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Sammenligning af slutakten fra konferencen om sikkerhed og samarbejde i Europa og det afsluttende dokument fra det opfølgende møde i Madrid

Vergleich der Schlußakte der Konferenz für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa (Helsinki) und des Abschlussdokuments der Madrider Folgekonferenz

Σύγκριση μεταξύ της τελικής πράξης της διάσκεψης για την ασφάλεια και τη συνεργασία στην Ευρώπη (ΔΑΣΕ) και του τελικού εγγράφου της συνεδρίασης στη Μαδρίτη για τη συνέχεια που δόθηκε στη διάσκεψη αυτή

Comparison between the final act of the CSCE and the concluding document of the Madrid follow-up meeting

Étude comparative entre l'acte final de la conférence sur la sécurité et la coopération en Europe et le document de clôture de la réunion de Madrid relative aux suites de la conférence

Confronto tra l'atto finale della CSCE e il documento conclusivo dell'incontro seguito a Madrid

Vergelijkend overzicht van de slotacte van de conferentie veiligheid en samenwerking in Europa en het slotdocument van de vervolgonferentie van Madrid

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COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FINAL ACT OF THE CSCE
CONCLUDED ON 1 AUGUST 1975 AT HELSINKI AND THE
CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE MADRID FOLLOW-UP MEETING
AGREED ON 6 SEPTEMBER 1983

This study has been prepared by Mr R. McDonagh of the Political Division of the Directorate General for Research and Documentation and by Mr S. Horner (Stagiaire) as an own initiative study to help prepare debate in the European Parliament on the results of the CSCE Follow-Up Meeting in Madrid.

It is hoped that this study will serve better to inform members of developments in the CSCE process as illustrated by the Concluding Document of the Madrid Follow-Up Meeting and in comparison with the CSCE Final Act concluded at Helsinki in 1975.

For technical reasons this study is available only in English, but in the event of demand by Members of the European Parliament it could also be translated into the other official languages.

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CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE)

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November 1983.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FINAL ACT OF THE CSCE CONCLUDED ON
1 AUGUST 1975 AT HELSINKI, AND THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT
OF THE MADRID FOLLOW-UP MEETING, AGREED ON 6 SEPTEMBER 1983

INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which opened on 3 July 1973 was concluded at Helsinki on 1 August 1975 by the representatives of 33 European States and of the United States and Canada. The Final Act consisted of four principal sections under the following headings:

- I - Questions relating to Security in Europe
- II - Cooperation in the field of Economics, of Science and Technology and of the Environment
- III - Questions relating to Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean
- IV - Cooperation in Humanitarian and other fields

2. The Final Act also included a section entitled 'Follow-up to the Conference'. This section included the resolve to hold further meetings with a view 'to a thorough exchange of views both on the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and of the tasks defined by the Conference, as well as, in the context of the questions dealt with by the latter, on the deepening of their mutual relations, the improvement of security and the development of cooperation in Europe, and the development of the process of détente in the future'.

3. The Final Act stated that the first of these meetings would take place in Belgrade in 1977; and the representatives of the participating States duly met at Belgrade from 4 October 1977 to 9 March 1978. The Concluding Document of the Belgrade meeting was a very brief one. It did, however, provide for the continuation of the CSCE process and for the holding of further meetings, stipulating that the second of these meetings would be held in Madrid commencing in November 1980. The Concluding Document of the Belgrade meeting also provided for the holding of three meetings of experts: on the examination and elaboration of a generally acceptable method for peaceful settlement of disputes (Montreux 1978); a Scientific Forum (Bonn 1978); a meeting of experts on the Mediterranean (Valletta 1979).

