 Charter for European Security, the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision of November 2000 and the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision of December 2001 commit OSCE participating States to seek to end all forms of trafficking in human beings including through appropriate legislation and other measures,
8. Aware that the root causes of human trafficking, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, patriarchal structures, discrimination, racism, violence and the demand for cheap labour and commercial sexual services have to be addressed,
9. Underlining that combating human trafficking concerns society in its entirety and not just the individuals involved,
10. Alarmed by the existence and prevalence of sex tourism aimed, in particular, at the sexual exploitation of children,
11. Requiring that countries of destination for persons trafficked into sexual exploitation acknowledge their incontestable responsibility to address the demand for commercial sexual services,
12. Deeply disturbed that nationals of OSCE participating States have been implicated in the trafficking of women and girls, and in soliciting the sexual services of trafficked persons, in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo while serving as part of the international presence in those areas,
13. Aware of the need of a legal framework, improved implementation of legislation, enhanced and improved international cooperation and coordination, and well trained professionals in the field,

14. Regarding the SECI Regional Center for Combating Transborder Crime and the Trafficking in Persons Task Forces established under the Southeastern European Cooperative Initiatives (SECI) auspices as a useful model for cross-border cooperation in law enforcement against trafficking in persons,
15. Emphasizing the need to develop victim assistance and protection mechanisms both in countries of origin and of destination. Government authorities should consider granting of temporary and/or permanent residence permits to victims of trafficking,
16. Welcoming the commitment expressed by OSCE participating States at the Conference on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, held in Berlin in October 2001, to enhance their efforts to combat human trafficking,
17. Commending the ODIHR Anti-Trafficking Project Fund as a new mechanism to support and fund anti-trafficking initiatives in the field,
18. Commending the global television campaign launched by the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) to increase education and awareness about trafficking,
19. Welcomes the proposal of the incoming OSCE Chair-in-Office to address the economic impact of trafficking in human beings, small arms, and illegal drugs at the OSCE Economic Forum in 2003,
20. Calls on OSCE participating States to ratify relevant international documents including the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children,
21. Requests that OSCE participating States take unequivocal responsibility for the problem of human trafficking and take appropriate counter-measures including adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation guaranteeing effective criminal prosecution,
22. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that their laws contain the requisite jurisdiction to prosecute acts of trafficking in human beings when those acts are committed abroad by their nationals,
23. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that their laws contain the requisite jurisdiction to prosecute their nationals who travel abroad for the purpose of engaging in sexual acts with children,
24. Demands that account has to be taken of the special situation of trafficked children and their specific rights and needs,
25. Urges OSCE participating States and the EU to help ensure that funding is available on a regular basis for priority anti-trafficking initiatives carried out by the ODIHR and OSCE field operations,
26. Urges the OSCE, working with the international community and regional initiatives such as SECI and the Stability Pact, to prioritize the problems of organized crime, corruption and trafficking in human beings, narcotics and arms that plague countries in Southeast Europe, and as a matter of urgency to increase coordination amongst themselves in order to more effectively fight these destabilizing realities,
27. Encourages the OSCE participating States in Southeastern Europe to utilize fully the capability of the SECI Regional Center for Combating Transborder Crime in Bucharest, Romania, including by appointing without undue delay liaison officers from their police and customs services to serve at the SECI Center;

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS IN THE BERLIN DECLARATION PERTAINING TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Chapter I: Political Affairs and Security:

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

36. Calls for intensification on a national level of the measures to combat illegal trafficking in all its manifestations and to combat financing of terrorism;
41. Is aware that organized crime, illicit traffic in drugs and arms, and trafficking in human beings affect the security, economy and social structure of all participating States.

Chapter II: Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment:

62. Emphasizes that the struggle against financing terrorism and the methods for freezing the assets of terrorist organizations have to be supplemented by consistent efforts to fight organized crime, illegal trade in drugs and arms, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, taking hostages and other crimes that are a main source of financing terrorist activities;

Resolution on Moldova:

7. Being alarmed at the smuggling and trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings;
14. Emphasizes the urgency of fighting criminality, such as smuggling and trafficking in drugs, arms and, in particular, trafficking in human beings by, *inter alia*, developing and strengthening border controls and by fighting corruption;

Resolution on Southeast Europe:

14. Expresses outrage over the continued enslavement and trafficking of women and children in the sex trade in the region, and the reports of the involvement of personnel of the international presence who encourage this trade as clientele and even participate in trafficking;
26. Recognizes that organized crime, corruption and trafficking significantly undermine efforts to promote democracy and the rule of law in Southeast Europe and serve as a considerable threat to stability in countries in the region;
27. Calls upon the OSCE to play a leading role in the fight against organized crime, corruption and trafficking in human beings, narcotics and arms that plague countries in Southeast Europe;

Excerpts from the
PARIS DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
(Paris, 10 July 2001)

RESOLUTION ON COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

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

9. Supporting the efforts of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings and appealing to participating States to play an active role in this respect;

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

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

Excerpts from the
BUCHAREST DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
(Bucharest, 10 July 2000)

Remembering that in the 1991 Document of the Moscow Meeting of the CSCE, the participating States categorically and irrevocably declare[d] that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension of the CSCE are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned;

