

SEC.GAL/150/02  
19 August 2002



ENGLISH only

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

**Office of the Secretary General**  
*Section for External Co-operation*



**OSCE-Thailand Conference on the Human  
Dimension of Security**  
*Bangkok, 20-21 June 2002*



Consolidated Summary

## Table of Contents

I	General Information.....	3
1	Venue .....	3
2	Participation .....	3
3	Timetable and Organizational Modalities.....	3
4	Agenda .....	4
II	Chairpersons' Summary.....	7
III	Reports by Session Rapporteurs .....	12
1	Session One: International organizations in Europe and Asia: concepts and practices.....	12
2	Session Two: Addressing the challenge to security from trafficking in human beings and its social and economic aspects.....	16
3	Session Three: Addressing the challenge to security from drug trafficking and its social and economic aspects .....	19
4	Session Four: Future prospects for co-operation between the OSCE and structures in the Asia-Pacific region to meet new challenges .....	21
IV	List of documents circulated during the Seminar .....	24
V	List of Participants .....	25
VI	Seating arrangement .....	30

## **I General Information**

### **1 Venue**

The Seminar was held from 20 to 21 June 2002 at the Dusit Thani Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.

### **2 Participation <sup>\*)</sup>**

- 2.1 Thirty OSCE participating States took part in the Seminar.
- 2.2 All three Partners for Co-operation (Japan, Korea and Thailand) were represented, as well as four Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Morocco). At the invitation of the host country, ten member countries of the ASEAN Regional Forum (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, New Zealand, Philippines and Vietnam) were represented.
- 2.3 The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly was represented.
- 2.4 The following international organizations and institutions were represented: the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP), the Secretariat of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), and the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.
- 2.5 Representatives of non-governmental organizations were able to attend and contribute to the Seminar in accordance with the relevant OSCE provisions and practices.

### **3 Timetable and Organizational Modalities**

- 3.1 The Seminar began at 9:30 a.m. (opening ceremony) on 20 June 2002 and ended at 6 p.m. on 21 June 2002.
- 3.2 The Seminar was conducted in four sessions.
- 3.3 The opening session was chaired by the Secretary General of the OSCE, Ambassador Ján Kubiš. The closing session was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Mihnea Motoc, Secretary of State, Romania/OSCE Troika, and Mr. Tej Bunnag, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.
- 3.4 Each session had a moderator and a rapporteur.
- 3.5 The working language was English.
- 3.6 Arrangements were made for press coverage.
- 3.7 Other rules of procedure and working methods of the OSCE were applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Seminar.

---

<sup>\*)</sup> See chapter V - List of Participants

3.8 The seating arrangement is shown in the Annex.

#### 4 Agenda

##### Thursday, 20 June 2002

9.30 a.m. **Opening session**

Chairperson: Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE

9.30-10.15 a.m. Opening addresses

- H.E. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Minister to the Prime Minister's Office, Thailand
- H.E. Mr. Mihnea Motoc, Secretary of State, Romania/OSCE Troika
- Ambassador Tadeu Soares, Portugal/CIO
- Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE

10.15-10.30 a.m. Coffee break

10.30 a.m. **Session 1: International organizations in Europe and Asia: concepts and practices**

Moderator: Ambassador Liviu Bota, Romania

Rapporteur: Ms. Elizabeth Abela, OSCE Secretariat

Speakers: (10 minutes each)

The experiences and role of the OSCE

- Mr. Mihai Stanisoara, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly
- Ambassador John de Fonblanque, United Kingdom
- Dr. Eric Rudenshiold, Head of Democratisation Section, ODIHR
- OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media – presented on his behalf by the OSCE Secretariat
- Ambassador Herbert Salber, Special Adviser to the OSCE Chairmanship on Central Asia

11. -11.15 a.m. Coffee break

11.15 a.m. The experiences and role of ASEAN

- Mr. Termsak Chalermphanupap, ASEAN Secretariat
- Prof. Toshiya Hoshino, Japan

11.45 a.m. Discussion

- 1 p.m. Lunch break at Tiara Restaurant, Dusit Thani Hotel
- 3 p.m. **Session 2: Addressing the challenge to security from trafficking in human beings and its social and economic aspects**
- Moderator: Ambassador Daan Everts, Netherlands  
Rapporteur: Mr. Jean-Louis van Belle, Belgium
- Speakers: (10 minutes each)
- Mr. Marcin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
  - Dr. Helga Konrad, Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings
  - Ambassador Reinhard Bettzuege, Germany
  - Mr. Brian Iselin, United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
- 4.15-4.45 p.m. Coffee break
- 4.45-5.30 p.m. Discussion
- 7.00 – 9.00 p.m. Welcoming reception hosted by Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs

**Friday, 21 June 2002**

- 9.30 a.m. **Session 3: Addressing the challenge to security from drug trafficking and its social and economic aspects**
- Moderator: Ambassador Bruno Joubert, France  
Rapporteur: Mr. Songsak Saicheua, Thailand
- Speakers: (10 minutes each)
- Ambassador Khamrokhon Zaripov, Tajikistan
  - Mr. Fernando Nogales, Spain/EU Presidency – EU Drugs Regime Policy
  - Mr. Sandro Calvani, Representative, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific
- 11-11.15 a.m. Coffee break
- 11.15 a.m. Discussion
- 12.30 p.m. Lunch break at China Town Restaurant, Dusit Thani Hotel

3 p.m.                    **Session 4: Future prospects for co-operation between the OSCE and structures in the Asia-Pacific region to meet new challenges**

Moderator:     Ambassador Dr. Noel Buttigieg-Scicluna, Malta  
Rapporteur:    Dr. Monika Wohlfeld, OSCE Secretariat

Speakers: (10 minutes each)

- Ms. Suchitra Hiranprueck, Director-General, Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thailand – Preventive diplomacy and confidence -building measures; regional co-operation; a model for enhancing co-operation
- Ambassador Dr. Jutta Stefan-Bastl, Austria
- Mr. Eric Sandberg, USA
- Mr. Hae-moon Chung, Korea
- Mr. Vladimir Kalinin, Russian Federation

Discussion

4.45-5 p.m.            Coffee break

5 p.m.                    **Concluding session**

Chairpersons:   H.E. Mr. Mihnea Motoc, Secretary of State, Romania/OSCE Troika  
                          Mr. Tej Bunnag, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand

Rapporteurs' reports

Chairpersons' summary

- Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE

Closing remarks

- Ambassador Tadeu Soares, Portugal/CIO
- H.E. Mr. Mihnea Motoc, Secretary of State, Romania/OSCE Troika
- Mr. Tej Bunnag, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand

6 p.m.                    Closing of the Conference

## II Chairpersons' Summary

At the invitation of the Government of Thailand, and following the decision of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) of 25 April 2002, the "OSCE-Thailand Conference on the Human Dimension of Security" was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 20-21 June 2002. More than 150 representatives took part in the conference, including OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation as well as Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation. Various regional and international organizations, including the Secretariat of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and NGOs participated. At the invitation of the host country, member countries of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) also took part.

The objective of the conference was to exchange views and experiences between the OSCE and the Asia-Pacific region by focusing on human dimension issues, particularly human trafficking and drugs trafficking, which posed threats to security in both regions.

