



AS (22) DRS 2 E

## **DRAFT RESOLUTION**

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

**RAPPORTEUR**  
**Ms. Gudrun Kugler**  
**Austria**

**BIRMINGHAM, 2 - 6 JULY 2022**

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

**Rapporteur: Ms. Gudrun Kugler (Austria)**

1. Recalling the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, in which participating States recognized that “efforts to develop co-operation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole,”
2. Categorically condemning the Russian Federation’s military invasion of Ukraine, and reiterating the disastrous humanitarian, socio-economic, and environmental consequences of conflicts, including in terms of food and water security,
3. Applauding the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/21 on Strengthening Co-operation to Address the Challenges caused by the Climate Change adopted at the 28th OSCE Ministerial Council,
4. Welcoming the priorities of the Polish Chairmanship focused on promoting sustainable economic recovery, advancing women’s economic empowerment, and addressing environmental risks, and reiterating the support of the OSCE PA for the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities in aiding participating States to implement economic and environmental commitments in the OSCE region,
5. Supporting the focus of the OSCE’s 30th Economic and Environmental Forum on “Promoting security and stability in the OSCE area through sustainable economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic”, and welcoming the OSCE PA contribution in this framework,
6. Stressing the unique role of national parliaments in adopting legislation, mobilizing resources, promoting public participation, and creating cross-regional responses to advance economic and environmental security, promote sustainable development, and implement relevant international commitments in the OSCE region,
7. Alarmed that the war in Ukraine has significantly weakened stability, connectivity, and prosperity across the OSCE region, and cognizant of the adverse impact of sanctions on trade and citizens,
8. Concerned by the profound economic and social repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has severely affected the lives of millions of citizens across the region, and cognizant that, to better mitigate the impact of the health crisis on vulnerable communities and particularly exposed sectors, many OSCE participating States have enacted unprecedented fiscal, monetary, and financial support measures which led, *inter alia*, to rising sovereign debt levels and higher inflation rates,

9. Confirming that, while international trade and relations have been strained by the prolonged health crisis and the war in Ukraine, economic connectivity remains key to promote stability and prosperity across the OSCE region,
10. Stressing that the international community should learn from the COVID-19 pandemic to prevent and build resilience against future similar crises through more responsible, forward-looking, and environmentally-friendly policies, thereby balancing our civilization's development needs with citizens' legitimate economic and environmental concerns,
11. Underlining the goal of promoting economic security through innovation, human capital, good governance, and interconnectivity, as well as maximizing the role of the digital economy as a driver for competitiveness and inclusive growth,
12. Taking note of the demographic changes in the OSCE region that affect both economic prosperity and the future performance of social security systems,
13. Underlining the growing migratory pressure experienced by many participating States within the context of labor, development, and climate, and acknowledging the significant surge in environmentally driven migration and displacement,
14. Alarmed by the rise of human trafficking in a globalized economy, the growing misuse of digital technologies to exploit other human beings, and the use of forced labor that is increasingly prevalent in the production of goods and services,
15. Expressing concern over the persistent lack of transparency in the work of public entities and widely perceived corruption in public offices that continue to hamper citizens' trust in democratic institutions and processes,
16. Recalling the OSCE PA 2018 Berlin Declaration, which urged parliaments to adopt legislation to establish or further develop anti-corruption policies and to promote best practices to ensure a genuinely free and competitive market, as well as enable sustainable and environmentally friendly economic growth,
17. Underlining the benefits of a clean environment on socio-economic development, including reduced public spending on medical treatments and positive impact on work productivity, and reiterating the relevance of food and water security across the OSCE region, especially against the backdrop of climate change and conflict,
18. Inspired by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals that call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity for current and future generations,
19. Fully realizing that comprehensive security is not attainable without addressing several interrelated environmental crises including climate change, biodiversity loss, unsustainable use of natural resources, and pollution in all its forms,