4. The Madrid meeting took place from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983 in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act. The purpose of this paper is to compare the substantial Concluding Document of the Madrid meeting with the Helsinki Final Act. (It will follow the four general chapter headings of the Final Act, listed in paragraph 1 above, which were also reflected in the Concluding Document at Madrid). The nature of the two documents being compared is, of course, not identical. Whereas the Helsinki Final Act is the first and basic document of the CSCE process and in a sense may be deemed to stand on its own, the Madrid Concluding Document, held on the basis of the provisions of the Final Act, assumes a certain acquis from the CSCE process. Thus, for example, the Madrid Concluding Document was not obliged to set out once again the principles of the Final Act but could emphasise the importance of 'the respect for all the principles of the Final Act'. Where the Madrid document specifically takes up or develops one of the principles or points contained in the Final Act, it may perhaps be seen as reflecting either the particular emphasis which one or more participating states wish to give it or the reflection of the view of one or more participating states that that provision had not been adequately implemented. In addition, whereas both documents look towards future action and respect in the future for certain principles, the Madrid document should also be seen in terms of a progress report containing at least some indication of the achievements since the Helsinki Agreement was reached.

5. The Madrid Conference, lasting almost three years, took place against the background of a number of crises in East-West relations and a deterioration in the international climate. In this context, apart from the actual terms of the Madrid Concluding Document, the very fact that the meeting took place and that a substantial Concluding Document was agreed upon, may be seen as a significant achievement. The Madrid Concluding Document itself 'deplored the deterioration of the international situation since the Belgrade meeting in 1977'. Using language which implied lack of satisfaction at certain developments in East-West relations it spoke of the need '... to restore trust and confidence between the participating states ...'

6. That the participating states at Madrid did not agree in their assessment of the degree to which the Final Act had been implemented is made clear in the introduction to the Concluding Document:

'During this exchange of views, different and at times contradictory opinions were expressed as to the degree of implementation of the Final Act reached so far by participating States. While certain progress was noted, concern was expressed at the serious deficiencies in the implementation of this document.

Critical assessments from different viewpoints were given as to the application of and respect for the principles of the Final Act. Serious violations of a number of these principles were deplored during these assessments.'

7. As far as the implementation of the specific provisions of the Final Act were concerned, the Madrid Conference considered 'that the numerous possibilities offered by the Final Act had not been sufficiently utilised'.

8. The Helsinki Final Act as mentioned above contained a brief concluding section, entitled 'Follow-up to the Conference'. This contained

- a declaration of resolve to pay due regard to and to implement the provisions of the Final Act unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally,
- a declaration of resolve to continue the multilateral process, in particular by holding further meetings.

The introduction to the Madrid Concluding Document contains similar provisions. The participating States agreed 'that renewed efforts should be made to give full effect to the Final Act through concrete action, unilateral, bilateral and multilateral...' They also 'reaffirmed their commitment to the process of the CSCE and emphasised the importance of the implementation of all the provisions and respect for all the principles of the Final Act by each of them as being essential for the development of the process'.

9. Just as the Helsinki Final Act and the Belgrade Concluding Document had each in turn provided for the holding of the next follow-up meeting, so the Madrid Concluding Document in its brief 'Follow-up to the Conference' section provided for the third follow-up meeting to be held in Vienna, commencing on 4 November 1986.

10. It is worth noting that, in addition, the various chapters of the Madrid Concluding Document provide for several further expert meetings to take place in the CSCE framework. The number and scope of such meetings suggest a development in the CSCE process. The Helsinki Final Act had provided for a meeting of experts to pursue the examination and elaboration of a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes, a meeting to take place after the Belgrade follow-up meeting. The Belgrade meeting had provided for the holding of the three expert meetings listed in paragraph 3 above. The Madrid Concluding Document provides for the following meetings (in some cases to be preceded by preparatory meetings also) in addition to the follow-up Conference in Vienna in 1986.