H.E. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Minister to the Prime Minister's Office of Thailand, inaugurated the opening session, chaired by Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE. H.E. Mr. Mihnea Motoc, Secretary of State of Romania/OSCE Troika also addressed the opening session. A message from the Chairman-in-Office was conveyed by Ambassador Tadeu Soares of Portugal.

The Minister to the Prime Minister's Office informed participants about regional developments in Asia, relating to the human dimension of security. He suggested that Thailand and the OSCE should jointly explore ways and means to establish links between the relevant institutions and mechanisms. Furthermore, Thailand and the OSCE may also explore possibilities of organizing training activities in Thailand, which might be open for participants from ASEAN and ARF countries.

The Portuguese Ambassador emphasized that today's new challenges to security had emerged from conflicts within States rather than from inter-State wars. Outside threats had changed and multiplied, targeting directly the security of individuals rather than the integrity or collective security of a State. Security's traditional, primarily military dimension, had become multidimensional. No longer synonymous with achieving safety from transboundary threats it was now related to, *inter alia*, human rights, the economy, the environment, and access to resources. The importance of the creation of a common security area was emphasized.

The Secretary of State of Romania expressed the hope that the OSCE-Thailand Conference would enable all participants to share experiences more often as well as stimulating participants to increase dialogue and co-operation among themselves. Trafficking in human beings was modern-day slavery, within the network of transnational organized crime, and was a challenge to human dignity and a breach in human security. In this respect, joint efforts at national, regional and especially international level were crucial.

The Secretary General of the OSCE emphasized the importance of the OSCE-Thailand Conference in providing an opportunity to consider the inter-related challenges facing both the OSCE and other regions which could be more efficiently addressed through a concerted handling of common problems. Dialogue with the Partners for Co-operation, both Asian and Mediterranean, also fostered dialogue between the OSCE and the regional organizations outside the OSCE area.

The work of the conference was conducted in four sessions, each led by a moderator, and dealing with different topics as follows:

- International organizations in Europe and Asia: concepts and practices;
- Addressing the challenge to security from trafficking in human beings and its social and economic aspects;
- Addressing the challenge to security from drug trafficking and its social and economic aspects;
- Future prospects for co-operation between the OSCE and structures in the Asia-Pacific region to meet new challenges.

**Session One** focused on concepts and practices of international organizations in Europe and Asia relevant to the human dimension. OSCE representatives emphasized the importance of the principles and commitments in the OSCE's human dimension. They included norms and standards in the human dimension field and the setting up of processes and institutions that promoted their implementation. The principle of non-intervention in internal affairs was balanced by the obligation to promote universal respect for human rights. The failure by States to respect the human rights of their citizens was a potential source of conflict.

The OSCE's body of commitments merited study. So did its mechanisms, for example those dealing with election monitoring and the rights of minorities, which were innovations that had proved themselves. Participants had something to learn from each other, and though circumstances varied from region to region, the human dimension was likely to be a key factor in building security everywhere.

While the OSCE considered that the human dimension of security of the OSCE was of legitimate concern to all participating States, in the Asian region, this approach required further consideration and development. Co-operation activities in Asia were conducted on the basis of equal sovereignty, consultation and consensus. ASEAN was working to enhance economic co-operation, which in turn required stability, the rule of law, and transparency with a view to improving social and political life in the ASEAN countries. Economic integration would promote meaningful co-operation, and enhance human security in the long term. The ASEAN Regional Forum's aim was to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern, and to make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region.

Participants indicated the need to develop rapid responses to the new global challenges, and for countries to build partnerships and establish dialogue. Participants discussed the inter-connection of security with the issue of sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention. Some speakers from Asia pointed out that there might be some flexibility in applying the concept of sovereignty and non-intervention to security arrangements in Asia.

**Session Two** emphasized an increasingly interdependent world due to the accelerating pace of globalization, as well as transnational problems such as human trafficking, common both to countries and regions. Human trafficking resulted from the interplay between demand and supply in countries of origin, transit and destination. Root causes had to be identified and tackled on both fronts.



A distinction should be made between human trafficking and illegal migration. Although they might share certain features, the former was distinct and demanded a specific response. It should be viewed from the angles of both law enforcement and human rights protection rather than focusing only on the control aspect. There was a strong emphasis on the need for legislation on the status of victims, both as a direct contribution to the protection of the dignity of the victims and as an aid to prosecution of offenders by encouraging witnesses.

While some countries faced problems as a result of being the country of origin, transit or destination for human trafficking, others faced a combination of all three elements. It was agreed that this problem could not be solved by an individual state but that concerted efforts had to be reinforced at regional and international levels on aspects such as information sharing and technical assistance.

*Session Three* reflected the increasing problem of drugs trafficking and consumption, using the situation in Tajikistan and other countries in Central Asia as examples. It was pointed out that the European Union Drugs Regime Policy focused on a broader social framework, enhancing the roles of citizens and NGOs and using a balanced multi-disciplinary and integrated approach.

The drug problem in Asia and the Pacific was increasingly interconnected with other important issues such as HIV/AIDS, human trafficking, the mafia and organized crime, and money laundering.

Some speakers emphasized the urgent need to strengthen inter- and intra-regional co-operation, as well as co-operation between international organizations. Inter-regional co-operation such as ASEAN-EU should not be limited by political considerations but should also take into account issues of law and order, ethnic minorities, state development and the massive impact of transnational questions including the drug problem. Dealing collectively with trans-boundary issues was not a matter of giving up sovereignty but was in fact a ‘pooling’ of sovereignty which was very important for mobilizing regional efforts in tackling such problems.

Several speakers suggested the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced approach in tackling drug trafficking, to include not only aspects such as control, law and enforcement, but also the development of alternatives. In this context, the successful experience of Thailand in undertaking the crop substitution project, a visionary initiative of His Majesty the King of Thailand, could have lessons for other countries, especially Myanmar and Afghanistan. It was pointed out that the international community, especially developed countries, should support such projects by providing market access and privileges for the substitute crops and products.

It was suggested that a synergetic approach might be adopted through dividing up fields of activities between and among ASEAN, EU, OSCE, UNDCP, ESCAP and other related organizations. There was also a common understanding that countries subject to drug production, transit and consumption had a shared responsibility to tackle the problem.

It was noted that there were new forms of crime such as cyber-crime, which were closely linked to the drug problem and needed urgent and serious examination.

**Session Four** focused on co-operation between the OSCE and structures in the Asia-Pacific region, in particular in meeting new challenges.

Speakers from the Asia-Pacific and the OSCE regions underlined that both regions had to address similar or even identical new security challenges and concerns, and that they shared the objective of ensuring a better quality of life for their people. There was both the possibility and the need for co-operation in a number of areas, from the exchange of information to common action on, for example, training and capacity building.

The events of 11 September had made the issue of terrorism and related transnational crime a priority. They had also proved that security issues went beyond geographical limits, and reached States organized in different regional security schemes. Trafficking in drugs, human beings and weapons as well as organized crime and corruption provided avenues for terrorists to exploit. There was thus a need to think about existing and new tools to combat these new threats. The root causes of crises and conflicts and the scenarios of their possible evolution into armed conflicts were similar in principle wherever they emerged.