20. Recalling the nexus between the environment and security recognized by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in the 1992 Budapest Declaration, as well as the notion of protecting the planet's health to preserve our own recognized by the Assembly in 1995 Ottawa and 1996 Stockholm Declarations,
21. Recognizing that the connection between environmental security and public health is profound and, therefore, should feature prominently in the international security agenda,
22. Particularly concerned that pollution, in all its forms, represents a major health hazard which should be studied, regularly monitored, and evaluated carefully, including in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic,
23. Noting with concern the latest report of the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which underlines the "unequivocal" threat that climate change poses to human well-being and the health of the planet,
24. Acknowledging that human-influenced climate change is increasingly disrupting weather systems, impacting national economies, costing lives, and affecting communities in countries around the world, and that, as such, it must be addressed resolutely through enhanced international co-operation and co-ordination at all levels, which takes into account its differentiated impact on different regions and individuals,
25. Welcoming the steps taken since the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) and the adoption of the Paris Agreement with the goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels,
26. Also welcoming the outcomes of COP26 in strengthening efforts to build resilience to climate change, curb greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and provide the necessary finance for both, as well as the European Green Deal's objective to make the European Union climate neutral by 2050,
27. Recalling the OSCE PA 2019 Luxembourg Declaration, which urged parliaments and governments of OSCE participating States to strengthen their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with the goal of limiting the use of fossil fuels such as oil, coal, and natural gas, and replacing them with cleaner sources of energy while increasing energy efficiency,
28. Welcoming the 2021 OSCE PA Parliamentary Plea for Resolute Climate Action which, *inter alia*, urged OSCE governments to (1) drastically reduce GHG emissions in line with capping temperature increases at 1.5 degrees, (2) develop effective adaptation strategies, (3) mobilize the necessary financial resources, and (4) co-operate across the board,
29. Recognizing that over 70% of human-caused GHG emissions stem from the energy sector, and therefore underlining the urgency to prioritize the greening of participating States' energy and transportation networks, industrial and

heating/cooling processes, as well as to promote circular economy patterns across the OSCE region to support the transition to a low-carbon and more resilient future,

30. Also stressing the benefit of carbon-neutral agricultural policies, forest conservation and management, as well as sustainable land use for food security, rural development, and the eradication of poverty,
31. Highlighting the need to implement a green transition that is fair and beneficial for workers, consumers, companies, and states, including by safeguarding decent work conditions, promoting more equitable access to natural resources, and making our economies more resilient, innovative, and competitive,
32. Concerned by the growing instability of energy markets, as illustrated by the high volatility of prices prompted by a combination of geopolitical tensions, supply bottlenecks, limited storage, and the rebounding of the economy from the COVID-19 crisis, and which contributed, inter alia, to higher inflation rates in many OSCE participating States,
33. Convinced that enhancing and diversifying energy supplies towards clean energy sources is instrumental to achieve carbon-neutrality, alleviate energy dependency, and make energy more accessible, resilient, and affordable for all human needs, thereby minimizing related geopolitical tensions and avoiding new forms of energy poverty,
34. Recognizing that, in the long run, fossil fuel energy is constrained by too many environmental and social drawbacks while new clean energy sources are likely to become increasingly viable, and therefore determined to accelerate the clean energy transition, including through well calibrated carbon pricing, the expansion of carbon-neutral, affordable, and sustainable energy strategies, and sustained investments in research and technological innovation,
35. Realizing that the energy transition - intended as the global energy sector's shift from fossil-based systems of energy production and consumption to cleaner energy sources - implies gradual changes and structural ruptures, as well as systemic shifts,
36. Underscoring the role of private business and citizens' cooperatives in advancing the clean energy transition, and underlining that good governance, economic diversification, social dialogue, social protection, availability of transition funds, as well as skills development, are important aspects of an equitable energy transition,
37. Welcoming the critical contribution of science and technology in offering viable solutions to economic and environmental problems that the world is facing, and stressing the importance of a strong and transparent science-policy interface to better inform critical decisions needed to tackle climate change, promote sustainable development and economic growth, protect the environment and safeguard citizens' health,

38. Recognizing that the rapid digitalization process taking place across the OSCE area is generating substantial changes in all spheres of life, and underlining the incredible development opportunities stemming from new technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), but also the potential threats arising from their misuse,
39. Expressing concern about the increasingly frequent misuse of modern communication platforms to spread disinformation and propaganda, and manipulate public opinion, while reiterating the importance of protecting freedom of speech, both offline and online,
40. Welcoming the Parliamentary Web Dialogues organized by the OSCE PA on 22 April 2020 on “The Economic Security Fallout of the COVID-19 Pandemic”, on 22 May 2020 on “COVID-19: A turning point for environmental protection?”, on 25 May 2021 on “Framing the Environmental Security – Public Health Nexus” and on 4 February 2022 on “The Clean Energy Revolution and its Implications for the OSCE Region” as excellent opportunities to share relevant parliamentary experience, interface with the scientific community, and promote policy greater convergence around several topical issues on the 2nd Committee agenda,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