- Conference on Confidence-and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (Stockholm, 17 January 1984)
- Meeting of experts to pursue the examination of a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes (Athens, 21 March 1984)
- Seminar on Economic, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation in the Mediterranean within the framework of the results of the Valletta meeting of experts (Venice, 16 October 1984)
- Meeting of experts of the participating states on questions concerning respect, in their states, for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in all their aspects, as embodied in the Final Act (Ottawa, 7 May 1985).
- Celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signature of the Helsinki Final Act (Helsinki, August 1985)
- Cultural Forum (Budapest, 15 October 1985)
- Meeting of Experts on Human Contacts (Berne, 15 April 1986)

I. QUESTIONS RELATING TO SECURITY IN EUROPE

In the Helsinki Final Act, the chapter entitled 'Questions relating to Security in Europe' (the so-called 'Basket One') consisted of two main sections:

1. Principles guiding relations between participating states,
2. Confidence-building measures and certain aspects of security and disarmament.

The Madrid Concluding Document, in dealing with questions relating to security in Europe follows a broadly similar structure. The following is a brief comparison of the main provisions in 'Basket One' of the Helsinki and Madrid texts.

1. Principles guiding relations between participating states

The Helsinki Final Act contains a 'Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States'. This Declaration lists and defines in some detail the following ten principles guiding their mutual relations:

- I. Sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty,
- II. Refraining from the threat or use of force
- III. Inviolability of frontiers
- IV. Territorial integrity of states
- V. Peaceful settlement of disputes
- VI. Non-intervention in internal affairs
- VII. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief
- VIII. Equal rights and self-determination of peoples
- IX. Cooperation among states
- X. Fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law.

According to the Helsinki Final Act: 'All the principles set forth above are of primary significance and, accordingly, they will be equally and unreservedly applied, each of them being interpreted to take account of the others'.

The Final Act then includes a section entitled 'Matters related to giving effect to certain of the above principles'. Under this heading the participating states declare their resolve to respect and carry out various provisions relating to the Declaration on Principles. According to these provisions the participating states agree inter alia: to refrain from the threat or use of force; to refrain from any act of economic coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating state of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind; to take effective measures which by their scope and by their nature constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The Madrid Concluding Document was not required to enumerate again and restate in detail the ten principles. In the section of the Concluding Document concerning 'Questions relating to security in Europe', the participating states expressed their

determination 'strictly and unreservedly to respect and put into practice all the ten principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States ... including their commitment to conduct their relations with all other States in the spirit of these principles'. In the Madrid Concluding Document, however, only some of the principles are dealt with in any detail and some are not specifically mentioned at all.

The participating states at Madrid, in reaffirming their determination fully to respect and apply the ten principles and, accordingly to promote by all means, both in law and practice, their increased effectiveness, considered 'that one such means could be to give legislative expression - in forms appropriate to practices and procedures specific to each country - to the ... principles ...'.

The first principle specifically mentioned and therefore given prominence in the chapter of the Madrid Concluding Document dealing with 'Basket One' is Principle II of the Final Act 'refraining from the threat or use of force': 'The participating states reaffirm the 'need that refraining from the threat or use of force, as a norm of international life, should be strictly and effectively observed...'. The importance which the participating states attached to the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force is further emphasised by a further reference to this duty later in explaining the aims of the forthcoming conference in Stockholm on Confidence-and Security-building measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The Madrid Concluding Document also placed striking emphasis on the condemnation of terrorism and on 'the necessity to take resolute measures to combat it'. The Final Act, in relation to principle VI, 'Non-intervention in internal affairs', had merely referred briefly to the agreement of the participating states to 'refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities ...'. The Madrid Concluding Document devotes three full and prominent paragraphs to the question of combatting terrorism.

The Madrid Concluding Document also devotes particular attention to Principle VII 'Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief'. The Madrid Concluding Document emphasises that the participating states 'recognise in the Final Act the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms ...'. At Madrid the participating states also stressed 'their determination to promote and encourage the effective exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms ...'. They similarly stressed 'their determination to develop their laws and regulations in the field of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other human rights and fundamental freedoms.' The Final Act had confirmed the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties in this field. At Madrid the participating states recalled this right and added that they would 'take the necessary action in their respective countries to effectively ensure this right'.

