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DRAFT RESOLUTION

**FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY
AND ENVIRONMENT**

Helsinki +40

**RAPPORTEUR
Ms. Doris Barnett
Germany**

ISTANBUL, 29 JUNE - 3 JULY 2013

**DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT**

Rapporteur: Doris Barnett (Germany)

1. Welcoming the OSCE's Helsinki +40 process as an opportunity to reflect upon the enduring relevance of the Helsinki Final Act, to take inspiration from the spirit of co-operation that infused those negotiations 40 years ago, and to reinforce, as well as update, OSCE commitments, particularly in the economic and environmental dimension,
2. Reiterating the central importance attached to the Second Dimension in the Helsinki Final Act and pointing out that through trade, industry, science and technology, real co-operation manifests itself concretely and pragmatically throughout the OSCE area every day,
3. Recognizing that there are issues of vital concern today that the original drafters of the Helsinki Final Act could not have anticipated, including the need to develop a common, multi-stakeholder approach to cyber security and internet freedom, as well as border security and migration,
4. Reiterating the Helsinki Final Act's recognition that "the protection and improvement of the environment" is a task "of major importance to the well-being and the economic development of all countries" and that many environmental problems "can be solved effectively only through close international co-operation,"
5. Recognizing that environmental challenges such as biodiversity loss, ocean acidification, air pollution and climate change, require world leaders to make compromises on the international level and that in this regard, the Helsinki +40 process can serve as a powerful reminder of the spirit of co-operation that brought together East and West in the context of the Cold War,
6. Concerned that 2012 was one of the hottest years on record, and yet, at the global level, world leaders have failed to find the necessary political will to advance a common international plan of action to address climate change,
7. Troubled that the ongoing economic and financial crisis and the austerity-driven spending cuts taken as a remedy for this crisis have not had the anticipated positive impact on the overall economic recovery,
8. Disturbed that the effects of reckless and non-regulated financial speculation by banks and hedge funds are fuelling food price rises which disproportionately impact on the global poor and, when combined with stagnant wages, can be destabilizing to societies and even deadly,
9. Welcoming innovative approaches to tackle environmental challenges while promoting economic growth, including the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's

Green Growth Strategy, the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, and the Global Green Growth Institute,

10. Reiterating the OSCE PA's call in the Monaco Declaration to encourage increased investment in the green economy, the development of energy-saving technologies and renewable sources of energy, as well as the incorporation of environmentally-friendly methods of economic activity to assist economic recovery,
11. Welcoming the holding of the OSCE's second annual Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting on 16-17 October 2012,
12. Commending the work of the OSCE field presences in the areas of energy supplies, energy efficiency, water management, and other pressing environmental concerns,
13. Reiterating that water is essential for life and that a suitable supply of high-quality water is a prerequisite for economic and social progress,
14. Recalling that a study commissioned by the OSCE in 2010 described possible security implications of climate change, including the likelihood that it will alter the socio-economic foundations of society,
15. Stressing that since large cities are responsible for two-thirds of global energy consumption and 70 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions, city governments are well positioned to enact policies that can most swiftly enact changes that affect millions of people,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

16. Supports the work of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, recognizing that increased urbanization in our region demands effective community planning and mass transit investments, which are imperative to address global climate change and ensure future quality of life for the majority of our citizens;
17. Welcomes the establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute as a full-fledged international organization and commends OSCE participating States Denmark, Norway and the United Kingdom for their leadership in founding this organization;
18. Urges the OSCE and all participating States to consider joining the Global Green Growth Institute;
19. Urges OSCE parliamentarians and other policymakers to utilize the OECD's Green Growth Strategy, including its Study Papers, which provide concrete recommendations and measurement tools to achieve economic growth and development, while at the same time ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the ecosystems services on which our well-being relies;

20. Emphasizes the importance of seeking new paths to economic growth particularly by taking meaningful measures to combat corruption, improve governance, increase co-ordination of fiscal policies, and strengthen education and training in the widest possible range of areas, and promote social cohesion while safeguarding the social, economic and cultural rights of the most vulnerable members of society;
21. Recommends that OSCE participating States adopt financial transaction taxes on stock trading and other financial purchases – like high-frequency trade – to help to make short-term speculation more expensive and generate significant revenue for the individual State which is urgently needed to carry out forward-looking projects, promote growth and build a fair economy, and could be used for these purposes;
22. Calls upon OSCE participating States to improve people’s living conditions, and in particular to include minorities, in order to avoid migration driven by impoverishment in the OSCE area and beyond and thus ensure that tensions between participating States do not arise;
23. Urges the governments in the OSCE area to ensure, through transnational co-operation, the protection and sustainable use of water, and to fight against land degradation and soil contamination;
24. Calls upon OSCE participating States, in the spirit of Helsinki, to find the necessary political will to make the 19th Conference of the Parties (COP 19) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, taking place in Warsaw on 11-22 November 2013, a fruitful meeting that leads to concrete action to address climate change and binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions;
25. Calls for the OSCE field operations to receive all the funding they need in order to carry out their vital work in the economic and environmental dimension;
26. Supports the Ukrainian Chairmanship’s prioritizing of energy efficiency and renewable energy as issues that unite OSCE participating States;
27. Encourages the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities to publicize the findings of future Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meetings by publishing summaries of the meetings on the web;
28. Urges the OSCE to develop confidence-building measures to reduce the risk of cyber conflicts and promote a culture of cyber security while taking into account participating States’ national views on transnational information and communication technology;
29. Endorses an inclusive, transparent, multi-stakeholder approach to internet governance issues such as cyber security and cyber crime, online freedom of expression, and privacy;

30. Calls attention to the Joint Communication of the Commission and the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 7 February 2013 (“Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union – An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace”), which the OSCE PA should take into consideration in its work;
31. Calls upon OSCE permanent representatives to consider the new challenges of cyber security, internet freedom, border security, migration and climate change in their deliberations on the Helsinki +40 process.