41. Reiterates its call on all OSCE participating States to redouble their efforts to identify and pursue co-operative solutions to our common economic and environmental security challenges, including those related to economic recovery, connectivity, migration, trafficking in human beings, good governance, climate change, environmental degradation, pollution, cyber security, and disinformation;
42. Urges participating States to promote socio-economic development in the OSCE region and beyond - in line with the Sustainable Development Goals - with the aim to foster regional stability and prosperity;
43. Calls on the OSCE participating States to strengthen co-operation to achieve sustainable economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic by, *inter alia*, accelerating the deployment of green technologies, enhancing economic growth and connectivity, and supporting human capital development;
44. Urges governments, in the context of the military invasion of Ukraine, to consider effective and well-coordinated actions in the economic and environmental spheres aimed at mitigating the impact of the conflict and restoring international peace and security, which should bear minimal repercussions on the civilian population;
45. Calls on participating States to develop initiatives for strengthening inter-generational relations and dialogue, enhancing the quality of life in old age, and raising living standards across the whole region, and encourages national authorities to monitor demographic changes in the OSCE region through dedicated working groups, committees and departments, with the aim to better

understand plausible causes and consequences as well as to consider viable strategies for remedial action, such as various family supportive measures and other measures intended to revitalize “depopulated” areas through infrastructure, digitalization, smart working, intergenerational housing and telemedicine;

46. Encourages the OSCE participating States to reconsider their supply of energy, spectrum-auction policies, sales of infrastructure and companies, purchases of key communications and safety technology, and debt management with the aim of protecting their independence, particularly, but not only from China, and achieve geopolitical stability and global security;
47. Urges the OSCE participating States to promote effective, sustainable and human-rights compliant migration governance, develop adequate legal pathways for economic migration, ensure comprehensive border security and increase international co-operation to address the socio-economic and environmental drivers of migration and displacement, including push factors such as poverty, weak rule of law, and the lack of economic opportunities in the countries of origin;
48. Urges participating States to prioritize and ensure a proactive leadership role in economy-based development co-operation and to create competence-based long-term strategies with clear and measurable goals to enhance economic co-operation with neighboring regions in order to foster security in the OSCE region;
49. Calls upon parliaments to adopt new legislation with the aim of preventing human trafficking in supply chains through import bans, reporting laws, disclosure laws, and due diligence laws, thereby leveraging the power of “demand” to break the business model of trafficking and enabling enterprises to engage ethically in the global market;
50. Encourages parliaments to take action to discourage the demand fostering trafficking for sexual exploitation, including by strengthening prevention and criminal justice frameworks to hold accountable those who use victims of trafficking;
51. Calls on the OSCE participating States to establish specialized anti-trafficking units, strengthen multi-agency co-operation and upgrade relevant policies - including by reflecting the increasingly predominant role that technology plays in facilitating human trafficking to effectively fight traffickers and protect the victims;
52. Encourages parliaments to duly regulate issues such as conflicts of interest, transparency in party financing and lobbying practices, as well as to adopt and implement advanced anti-corruption legislation - including sound ultimate beneficial ownership laws - and oversee the independence of relevant anti-corruption authorities with the aim to ensure free, fair and competitive markets, as well as promote sustainable economic growth;