The ASEAN Work Programme and the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime and the OSCE Platform for Co-operative Security and the OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, laid the foundations for enhanced co-operation. The ARF's work on transnational crime and terrorism also offered opportunities for the exchange of experience with the OSCE through the ARF Chair.

The Asian Partners of the OSCE provided a fruitful contribution to the work of the OSCE, and played a vital role in presenting the OSCE to other countries in Asia. The OSCE's experience in conducting equitable dialogue and decision-making was potentially applicable in the Asia-Pacific region. Its work in the human dimension, for example on human rights and minority issues, as well as freedom of belief or religion, was also relevant.

Some representatives pointed out that concepts should not be imposed, and the sovereignty of States must be respected. Representatives of the two regions emphasized that they were open to further suggestions and ideas on how the two regions could best co-operate, while realizing that these could not be all pursued at the same time. The way forward needed to be addressed, possibly through a network of intellectual and academic resources. Thailand as the host country of this event was willing to explore possibilities of involving the OSCE in capacity-building in the region, and would build partnerships with OSCE's Institutions.

\*\*\*

In the chairpersons' summary, the following proposals were emphasized:

- the OSCE and Asia should make more use of “intellectual” and academic networks;
- the OSCE and Asia should exchange more information and explore ways of increasing co-operation on confidence-building measures, the human dimension, and trafficking in drugs and human beings, as well as capacity-building;
- consideration should be given to the sharing of experience on security-related issues by ARF and the OSCE.

Participants agreed that concrete co-operative measures to combat trafficking in human beings should be encouraged. Countries of destination might provide for training courses and the exchange of expertise with countries of origin on the development of legislation and the improvement of economic and social conditions through education and the reduction of

poverty. In addition, regional and international co-operation should be promoted through the more frequent exchange of views between the OSCE and Asia.

Further suggestions included closer working ties on issues such as the rule of law, counter-terrorism, and counter-trafficking, including possible support on drafting legislation to combat trafficking and terrorism and the sharing of experience on training programmes for law enforcement agencies. The Asian Partners were encouraged to participate in the ODIHR seminar next October in Baku on the role of freedom of belief, religious dialogue and tolerance in combating terrorism, and the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw in September.

It was also recommended that the OSCE could facilitate technical co-operation on countering the threat of cyber-terrorism, through the transfer of expertise, information and technology, and building the necessary domestic legal frameworks. The OSCE and ASEAN might cooperate on assessing developments, increasing public awareness, and sharing information on regional strategies. It was suggested that the Asia-OSCE Conferences could possibly focus in the future on such topics as terrorism, economic issues, confidence-building measures, and conflict prevention. Thailand's initiative in co-hosting this conference was applauded as important and timely.

At the concluding session, co-chaired by Secretary of State Mr. Motoc and H.E. Mr. Tej Bunnag, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, rapporteurs delivered their reports and the OSCE Secretary General delivered the Chairpersons' summary. Ambassador Tadeu Soares, on behalf of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Secretary of State Mr. Motoc on behalf of the OSCE Troika and H.E. Mr. Tej Bunnag on behalf of the host country, delivered the closing remarks.

Ambassador Soares emphasized that the recognition of common concerns and the will to find solutions together by developing comparative advantages were central to regional co-operation. Mutual understanding of each region's sensitivity towards specific issues was equally important and should be built into any strategy addressing cross-regional matters.

H.E. Mr. Motoc stated that in the OSCE, much had been learned about the virtues of co-operating with other international organizations. Responsibility sharing, cross organizational co-operation, and resolute joint actions had helped to reduce tensions and prevent conflicts. He suggested that the OSCE Ministerial Troika might meet the Ministers of the Partner countries to exchange information about current regional initiatives and actions. The work of the informal contact group with the Asian Partners could be streamlined to provide a meeting point for concrete action in the areas of common interest. The volatile situation in Afghanistan posed a direct threat to the domestic stability of the OSCE members of Central Asia. It was suggested that the time had come to find ways of developing a direct dialogue with that country.

H.E. Mr. Bunnag stated that there were a number of areas of possible co-operation between Asian countries, such as Thailand, and the OSCE and that there should be joint efforts to explore ways of bringing them into being. Thailand was willing to play a co-ordinating role in establishing links between the OSCE and the Asia-Pacific region.

Participants expressed their gratitude to the Government of Thailand for co-organizing and hosting the Conference as well as for their excellent preparations and warm hospitality.

### III Reports by Session Rapporteurs

#### 1 Session One: International organizations in Europe and Asia: concepts and practices

*Report by Elizabeth Abela, OSCE Secretariat*

During the first session, speakers, from the OSCE and ASEAN, focused on the experience and role of the respective organizations with regard to the human dimension of security.

The work of OSCE Institutions and field activities was discussed. The first speaker, Mr. Mihai Stanisoara, highlighted the primary task of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly as being to facilitate inter-parliamentary dialogue. This was an increasingly important aspect of the overall effort to meet the challenges of democratic institution-building throughout the OSCE area. Respect for the human dimension was a vital prerequisite for long-term security. The role of Parliamentarians included: adopting appropriate legislation; promoting inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue; democracy through election monitoring; and shaping public opinion. He referred to an upcoming Parliamentary Conference on trans-Asian security issues which the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan had agreed to host next October.

In his presentation, Ambassador John de Fonblanque (United Kingdom), provided an overview of the human dimension, recalled its development, and highlighted the main principles, by emphasizing that:

- The 1975 Helsinki Final Act was based on a historic bargain between East and West, and the human dimension commitments were incorporated from the outset;
- The principle of non-intervention in internal affairs was balanced by the obligation to promote universal respect for human rights;
- Failure by states to respect the human rights of their citizens was a potent source of conflict;
- A large network of commitments by OSCE participating States were also promoted by the OSCE's missions, around twenty in all, and three Institutions (the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) and the Representative on Freedom of the Media);
- No State liked to be criticized. But defects in implementation of commitments needed to be highlighted if improvements were to be made. A common charge in the field of the human dimension work was that of double standards. A greater focus on the eastern part of the OSCE was probably inevitable but it was essential that all countries should be ready to accept criticism of their implementation records;
- The OSCE's body of commitments, which went much further than the binding commitments of the UN conventions, merited study. So did its mechanisms, for example those dealing with election monitoring and the rights of minorities, which were innovations that had proved themselves. There was something to learn from each other, and though circumstances varied from region to region, the human dimension was likely to be a key factor in building security everywhere.

Dr. Eric Rudenshiold, Head of the Democratization Section, ODIHR, focused on the role of institution-building and confidence-building measures, notably in conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation. ODIHR helped participating States to implement their commitments through projects in the human dimension field, including projects aimed at helping to develop and improve election processes. Rule of law activities included legislative

reform and development, and in particular, focus on prison and judicial reform, freedom of movement and migration, combating trafficking in human beings, gender equality, work with civil society and a number of activities in South Eastern Europe, were all parts of ODIHR's human dimension work. Evolving problems needed evolving responses and rapid reaction, especially in pre-conflict situations. This was the hallmark of ODIHR's activity. In building confidence, there was a need to seek to promote respect by securing relations between "the rulers and the ruled", and thus, society and state.