According to Principle VII of the Final Act, the participating states will inter alia 'recognise and respect the freedom of the individual to profess or practice, alone or in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience'. In the Madrid Concluding Document they reaffirm this commitment and also add that they will take the action necessary to ensure this freedom, that they will consult, whenever necessary, the religious faiths, institutions and organisations concerned and that 'they will favourably consider applications by religious communities of believers, practising or prepared to practice their faith within the constitutional framework of their states, to be granted the status provided for in their respective countries ...'

Principle VII of the Final Act committed participating states to respect for the rights and legitimate interests of persons belonging to national minorities. The Madrid Concluding Document stressed the importance of constant progress in this field.

The Madrid Concluding Document also raises two aspects of human rights and fundamental freedoms which were not specifically referred to or provided for in Principle VII of the Final Act; namely sex equality and trade union rights. It stresses the importance of ensuring equal rights of men and women and of taking all actions necessary in this regard. It also provides that the participating states 'will ensure the right of workers freely to establish and join trade unions, the right of trade unions freely to exercise their activities and other rights as laid down in relevant international instruments. They note that these rights will be exercised in compliance with the law of the state and in conformity with the state's obligations under international law.'

The participating states also agreed at Madrid 'to give favourable consideration to the use of bilateral round-table meetings, held on a voluntary basis, between delegations composed by each participating state to discuss issues of human rights and fundamental freedoms ...'

In relation to the Declaration on Principles, the Madrid Concluding Document provided for two specific follow-up meetings: Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Canada 1985); Peaceful settlement of Disputes (Athens, 1984).

The Madrid Concluding Document recalls the rights contained in Principle I of the Final Act, 'sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty', and took note of the declaration by the Government of Malta that it is a neutral state adhering to a policy of non-alignment.

There is no equivalent in the Madrid Concluding Document to the section of the Final Act mentioned above entitled 'Matters related to giving effect to certain of the above Principles' although some of the points raised by the Final Act in that section are dealt with elsewhere in the Concluding Document.

In conclusion, the participating states expressed at Madrid their determination strictly and unreservedly to respect and put into practice all the ten principles contained in the 'Declaration on Principles' of the Helsinki Final Act. They chose, however, to emphasise in particular: refraining from the threat or use of force; the combatting of terrorism under the principle of 'non-intervention in internal affairs'; and human rights and fundamental freedoms, developing in particular matters related to religious freedom and the rights of minorities and introducing specifically the questions of women's rights and of trade union rights. As indicated in the introduction to this paper, the participating states at Madrid were not in agreement in their assessment as to the application of and respect for the principles of the Final Act. Critical assessments from different viewpoints were given and 'serious violations of a number of these principles were deplored during these assessments'.

2. Confidence-building measures and certain aspects of security and disarmament

The sections dealing with Confidence-building measures (CBM's) and disarmament of the Helsinki Final Act and of the Madrid Concluding Document differ in one very obvious respect. Whereas the relevant section of the Final Act is a general 'Document' relating to these matters, the relevant section of the Madrid Concluding Document is entitled 'Conference on Confidence-and-Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe' and is drafted solely in the context of the forthcoming Conference in this regard.

The participating states in their preamble to this section of the Final Act outlined the reasons for proposing CBM's. They agreed to notify major military manoeuvres and possibly other military manoeuvres to all other participating states. They agreed to invite other participating states, voluntarily and on a bilateral basis ... to send observers to attend military manoeuvres. The Final Act also stipulated that participating states 'may, at their own discretion and with a view to contributing to confidence-building, notify their major military movements'.

On questions relating to disarmament in the Final Act the participating states were 'convinced of the necessity to take effective measures in these fields which by their scope and by their nature constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and which should result in strengthening peace and security throughout the world'.

The Final Act in this respect also contained a brief final sub-chapter entitled 'General Considerations' according to which the participating states agreed to proceed according to certain essential considerations such as 'the complementary nature of the political and military aspects of security' and 'the interrelation between the security of each participating state and security in Europe as a whole ...'.