53. Urges governments to establish effective internal and external controls and audits, thus enhancing transparency and accountability of public authorities, and to adopt and implement robust regulatory frameworks intended to mitigate risks relating to money laundering and terrorist financing, in line with relevant international standards;
54. Calls on governments of the OSCE participating States to redouble coordinated efforts in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and relevant OSCE commitments, duly reconciling global economic progress with social justice and the preservation of the environment, and urges national parliaments to develop coherent and well-informed legislative proposals in this context;
55. Prompts participating States to redirect efforts towards shaping a truly sustainable, carbon-neutral, development model in which environmental, economic, social, and public health factors are duly factored in and to implement policies such as well-calibrated carbon taxes, effective emission trading systems, and subsidies for low carbon industries and agriculture to leverage incentives toward a more green and healthy economy;
56. Urges the OSCE participating States to increase their efforts in the protection of the environment, sustainable use of natural resources, and the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity and to integrate nature-based solutions into adaptation strategies that considers social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities;
57. Calls on national authorities to regularly monitor the status of the environment and strengthen efforts aimed at identifying the main causes of environmental degradation, better understanding how the latter affects different public health components and proposing viable solutions to protect citizens' health, especially in the context of pollution and micro- and nano plastic particles;
58. Urges the OSCE participating States to drastically cut their GHG emissions in line with the Paris Agreement and the COP26 Glasgow Conclusions - including by committing to progressively more ambitious emission reduction targets through realistic NDCs aimed at capping temperature increases at 1.5 degrees – and to boost the low-carbon energy transition by enhancing and diversifying clean energy sources, incentivizing energy efficiency, prioritizing clean energy technologies, and making economically viable new sources of clean energy, including through sharp reductions of public subsidies to fossil fuels;
59. Calls on participating States to enhance early warning systems, improve hazard mapping, increase capacity for disaster preparedness and response, and set up contingency funding plans to prepare for the increased frequency of climate-related shocks;
60. Encourages the OSCE participating States to support a community-based approach in adapting to climate change, which should be focused on local communities' priorities, needs, knowledge, and capacities, including the differentiated needs of women and men as well as the elderly and children, low-



income groups, and people with disabilities, thus empowering people to better plan for and cope with the impact of climate change;

61. Exhorts the OSCE participating States to meet existing financial commitments and come forward with new ambitious climate finance pledges, and prompts the mobilization of private financial flows towards climate action by implementing incentives to support lending and investment into green projects, including through the adoption of appropriate regulatory frameworks;
62. Urges national parliaments to adopt coherent legislation, mobilize adequate resources and actively monitor the implementation of the Paris Agreement commitments, thereby facilitating inter-disciplinary knowledge-sharing, promote public participation and build critical public support for resolute climate action;
63. Urges participating States to avoid all energy-related confrontations and to strengthen their energy dialogue within the OSCE region and other relevant international fora, with the aim to depoliticize energy issues, foster climate diplomacy, and address upcoming energy threats in a collaborative manner;
64. Urges parliamentarians to ensure that citizens are placed at the core of the energy transition process, and that costs and benefits are distributed evenly throughout society so that no one is left behind, including through financial support mechanisms and suitable policies;
65. Calls on the OSCE participating States to harness the opportunities offered by science, digitalization, and technological innovation to support the green transition, ensure inclusiveness, and develop effective, coherent and well-informed responses to the many interrelated economic and environmental challenges affecting the region;
66. Calls on participating States to keep abreast of developments in the field of new technologies - and in particular of Artificial Intelligence - and ensure that citizens and their security needs remain at the core of all relevant efforts, including by promoting multi-stakeholder dialogues, making sure that critical decisions are taken by humans and introducing mandatory labeling when dealing with AI;
67. Encourages OSCE participating States to promote greater economic resilience through alternative processes and analogue backup plans for critical supply chains and infrastructure services;
68. Urges parliaments of the OSCE participating States to develop balanced legislative frameworks to prevent the misuse of social media platforms in spreading disinformation and propaganda, including by ensuring that their algorithms are clear, transparent, and impartial and by strengthening information literacy, particularly among children and youth, while also safeguarding freedom of speech and protecting children and youth in the online sphere, in particular with regard to violence, gambling, pornography, and psychological dependency;

69. Invites the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology, and the Environment of the OSCE PA to continue raising awareness and providing an open platform to share experiences, interface with the scientific world, and foster policy convergence around key economic and environmental security challenges in the OSCE region, including through dedicated initiatives in partnership with the OSCE Executive Structures and other relevant actors.

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

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the DRAFT RESOLUTION**

*[Set out text of Amendment here:]*

**Principal Sponsor:**

Mr/Mrs	Family Name in Capital Letters	Country	Signature

**Co-sponsored by:**

Mr/Mrs	Family Name in Capital Letters	Country	Signature