Recollecting that the 1999 St. Petersburg Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly noted the importance of combating the trafficking of women and children, strengthening efforts against corruption and organized crime and reinforcing the efforts to end discrimination against Roma and on the grounds of religious belief;

Emphasizing that all OSCE commitments, without exception, apply equally to all participating States;

Recognizing the links between corruption, organized crime, and trafficking in human beings, recalling the St. Petersburg Declaration on Trafficking in Women and Children and the Charter for European Security, which call on participating States, inter alia, to undertake measures to eliminate trafficking in human beings, and commending the attention given to the issue of trafficking in human beings, including at the Istanbul Summit and as the subject of an OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting;

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Urgently appeals to participating States to adopt and implement laws that criminalize trafficking in human beings while ensuring that victims of trafficking do not face undue prosecution as a result of having been trafficked;

Urges participating States to combat trafficking in women by eliminating those obstacles to equal economic opportunity for women which increase womens need to migrate for employment and, thereby, increase their susceptibility to human trafficking, through the adoption of anti-discrimination laws which enable women to seek effective legal redress if they suffer discrimination in employment on the basis of gender;

**ST. PETERSBURG DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY
ASSEMBLY
(St. Petersburg, 10 July 1999)**

RESOLUTION ON TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly,

1. Condemning the fact that millions of persons every year, of whom the overwhelming majority are women or children, are trafficked into the international sex trade, in gross violation of their fundamental human rights;
2. Underlining that trafficking of persons in all its forms is an evil that calls for concerted and vigorous action by countries of origin, transit and destination, and by international organizations;
3. Noting that international trafficking in persons is not limited to sexual trafficking but also involves forced labour and other violations of internationally recognised human rights;
4. Concerned that sexual trafficking is a particularly brutal form of the international traffic in persons which includes all the elements of the crime of rape because it results in the involuntary participation of another person in sex acts by means of fraud, force, or coercion;
5. Aware that trafficking in women and children in the OSCE region and beyond is inherently related to the global phenomenon of organised crime relating to slavery, forced labour and forced prostitution;
6. Recalling the commitments of OSCE participating States, as set out in the 1991 Moscow Document, to “seek to eliminate all forms of violence against women, and all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women including by ensuring adequate legal prohibitions against such acts and other appropriate measures”;
7. Recalling that international law recognises the right to be free from slavery and involuntary servitude, arbitrary detention, degrading or inhuman treatment, and arbitrary interference with privacy or the family, as well as the right to protection by law against these abuses;
8. Concerned that existing legislation and law enforcement in some OSCE participating States are inadequate to deter trafficking and to bring traffickers to justice and that enforcement against international sexual traffickers is also hindered by official indifference, corruption, and in some instances active official participation in trafficking;
9. Urgently appeals to the Governments of OSCE participating States to adopt or strengthen existing legislation and enforcement mechanisms to punish trafficking perpetrators, particularly those who use force or fraud to traffic women or children into the international sex trade, while protecting the rights of the trafficking victims;
10. Urges the Governments of OSCE participating States to develop nationally and internationally co-ordinated law enforcement strategies to combat internationally organised crime, and particularly the role of organised crime in trafficking of women and children;
11. Recommends that countries of origin, transit and destination of trafficking victims conduct information campaigns to raise public awareness and understanding of this problem;
12. Suggests that the ODIHR convene a meeting of expert advisors and relevant officials from OSCE participating States to develop a co-ordinated strategy for combating this problem.

Excerpt from the
COPENHAGEN DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
(Copenhagen, 10 July 1998)

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

85. Calls upon the Governments of OSCE participating States to consider as common objectives:
- combatting fraud of an international nature;
 - judicial co-operation in both civil and penal matters;
 - police co-operation to prevent and combat organized crime and all forms of illicit trafficking;
 - the exchange of information within INTERPOL or a European police office, and
 - combatting tax evasion;

Excerpts from the
STOCKHOLM DECLARATION OF THE OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
(Stockholm, 9 July 1996)

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly,

83. Commending the IOM and the European Union for convening a meeting focusing on the deplorable practice of trafficking in women and girls, which is estimated to involve more than 500,000 victims in Europe;
84. Aware that this practice extends to hundreds of thousands of additional victims beyond the borders of the OSCE community and that the trafficking in women and girls in the OSCE region is inherently related to the global phenomenon of organized crime relating to slavery, forced labour and forced prostitution;
101. Calls upon reforming countries as well as Western states to consider negative social aspects of economic transition, such as the trafficking in women from reforming countries and the need for a more coordinated policy to combat this form of organized crime.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by
the **Commission on Security and Cooperation
in Europe (CSCE)**.

★ ★ ★

This publication is intended to inform interested
individuals and organizations about developments
within and among the participating States of the
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
(OSCE).

★ ★ ★

All CSCE publications may be freely reproduced,
with appropriate credit, in any form. The CSCE
encourages the widest possible dissemination of its
publications.

★ ★ ★

Visit our site on the World Wide Web at

<http://www.csce.gov>

The Commission's web site provides instant access
to the agency's latest press releases and reports
on recent hearings and briefings in addition to
an electronic subscription service. Using the
Commission's subscription page, readers with
e-mail may choose to receive press releases, notices,
reports, and other documents on issues in
which they are most interested.

Please subscribe today.