The equivalent chapter in the Madrid 'Concluding Document' is entitled 'Conference on Confidence-and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe' and provides for the holding of such a conference, the first stage of which will be held in Stockholm commencing on 17 January 1984. This stage will be devoted to 'the negotiation and adoption of a set of mutually complementary confidence-and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe'.

The Madrid Concluding Document defines in some detail the geographical scope of the confidence-and security-building measures to be discussed at the forthcoming conference. In general terms the measures will cover the whole of Europe as well as the adjoining sea area and air space.

The Concluding Document also provides for the follow-up meeting in Vienna in 1986 to assess the progress achieved during the first stage of the above-mentioned Conference. It also provides that a future CSCE follow-up meeting will consider ways and means to continue efforts for security and disarmament in Europe 'including the question of supplementing the present mandate for the next stage of the Conference'.

II. COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS, OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND OF THE ENVIRONMENT

In the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, under the heading of 'Cooperation in the field of Economics, of Science and Technology and of the Environment' (the so-called 'Basket Two'), the participating states acknowledged the importance of, and undertook to facilitate, cooperation across a wide range of activities (see table in separate document)

Outlined below, is a brief review of the main provisions in 'Basket Two' of the Helsinki Final Act. This is followed by an outline of the relevant provisions of the Madrid document and a comparison of the two texts.

The Helsinki Provisions

Some of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act are expressed in terms of undertakings and are, accordingly of particular significance. Many of the provisions, however, take the forms: 'the participating states recognise the importance of ...', 'express their willingness to promote ...' or a similar formula involving no real commitment to subsequent action. In 'Basket Two', the provisions expressed in terms of undertakings may be summarised as follows:

Section (1). Under 'Commercial Exchanges', the participating states resolved to promote the expansion of trade, including an endeavour to reduce or progressively eliminate obstacles to trade.

With regard to Business Contacts and Facilities, the participants agreed to take measures aimed at improving conditions for the expansion of contacts between different enterprises. Encouragement would be given to such enterprises to accelerate the conduct of business negotiations while measures would be taken to ease the working conditions of foreign enterprises established in the signatory states by means of better information (on legislation and procedures etc.), a more favourable treatment of requests for establishment and the provision of better back-up facilities (hotel accommodation, means of communication etc.).

On the question of economic and commercial information, the parties agreed to promote the publication and dissemination of economic and commercial information and also to encourage the exchange of information through joint commissions and other suitable bodies. There was also agreement to promote the harmonisation of statistical nomenclature and to support a UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) study into the creation of a multilateral system of notification of laws and regulations concerning foreign trade.

In the field of marketing, the participants resolved to encourage enterprises to develop their knowledge and techniques.

Section (2) Under the heading 'Industrial Cooperation and Projects of Common Interest', the signatories agreed to encourage all forms of exchange of information and, with a view to expanding industrial cooperation, to take measures to facilitate and increase all forms of business contacts between enterprises and their respective qualified personnel.

Section (4) In the area of 'Science and Technology', the participants expressed their intention to remove obstacles to scientific cooperation by improving information exchange and dissemination, by expediting international visits of scientists and by wider use of commercial channels for the transfer of achievements.

Section (5) With regard to environmental protection, a similar form of cooperation involving exchanges of information, contacts between scientists etc. was proposed, together with the establishment of joint programmes and projects to study the various problems involved. The participating states also agreed to develop 'an extensive programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transport of air pollutants' and advocated that a study be carried out under UNECE auspices, of various governmental procedures in the field of predicting the environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development.

This represents a brief summary of the stronger commitments undertaken by the Helsinki Conference in Basket II. Certain other provisions, couched in weaker terms, require a brief mention.