In a message from Mr. Freimut Duve, the Representative on Freedom of the Media, it was stated that conditions under which journalistic freedom could contribute to the democracy of the country differed dramatically in the world of the OSCE. His Office paid special attention to journalists who were harassed and censored – and the ultimate censorship was "censorship by killing". There were also various forms of indirect pressure on media freedom related to the economic and political structures of the past. At the third Central Asian Media Conference organized by his Office together with the OSCE Centre in Almaty last December, participants called on their governments within the anti-terror alliance not to use national security arguments to limit human rights. The declaration stated that, "The media should be free to exercise their corrective function towards economic, ecological and military decisions in their countries, especially in times of conflict".

Ambassador Herbert Salber, Special Adviser to the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (CIO) on Central Asia, expanded on the OSCE's experience in the field, primarily as former Head of the OSCE Centre in Almaty. Though the OSCE's missions varied in size and mandate, the two most important factors were outreach to the host country as well as the monitoring and reporting role. In its work in the field, the OSCE was careful not to be seen as a body that imposed but as a mediator or facilitator seeking common solutions. At times, the OSCE presence is regarded as a stigma that needed to be removed. The Head of Mission had a great responsibility in this regard by avoiding any misapprehension. This had to be achieved by leaving all channels open at all levels of society. There was a duty to raise certain issues if the situation merited such action, and based upon mutual understanding with the Host State.

Mr. Termsak Chalermnupap representing the ASEAN Secretariat noted that the human dimension of security of the OSCE was of legitimate concern to all participating States, and human dimension activities were backed up by the necessary resources. In the Asian region, this approach required further consideration and development. Co-operation activities were still conducted on the basis of equal sovereignty, consultation and consensus; the activities that ASEAN undertook might not be the most desirable but were mostly the least objectionable.

Assuming that there was no impetus of inter-state war in the region, the aim of ASEAN was now focused on market integration and economic liberalization. There was a need to come together with the objective of developing a larger free trade area to encourage investment, to link infrastructure, and to set up information technology infrastructure. This would require domestic adjustment. Market principles, the rule of law, transparency in business and economic regimes were necessary. ASEAN was working to enhance economic co-operation. This in turn required stability, the rule of law, and transparency. This would hopefully directly or indirectly improve social and political life in the ASEAN countries. Economic integration would promote meaningful co-operation, and enhance human security in the long term.

Prof. Hoshino, Osaka University, Japan, stated that even in this period of a rising tide of globalization, there should be no change in the principle roles that each and every individual

nation-state would play. “Putting people first” is expected to be the prime concern in security policy making. Dealing with “complex human tragedies” which included e.g. “ethnic cleansing” in Southeast Europe, and most recently, the devastating terrorist attacks in America, was one of the key challenges. There was need for institutional frameworks to coordinate various initiatives and activities. In this context, it would be meaningful to consider seriously the overall, cross-sectored institutional linkages between the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and OSCE in a more formal manner.

Human security, a concept that originated from UNDP’s 1994 Human Development Report, “can be ensured only when the individual is confident of a life free of fear and free of want” (Ambassador Yukio Takasu, Japan). Activities to promote the dignity of the individual would include protecting and saving people from hunger, poverty, disease and environmental degradation. To jointly promote public interest, there was an urgent need to expand the network of intellectuals, including both governmental and non-governmental experts, to engage in a critical but constructive policy dialogue. In contemplating a broader Asia-Europe security dialogue, it would be useful to encourage the active participation of intellectuals and experts in the process.

In the ensuing discussion, a participant stated that partnerships, like the ones between the OSCE and its Partners for Co-operation: Japan, Republic of Korea and Thailand, were timely and needed. He continued by adding that observers asked questions about the lack of progress of the ARF. It was not able to respond either in East Timor or to the economic crisis. There were different concepts of security and no agreement on key concepts. The Human Dimension of Security provided challenging prospects and was difficult to explain to the public. The term was not widely used in Asia, but there was interest on learning more on the subject. Further, there was need to reconcile the terms of human security and the human dimension of security.

A Senator from the Thai Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs provided an overview of the landmine problem in Thailand and Cambodia, and highlighted the plight of numerous mine victims. There was an urgent need to eliminate the risk to affected communities and to mobilize adequate resources to increase clearance. Another speaker added that landmines caused personal human suffering and retardation of economic growth. Landmines were placed to secure borders, control terrorism and for many other reasons, but they tended to be ineffective. Terrorists and organized crime found ways to avoid mines and innocents paid far too high a price.

The representative of the Arab League hoped that the outcome of the conference would be a model for security and co-operation between the OSCE and other regions, particularly the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation. The 1995 Barcelona Declaration was an inspiring basis for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The concept of security in the Mediterranean should be comprehensive, and include the Middle East. The League of Arab States welcomed regional co-operation between the OSCE and its partners in the following areas including: measures to improve good neighbourly relations; preventive diplomacy, crisis management and crisis prevention; fair and balanced economic relations and dialogue and interaction to promote cultural values leading to a better understanding between various civilizations.

The representative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), in referring to the interdependence of security between the regions as reflected in the Charter for European Security (1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit), highlighted co-operation between the OSCE and the

OIC in various OSCE mission areas, also emphasizing the importance of dialogue among civilizations. The OIC was interested in further co-operation with the OSCE.

The question was raised whether the ASEAN countries would have to change their concept of sovereignty if they wanted to promote the human dimension of security. Further, it was asked whether it was desirable for international organizations to go directly into a country, bypassing the State Government to deal directly with NGOs. It was doubted if ASEAN had the resources to directly improve social and economic conditions in those member countries that needed assistance. There was a need to find new ways to develop co-operation with State governments, the UN and other inter-governmental organizations to promote human security by tackling transnational problems such as drugs and human trafficking.

One of the speakers argued that the OSCE's unique concept of intervention was not an exclusive domain. In reply to the question raised above, it was felt that there was need to maintain the necessary flexibility to be able to respond appropriately to specific issues that citizens and States might face. There were moral and practical reasons that called for international involvement and intervention in many situations. Pre-conflict preventive work was cost-effective, especially as conflicts tended not to observe state borders. The principles of sovereignty and non-intervention were safeguarded in the Helsinki Final Act. The key elements were that all participating States had agreed to commitments to certain standards of human rights. Secondly, there was in place a system of “peer pressure”.

Within ARF, there was a new inter-sessional group meeting on transnational crime, and institution building. There might be scope for co-operation between the OSCE and ASEAN on these subjects.

In concluding, the moderator pointed out the importance of “human solidarity” as the responsibility of statesmen, politicians, and diplomats to enshrine basic human values. In doing so, he echoed the need to promote “life free from fear and want”.

## **2 Session Two: Addressing the challenge to security from trafficking in human beings and its social and economic aspects**

*Report by Mr. Jean-Louis van Belle, Belgium*

Ambassador Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the incoming OSCE CIO and Head of the OSCE Task Force, as well as moderator of the session, introduced the session by highlighting key issues and by briefly recalling the context and objectives of the conference in regard to the subject-matter (trafficking in human beings). In particular, he stressed the importance of the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the need to enhance intra- as well as inter-regional co-operation.