Section (3) which is entitled 'Provisions concerning trade and industrial cooperation' deals amongst other matters with 'Harmonisation of Standards'. The signatories also recommended to organisations, enterprises and firms in their countries, the inclusion of arbitration clauses in contracts. In addition to the substantive provisions of Section (4) on Science and Technology, the participants outline in some detail, a number of the appropriate fields of cooperation. Finally, in Section (6) entitled 'Cooperation in other areas', the participating states concluded that cooperation and harmonisation in the field of transport would be beneficial, that tourism should be promoted and that better facilities should be provided for migrant workers.

In summarising 'Basket Two' of the Helsinki Agreement, it is clear that the states involved undertook a detailed study of the possibilities for cooperation in the fields of economics, science and technology and the environment. That there was a reluctance, however, to enter into too many concrete commitments, is shown by the limited number of provisions requiring specific action from the state parties.

The Madrid Provisions

It has been noted that the Helsinki Final Act contained 'follow-up' provisions which envisaged a continuation of the multilateral process through further meetings and exchanges of views. In the context of security, a continued dialogue is clearly valuable but with respect to 'Basket Two' matters, the mere reiteration of desired objectives has little purpose without practical steps to implement them.

Looking specifically at 'Basket Two' matters discussed at Madrid, the most notable feature is the overall tendency to reiterate principles agreed at Helsinki, often without any indication that progress has occurred in the intervening years. The following are examples of this:

In relation to business contacts, the parties 'declared their intention to make efforts to enable business negotiations and activities to be carried out more efficiently and expeditiously...' This and the other Madrid provisions on business contacts and facilities, are simply resumés of the text adopted in Helsinki.

In the same context, the participating states declared 'their intention to ensure the regular publication and dissemination, as rapidly as possible, of economic and commercial information compiled in such a way as to facilitate the appreciation of market opportunities, and thus to contribute effectively to the process of developing international trade and industrial cooperation'. Once again, this is simply a reiteration of the earlier agreement.

On the other hand, there are some areas where the participants, while acknowledging that progress had occurred, engaged in a joint exhortation towards further efforts. For instance, this is the approach adopted with regard to the removal of obstacles to trade.

In some cases, the post-Helsinki achievements are not specified but a number of particular actions are acknowledged. An example of this is the work of the Government officials responsible for standardisation policies in the ECE, in the field of reducing and preventing technical barriers to trade. In the environmental sector, the participating states welcomed with satisfaction, a number of important steps taken to strengthen cooperation. These included multilateral resolutions and agreements on air pollution, the recycling of wastes and the protection of flora and fauna.

Finally, the Madrid delegates were required to take account of changes in circumstances since the original conference and this is reflected in certain parts of the 'concluding document'. In repeating the Helsinki principles which apply to migrant workers, the participating states made mention of recent developments in the world economy and there would appear to be an implicit recognition of a lack of progress on that front. From the list of specific areas in the Helsinki text dealing with industrial projects of common interest, the parties at Madrid singled out energy for further attention, in recognition of the increasing importance of this sector. They welcomed the results achieved so far and expressed support for continued cooperation, as envisaged at Helsinki, particularly in the forum of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. This special mention reflects the growth in awareness of the vital importance and vulnerability of energy since the first conference took place.

To summarise, in the area of 'Basket Two', the participants discussed each section set out in the Helsinki text and, as outlined above, they largely reiterated the policies agreed at Helsinki, section by section, noting occasionally where progress had occurred. Thus, as far as 'Basket Two' is concerned, while the Helsinki text, which continues to be the basic text, is lengthier and accordingly more detailed, the subject matter is essentially the same and the Madrid document reaffirms the actions required to strengthen and deepen cooperation, rather than breaking new ground.

III. QUESTIONS RELATING TO SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The Helsinki Final Act deals very briefly with the matters falling under this heading. Broadly speaking, the Mediterranean Section consists of two separate though related themes. The first deals with the stability and security of the region and the need for good relations between the states involved. The second relates to cooperation on a practical level in fields such as commerce and the environment.

In the Madrid Concluding Document, it may be seen that the emphasis is placed on the former subject. Specific fields of cooperation had already to a certain extent been developed at a conference in the CSCE framework held in Valletta in 1979 where economic, cultural and scientific cooperation was discussed.