The contributions of the speakers very much complemented each other, with

- Mr. Martin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, presenting the global scale and scope of the problem by focusing on the raw economic aspects of trafficking ;
- Dr. Helga Konrad, Head of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, comparing the different approaches to tackling the problem - the pure law enforcement/national security perspective versus the human rights approach - and strongly advocating the integration of this human rights approach in dealing with the issue. This implied a need to differentiate the victims of trafficking, who suffered from human rights abuse, from ordinary illegal immigrants smuggled into a country; respecting the rights of these victims, and giving them some kind of legal status, instead of criminalizing them ;
- Ambassador Reinhard Bettzuege, Head of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE, presenting the road that has already been travelled by the OSCE and the European Union, and, more specifically, the important advances made at the Berlin Conference against Human Trafficking, including more than 100 recommendations, out of which the Ambassador distilled 10 key recommendations as a roadmap for the future ;
- Mr. Brian Iselin, the Regional Legal Policy Advisor of the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, presenting the scale and scope of the problem in the Asian region, more particularly the Mekong subregion, which was perceived to be one of the most prolific in terms of human trafficking, and the actions taken by the UN system as well as the state- and non-state actors in the region to contain and fight the problem.

In addition, speakers provided useful conceptual material such as definitions, often derived from the key legal international instruments developed to address the issue, among which the Trafficking Protocol to the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime stood out.

As for the scale of the problem, the wide range of estimates of victims (according to the recently updated US Department of State report, it could be anything between 700.000 and four million) clearly pointed to the need to establish a trafficking information network. Indeed, from the contributions from the keynote speakers it seemed that the nature and extent of the problem was not fully understood, and that we did not know the enemy well enough to combat the trade efficiently. As Mr. Iselin pointed out, this implied a very clear role for state actors in this area and underlined the need once again for a concerted effort to enhance intra- as well as inter-regional co-operation. It seemed there was significant scope for greater



involvement by the UN and other international organizations, that were already working on this issue in the Asia-Pacific region, such as the UN ODCCP, the International Labour Organization (ILO) or the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and with their experience in working on law enforcement issues and transnational crime.

As for the actions to be taken, addressing the root causes, i.e. poverty and economic disparities, was clearly the most important long-term challenge, but as these problems could not be solved overnight, a comprehensive strategy should also include:

- The development of more realistic migration policies, thereby reducing the need for people to resort to illicit migration, as well as increasing significantly the cost of trafficking by toughening up law enforcement, thus working on both the demand and supply factors involved in trafficking, as argued by Mr. Swiecicki;
- More innovative and focused approaches, in particular the integration of human rights concerns into the strategy, as argued by Dr. Helga Konrad: indeed, respecting and enforcing the rights of victims and giving them some kind of legal status was not only a matter of respecting human rights as such, but also a very useful instrument in prosecuting the traffickers and in fighting the trade;
- A true understanding of the gender issue: Mr. Iselin’s provocative thesis that “Men are the cause of trafficking” should indeed trigger deep reflection;
- Bringing together the expertise and knowledge of both state and non-state actors (law enforcement bodies, legislative bodies, ministries, NGOs etc.) and getting them to work together, as argued by Ambassador Bettzuege.

During the discussion, Asian delegates shared their experiences and indicated the advances made in the Asian region, often stressing the important progress made at the Regional Ministerial Conference on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime, held this year in Bali, the so-called Bali Conference, that brought together 38 countries. Two ad hoc working groups were set up as a result of this conference, one under the chairmanship of New Zealand, focusing on enhancing regional co-operation, and the other under Thai chairmanship, focusing on law enforcement and legislative aspects. It would be useful to share the experiences of these groups inter-regionally.

The Bali Conference would appear very promising in terms of follow -up. Here again, the UN and other international organizations such as the ILO and IOM could play a very useful role in helping countries to strengthen legislation to deal with the problem, while at the same time ensuring legal protection for victims. The development of legislative standards or benchmarks would seem to be a useful instrument in this regard.

Progress within the ASEAN framework also included the work programme to implement the 1999 plan of action to combat transnational crime. Some delegates also pointed out the usefulness of the experiences gained within the ASEAN Police (ASEANAPOL) forum.

The input of the Laotian and Cambodian delegate was welcomed, as it provided first-hand input on the perspective of countries handicapped by severe economic constraints linked to their current development stage. It was clear that extra wide-ranging assistance was needed for these countries to help them to tackle the problem.

There was considerable discussion on the possibility of really integrating the human rights perspective in the fight against trafficking in human beings, as this required making a distinction between a true victim of trafficking and the economically motivated irregular migrants who were smuggled into a country. The consensus of the panel was that such a distinction could and should be made, and reference was made to successful experiences with granting rights to victims, witness protection programmes and so on in some destination countries. It would therefore seem that adopting firm human rights considerations was indeed a strategy that should be explored further.

Part of the discussion also focused on the profile of the perpetrators, and from the discussion it was clear again that there was a need to establish some kind of trafficking information network. Although only partial information was available, it was clear from this that traces of networks were apparent and that effective co-ordination existed between the actors involved. The looseness of the networks did not imply that they were unsophisticated. On the contrary, the degree of organization and internationalisation of the crime syndicates involved, underlined the need for stronger co-operation between states, countries of origin, transit and destination alike.

The role of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) as a regional co-ordinating mechanism was also highlighted. Their expertise in using international legal instruments like the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to enhance the respect of the rights of women and children seemed to be valuable and should be tapped. The ESCAP delegate announced the publication of a sort of reference book in this field at the end of 2002.

### **3 Session Three: Addressing the challenge to security from drug trafficking and its social and economic aspects**

*Report by Mr. Songsak Saicheua, Thailand*

The following speakers were invited to intervene under this session: Ambassador Khamrokhon Zaripov, Tajikistan; Mr. Fernando Nogales, Spain/EU Presidency on the EU Drugs Regime Policy and Mr. Sandro Calvani, Representative, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

The situation of drug trafficking in Tajikistan, as an example of the situation in Central Asia, had become dramatically and increasingly more complicated since 1991. The root causes of the rising drug problems were poverty, unemployment, insufficient education, and lack of legislation and enforcement. Tajikistan was becoming the transit point for drug trafficking in the rest of the region. Tajikistan had strongly requested the OSCE and international support, including co-operation of the Asian Partners for Co-operation, some of which had already provided considerable assistance to countries in Central Asia.

The Spanish Presidency representing the European Union elaborated the EU Drugs Regime Policy which had three main characteristics, i.e., tackling the issue within a broader social framework, enhancing the roles of citizens and NGOs in participating in solving the drugs problem, and using a balanced, multi-disciplinary and integrated approach. The EU had made efforts to create a European Area of Freedom, Security and Justice as well as a new model for judicial co-operation in order to combat transnational crimes including drug trafficking. The fight against drug trafficking was an important priority for ASEAN-EC co-operation. Furthermore, Europe and Asia were also making efforts to combat drug trafficking within the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) framework.

Concerning the drug situation in Asia and the Pacific, it was pointed out that the problem had increasingly affected both individual lives and society as a whole. Southeast Asia was the biggest source of opium and heroin production in the world. The situation in this region was very complicated because of many uncontrollable factors such as the feudal system of private armies in Myanmar, many ethnic minorities, and weak law and order as well as poverty and low level of education. Furthermore, the drug problem had significantly and increasingly interconnected with other important issues such as HIV/AIDS, human trafficking, the mafia and organized crime, and money laundering. The most important factor in the rapid and huge increase of drug consumption in Asia was the changing Asian lifestyle, especially for the younger generation who were searching for more freedom and experimenting.

It was pointed out that it was the collective responsibility of all Asian and the Pacific nations to tackle the drug problem. The drug problem in Asia was closely linked to the national social structure and could be a major source of erosion of the whole society. The major drug problem of Asia today took the form of amphetamine-type stimulants which needed urgent and proper measures to tackle it.

Some speakers emphasized the urgent need to strengthen regional co-operation, both within Asia and the OSCE, and co-operation between the regions, especially OSCE/EU and Asia/ASEAN, as well as co-operation from international organizations. Such co-operation

should be multidimensional with the wide participation of all actors and stakeholders involved, including parliamentarians. Co-operation and assistance should concentrate on such areas as capacity building, strengthening the rule of law, raising public awareness and other areas where the root cause could be addressed appropriately and effectively. Some speakers also pointed out that inter-regional co-operation such as ASEAN-EU should not be limited by political considerations but should also take into account issues of law and order, ethnic minorities, state development and the massive impact of transnational questions including the drug problem. Meanwhile, some speakers expressed the view that in collectively dealing with the trans-boundary issues, it was not a matter of giving up sovereignty but in fact a ‘pooling’ of sovereignty which was very important for mobilizing regional efforts in tackling those problems.

Several speakers suggested the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced approach in tackling drug trafficking, to include not only control aspects and law enforcement but also the development of alternatives. In this connection, some speakers highlighted the success of the King of Thailand’s visionary crop substitution project which could have lessons for other countries, especially Myanmar and Afghanistan. It was pointed out that the international community, especially developed countries, should support such crop substitution projects by providing market access and privileges for the substitute crops and products.

Several recommendations were put forward for further consideration and co-operation. It was understood that no individual country could solely tackle the drug problem alone, but it was of vital importance to mobilize international co-operation. It was suggested that a synergetic approach might be adopted through dividing up fields of activity between and among ASEAN, EU, OSCE, UNDCP, ESCAP and other related organizations. There was also a common understanding that countries subject to drug production, transit and consumption had a shared responsibility to tackle the problem. It was noted that there were new forms of crime such as cyber-crime which were closely linked to the drug problem and needed urgent and serious examination.

**4 Session Four: Future prospects for co-operation between the OSCE and structures in the Asia-Pacific region to meet new challenges**

*Report by Dr. Monika Wohlfeld, OSCE Secretariat*

The session featured presentations from speakers from the Asia-Pacific region – Ms Suchitra Hranprueck of Thailand, and Mr Hae-moon Chung of the Republic of Korea, and from the OSCE region – Ambassador Dr Jutta Stefan-Bastl of Austria, Mr Eric Sandberg of the United States of America, and Mr Vladimir Kalinin of the Russian Federation. All speakers emphasized that the OSCE and the Asia-Pacific region had to address similar or indeed identical new security challenges and concerns, that they shared the objective of ensuring a better quality of life for their people; and that they could co-operate in a number of areas, from the exchange of information on problems such as human and drug trafficking, to common action on for example training and capacity building.

The first speaker, Ms Suchitra Hiranprueck presented the Thai perspective, emphasizing that as the OSCE and ASEAN share similar objectives, there was scope for co-operation between them. The starting point should be the sharing of information and experiences on similar problems, such as human and drug trafficking, which should not be prevented by the fact that the OSCE and ASEAN did not have a formal relationship. This exchange would lead to the identification of areas where further co-operation could be developed.

The ASEAN Work Programme called for co-operation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and relevant international and regional organizations. This offered the possibility for the OSCE and its participating States to work with ASEAN in addressing the problems of drug and human trafficking in this region.

The events of 11 September made the issue of terrorism and related transnational crime a priority in the ARF, and would be given more attention as the ARF moved to strengthen its counter-terrorism co-operation. The OSCE could share its experience with the ARF through the ARF Chair.

Ambassador Stefan-Bastl of Austria recapitulated briefly the development of relations between the OSCE and each of its Asian Partners, and on the role Austria had played in developing the “Asian dimension”. She highlighted the OSCE-Asia seminars, which should be continued, on topics such as terrorism, economic issues, and confidence- and security-building measures, and possibly new themes such as conflict prevention and case studies in conflict areas. Other contacts, for example between the secretaries general, or through cross-representation between the OSCE and ARF were a natural consequence.

Mr. Eric Sandberg of United States of America noted that the conference was timely, as Americans, Europeans, and Asians worked together to meet the challenges to security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. There have been important signs of new thinking, with ASEAN adopting an extensive counter-terrorism agenda, something that the OSCE has also undertaken. The United States looked to the OSCE’s Asian Partners to serve as a bridge and to represent OSCE plans, programmes, values and intentions to others in Asia.

The United States saw future co-operation between the OSCE and structures in Asia-Pacific region as consisting of a number of steps, inter alia:

- United States would work towards developing closer working ties between the OSCE and the ASEAN chair and secretariat, facilitating co-operation on key issues related to rule of law, counter-terrorism, and counter-trafficking.
- ASEAN might benefit from ODIHR's experience in a number of realms, such as its expertise on legislation to combat threats such as trafficking and terrorism or training programmes for law enforcement agencies.
- Japan, Thailand and South Korea should contribute, where possible and appropriate, to the OSCE counter-terrorism project database.

Mr. Chung Hae-moon representing the Republic of Korea focused on the threat of cyber-terrorism. He emphasized that the transnational terrorist organizations, like their criminal counter-parts, had taken advantage of the revolution in information technology (IT) to extend their reach and capability to wreak destruction. The nature of cyber activities required procedures in co-operating in investigations and responding to threats and attacks. Few developing countries had the capability or legal framework to mount rapid investigations. The OSCE could help address this problem by working to facilitate technical co-operation, to be used in the fight against cyber-terrorism. It could assist countries to build the necessary domestic legal frameworks. The speaker also discussed the efforts by the ARF and the Republic of Korea to address the issue.

Mr. Kalinin of the Russian Federation described the OSCE's experience in conducting equitable dialogue and decision-making, and its tested instruments, which could also be applied in the Asia-Pacific region. He spoke of the Organization's achievements in the sphere of anti-terrorism, under the auspices of the UN. It would also be useful to apply the experience of the OSCE in such spheres as peacekeeping, arms control and confidence-building measures. There was interest in Asia in the possibility of applying the provisions of the Vienna Document (1999) on confidence building and security in crisis situations.

The developments in Asia-Pacific showed that the root causes of crises, and the scenarios of their possible evolution into armed conflicts, were similar in principle wherever they emerged, and this called for closer co-operation in applying the lessons of experience. There were also many problems in common, such as new threats emerging from economic, social and ecological problems, and the impact of globalization upon the economies of individual states and entire regions, which required joint efforts in the search of solutions. Another area for possible interaction between the OSCE and Asia-Pacific structures, in the view of the Russian Federation, might be the humanitarian sphere and human rights, including protection of ethnic minorities' rights.

During the discussion period, a variety of issues was raised. The Asian Partners of the OSCE provided a fruitful contribution to the work of the OSCE, and played a vital role in presenting the OSCE to other countries in Asia. The OSCE's experience in conducting equitable dialogue and decision-making was potentially applicable in the Asia-Pacific region. Its work in the human dimension, for example on human rights and minority issues, as well as freedom of belief or religion, was also relevant. Co-operation between the OSCE and the Asia region should be strengthened, in order to effectively address the issue of human trafficking, drug control and organized crime, the relationship between supplier, transit and destination countries had to be considered, and responsibilities shared. At the international level, the

OSCE and ASEAN might examine how to work together as partners in promoting international efforts to establish international norms and standards in relation to the human dimension of security, and in strengthening the implementation of existing international commitments. ICRC pointed to the importance of co-operation on international humanitarian law.

Some representatives pointed out that concepts should not be imposed, and the sovereignty of States must be respected, while a dialogue between the two regions must take place.

Representatives of the two regions emphasized that they were open to further suggestions and ideas on how the two regions could best co-operate. The way forward needed to be addressed, possibly through a network of intellectual and academic resources.

In anticipation of the acceptance of Bulgaria's future Chairmanship of the OSCE, the Bulgarian representative spoke of the readiness of his country to build upon the positive experience of co-operation at this conference to further focus on co-operation with OSCE Partners.

Thailand as the host country of this event would continue its commitment to strengthening its contribution to the OSCE and was willing to explore possibilities of involving the OSCE in capacity-building efforts in the region, and would build partnerships with OSCE's Institutions.

#### IV List of documents circulated during the Seminar

No.	Author	Document
001	OSCE Secretariat	Agenda
002	OSCE Secretariat	List of participants
003	Thailand, H.E. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Minister to the Prime Minister's Office	Opening address
004	Romania/OSCE Troika, H.E. Mr. Mihnea Motoc, Secretary of State	Opening address
005	Portugal/OSCE Chairmanship, H.E. Amb. Tadeu Soares	Opening address
006	OSCE Secretary General, Amb. Ján Kubiš	Opening address
007	Thailand, Hon Senator Dr. Wiboon Shamsheun	Statement
008	UN ODCCP, Mr. Brian Iselin	Statement
009	Arab League, Ambassador Dr. Mounir Zahran	Statement
010	OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Mihai Stanisoara, Romanian Delegation	Statement
011	Japan, Prof. Toshiya Hoshino	Statement
012	OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Mr. Freimut Duve	Statement
013	ASEAN, Mr. Termsak Chalermphanupap	Statement
014	United Kingdom, Ambassador John de Fonblanque	Statement
015	Thailand, Leaflet	Administrative information
016	Thailand, Leaflet	Administrative information
017	Cancelled	
018	Stability Pact Task Force, Dr. Helga Konrad	Statement
019	Upon a request of the German Delegation	Information on the activities by the European Union
020	Upon a request of the German Delegation	Recommendations of the Berlin Conference October 2001
021	Thailand, National Secretariat on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region Leaflet	Information on the
022	Tajikistan, Ambassador K. Zaripov	Statement
023	Spain/EU Presidency, Mr. Fernando Nogales	PowerPoint presentation
024	Korea, Mr. Chung Hae-moon	Statement
025	European Commission Delegation in Bangkok	Statement
026	UN ODCCP, Mr. Sandro Calvani	Statement
027	Cancelled	
028	Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir Kalinin	Statement
029	United States of America, Mr. Eric Sandberg	Statement
030	ESCAP	information leaflet
031	Thailand, Ms. Suchitra Hiranprueck	Presentation
032	AFP	Article on the conference
033	ICRC	Contribution
034	Thailand, Ms. Atchara Suyanan	Statement
035	Thailand, H.E. Mr. Tej Bunnag, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Closing remarks
036	Austria, Ambassador Jutta Stefan-Bastl	Statement
037	Romania/OSCE Troika, H.E. Mr. Mihnea Motoc, Secretary of State	Concluding remarks
038	Portugal/OSCE Chairmanship, H.E. Amb. Tadeu Soares	Concluding remarks



## V List of Participants

<b>OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES</b>	
<b>Germany</b>	
Ambassador Reinhard Bettzuege	Head of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE
<b>United States of America</b>	
Eric Sandberg	Political Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
Timothy Scherer	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
Paleerat Srisartsanarat	Labor Specialist, Embassy in Bangkok
Kate Moraras	Intern, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Austria</b>	
Ambassador Dr. Jutta Stefan-Bastl	Head of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE
Thorsten Eisingerich	Charge d'Affaires
<b>Belgium</b>	
Ambassador Pierre Vaesen	Ambassador of Belgium to Thailand
Jean-Louis van Belle	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Bulgaria</b>	
Ambassador Ivan Naydenov	Head of the Bulgarian OSCE Delegation
Roumen Sabev	Charge d'Affaires, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Canada</b>	
James Trottier	Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Denmark</b>	
Jakob Nielsen	First Secretary (Political Affairs)
Mads Friberg Madsen	Assistant
<b>Spain/European Union</b>	
Ambassador José Eugenio Salarich	Ambassador of Spain to Thailand
José Matres Manso	Minister-Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
Fernando Nogales	Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE
<b>European Commission</b>	
Jean-Michel Vidal	Counsellor, Delegation of the European Commission, Bangkok
Ulf Hausbrandt	Regional Affairs Officer, Delegation of the European Commission, Bangkok
<b>Finland</b>	
Jussi Salo	Trainee, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>France</b>	
Ambassador Bruno Joubert	Head of the Permanent Representation of France to OSCE
Philippe Letrilliart	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>United Kingdom</b>	
Ambassador John de Fonblanque	Head of the UK Delegation to the OSCE
Peter West	Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy in Bangkok

	<b>Greece</b>
Sotiris Apostolopoulos	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Hungary</b>
Dr. Zoltan Papp	Consular Section, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Italy</b>
Riccardo Manara	Charge d'Affaires, Embassy in Bangkok
Riccardo Smimo	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Kazakhstan</b>
Rashid Rakhimbekov	Charge d'Affaires a.i., First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>
Ambassador Mambetjunus Abylov	Ambassador of Kyrgyzstan to Thailand
	<b>Malta</b>
Ambassador Dr. Noel Buttigieg Scicluna	Head of Delegation of Malta to the OSCE
	<b>Uzbekistan</b>
Shavkat Zokirov	Vice-Council, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Netherlands/OSCE Troika</b>
Ambassador Daan Everts	Personal Representative of the incoming OSCE CIO, Head, OSCE Task Force
Ernesto Bramme	Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Poland</b>
Ambassador Jerzy Surdykowski	Ambassador of Poland to Thailand
Wieczyslaw Antczak	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Portugal/OSCE Chairman-in-Office</b>
Ambassador Tadeu Soares	Ambassador of Portugal to Thailand
Ambassador Herbert Salber	Special Advisor of the OSCE Chairman-in- Office on Central Asia
	<b>Romania/OSCE Troika</b>
Mihnea Motoc	Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ambassador Liviu Aurelian Bota	Head of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the OSCE
\$ QH DQQLX QH	3RQIF \$ GYMRLZ 6&( ' IJHFWRUW* HQHDO IQWU RI ) RUHQ \$ IIDLV
	<b>Russian Federation</b>
9 QDP IU DQIQ	0 IQWH&RXQVHORUQG HXW + HGRI 0 IMRQ ( P E DW IQ% DQNRN
< DLRQD0 RQ CNRY	\$ WHP ( P DW IQ% DQNRN
	<b>Holy See</b>
Monsignor Francesco Cao Minh-dung	Counsellor, Apostolic Nunciature in Thailand
	<b>Slovakia</b>
Ivan Škorupa	First Secretary, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy in Bangkok
Jozefina Škorupova	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Sweden</b>
Bengt Carlsson	Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
Joakim Ladeborn	Second Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
	<b>Switzerland</b>
Christian Fotsch	Minister Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok

---

<b>Tajikistan</b>	
Ambassador Khamrokhon Zaripov	Head of the Delegation of the Republic Tajikistan to the OSCE
<b>Czech Republic</b>	
Ambassador Jiri Sitrler	Ambassador of Czech Republic to Thailand
Petr Spáčil	Commercial Counsellor
<b>Turkey</b>	
Melih Ulueren	Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION</b>	
<b>Japan</b>	
Takeshi Kamiyama	Minister, Embassy of Japan to Austria
Toshiya Hoshino	Associate Professor, Osaka University
Kazuya Otsuka	Assistant Director, (Major) European International Org. Div. MOFA
Shigoki Sumi	Minister, Embassy in Bangkok
Takaaki Tachibana	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
Kosuke Kuroe	Second Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Korea</b>	
Woon-ki Lyeo	Deputy Director, Security Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), Republic of Korea
Hae-moon Chung	Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea to Austria
<b>Thailand</b>	
H.E. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse	Minister to the Prime Minister's Office
Tej Bunnag	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Atchara Suyanan	Director -General of the Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Suchitra Hiranprueck	Director -General of the Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION</b>	
<b>Egypt</b>	
Omar Abdel Aziz El Shiemy	Minister Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Israel</b>	
Ambassador David Matnai	Ambassador of Israel to Thailand
Edward Shapira	Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Jordan</b>	
Ambassador Nabil Talhouni	Ambassador of Jordan to India
<b>Morocco</b>	
Ambassador Dr. Samir Arrour	Ambassador of Morocco to Thailand
Bouthaina El Kerdoudi El Koulali	Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>OSCE INSTITUTIONS</b>	
<b>OSCE Secretariat</b>	
Ambassador Ján Kubiš	Secretary General
Marcin Swiecicki	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
Dr. Monika Wohlfeld	Head of External Co-operation

---

Elizabeth Abela	Senior External Co-operation Officer
Aldona Szymanski	Senior External Co-operation Assistant
<b>Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights</b>	
Eric Rudenshiold	Head of Democratization Section
<b>OSCE Parliamentary Assembly</b>	
Mihai Stanisoara	Member of the Romanian Parliament
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>	
<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>	
Jahanshah Assadi	Regional Representative, UNHCR Regional Office in Thailand
Indrika Ratwatte	Liaison Officer, UNHCR Regional Office in Thailand
<b>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)</b>	
Yuenwah San	Social Affairs Officer, Human Resources Development Section
Thelma Kay	Chief, Women in Development Section, Social Development Division
Johanna Nelles	Consultant, Women in Development Section, Social Development Division
<b>United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP)</b>	
Sandro Calvani	Representative, UN/ODCCP, Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific
Brian Iselin	Regional Legal Policy Advisor
Graham Shaw	International Programme Officer, Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, Liaison Office, Cambodia
Bengt Juhlin	Head of Office, Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, Liaison Office, Cambodia
Narumi Yamada	Senior Programme Management Officer, UNDCP Regional Centre, Bangkok
Martina Melis	Programme Officer, UNDCP Regional Centre, Bangkok
<b>Secretariat of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)</b>	
Termsak Chalermphanupap	Special Assistant to the Secretary-General of ASEAN Secretariat
<b>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</b>	
Stéphane J. Hankins	Regional Legal Adviser for East and South East Asia, ICRC Regional Delegation, Bangkok
<b>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b>	
Farooq Azam	Chief of Mission
Bonneau Lance	Senior Programme Development Officer
<b>League of Arab States</b>	
Ambassador Dr. Mohamed Mounir Zahran	Representative of the Secretary General
<b>Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)</b>	
Zamel Saedi	Director of Asia and Balkans, Department of Political Affairs

<b>Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings</b>	
Dr. Helga Konrad	Chair
<b>ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF)</b>	
<b>Australia</b>	
Kirsten Hamby	Second Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
Brett Young	Research Officer, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	
Mohamood Zaini	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Cambodia</b>	
Visalo Long	Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>China</b>	
Yong-An Huang	Permanent Representative of China to ESCAP, Embassy in Bangkok
LQVRQJ / IX	' ILHWU 3R0MELDQG3UHW6HFWRQ Embassy in Bangkok
' DHL IX	2 ILHDO 0MELDQG3UHW6HFWRQ Embassy in Bangkok
<b>India</b>	
Ashok Sajjanhar	Deputy Chief, Embassy in Bangkok
Ms. Manju	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Indonesia</b>	
I Gde Djelantik	Minister Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok
Djatmiko Witjaksono	First Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Lao PDR</b>	
Thongphane Savanphet	ASEAN Department, MFA
Sinhpangna Rattanavong	Second Secretary, Embassy in Bangkok
<b>New Zealand</b>	
\$ PEDVMCR\$ 0Q: K0DP V	Ambassador of New Zealand to Thailand
%LDQ6DQGHV	' ISXV +HGR 0 IWRQEmbassy in Bangkok
5 RW+ RZ DG3 IQNQP	\$ WHP - 30EH Embassy in Bangkok
<b>Philippines</b>	
Marshall Louis Alferez	
<b>Vietnam</b>	
Mr. Trinh Vinh Quang	Second Secretary, Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Bangkok
<b>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>	
Norma Klepper	Mekong Regional Law Center
Wassana Kaonoparat	The Center for the Protection of Children's Right Foundation

## VI Seating arrangement

Opening ceremony	Thailand OSCE SG Romania/OSCE Troika Portugal/CIO	
Closing session	Portugal/OSCE CIO OSCE SG Romania/OSCE Troika Thailand Rapporteurs	
Sessions	Keynote Speakers Rapporteur Moderator OSCE Secretariat Keynote Speakers	
<p>Germany United States of America Austria Belgium Bulgaria Canada Denmark Spain/European Union <i>European Commission</i> Finland France United Kingdom Greece Hungary Italy Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Malta Uzbekistan Netherlands/OSCE Troika Poland Portugal/OSCE Chairman -in-Office Romania/OSCE Troika Russian Federation Holy See</p>		<p>OSCE Secretariat OSCE PA OSCE CEEA ODIHR Vietnam Philippines New Zealand Lao PDR Indonesia India China Cambodia Brunei Darussalam Australia Stability Pact OIC League of Arab States IOM ICRC ASEAN Secretariat UN ODCCP UN ESCAP UNHCR Morocco Jordan Israel</p>
	<p>Slovakia Sweden Switzerland Tajikistan Czech Republic Turkey Japan Korea Thailand Thailand Egypt</p>	<p>[ ARF ]</p>