In Madrid, the States involved reaffirmed 'their intention to contribute to peace, security and justice in the Mediterranean region'. The participants did, however, also look in more detail at one specific field, namely that of transport and in this connection, they noted the possibilities offered by new transport infrastructure developments including: facilitating new commercial and industrial exchanges; improving existing transport networks. They recommended an ECE study to consider further techniques for aids to maritime navigation, particularly in straits.

The participating states noted 'with satisfaction' the results of the meeting of experts which had been held in Valletta. They reaffirmed the conclusions and recommendations in the report of the meeting in Malta, without specifying them in detail. It was agreed, however, to convene a seminar in Venice in October 1984, to review initiatives already taken and to stimulate broader developments, where necessary.

It should be recalled that final agreement at the Madrid Conference was held up for eight weeks by Malta, which tried to obtain a pledge from the other participants for 'moral and material support' for initiatives on Mediterranean security. This insistence on additional talks was opposed by most of the other states involved. On account of the previously agreed rule of consensus, Malta effectively had a veto over the Concluding Document until a compromise was reached. The compromise text stated that the participating states would give their support 'where appropriate' to Maltese initiatives on Mediterranean matters, and thus fell short of giving Malta a mandate for a security meeting.

IV Cooperation in Humanitarian and Other Fields

In the Helsinki Final Act, under the title of Cooperation in Humanitarian and Other Fields, the Participating States dealt with four specific sectors, namely (i) Human Contacts, (ii) Information, (iii) Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Culture and (iv) Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Education. The Madrid Concluding Document reflects this categorisation and set out below is a brief review of the main conclusions reached by the participants at the two conferences, with a summary of comparisons and contrasts. (This is the so-called 'Basket Three')

(i) Human Contacts

At Helsinki, the participants stated that their main aim was to facilitate freer movement and contacts between their respective states and to contribute, thereby, to the solution of international problems. It would be wrong to speak in terms of a general principle of free movement, however, since such a principle, if implemented, would remove the need for more specific provisions allowing certain categories of person the right to travel to other countries.

The Helsinki Final Act established these categories in accordance with two broad criteria. Firstly, in the humanitarian field, the participating states committed themselves to considering favourably, travel applications submitted for the purpose of family meetings, and emigration/immigration requests in order to achieve a family reunification or to facilitate a marriage between people of different nationalities. In practice, the participants agreed:

1. to consider applications within a reasonable time
2. on a progressive reduction of fees charged to applicants
3. to deal with applications quickly and
4. to allow emigrants to transport their personal effects to their new country of abode

In the event of a refusal of a travel permit, the authorities must be prepared to consider reapplications at reasonably short intervals. From the Human Rights point of view, the most significant provision is that which states that an application to travel will not result in a modification of the applicant's rights and obligations. In simple terms this means that a person seeking permission to travel should not suffer persecution or loss of rights as a result.

In this area, the Madrid document not only reiterates the earlier provisions but also develops them to a certain extent. With respect to the time taken in making a decision, the Madrid rules are more specific. Decisions should be made 'expeditiously' in emergency cases, within 6 months in cases of family reunion and within gradually decreasing time limits for other family meetings. In confirming that applications will not modify the rights and obligations of the people concerned, the Madrid document sets out some specific examples (e.g. in employment and housing). On the reduction of fees, it is further stated that the amounts charged should be moderate, bearing in mind the average monthly income within the state concerned.

The second broad criterion for allowing human contacts is the acknowledged contribution which such contacts can make to the dissemination of knowledge and mutual understanding of societies and cultures. Bearing this in mind, the Participating States at Helsinki sought to facilitate travel, whether for professional reasons or for tourism. This would be done by simplifying procedures, easing restrictions and encouraging the provision of appropriate facilities. In particular, the right of religious organisations to have

contacts and meetings is explicitly stated. The participants also undertook a commitment to develop youth contacts by means of bilateral and multilateral agreements aimed at bringing youth together through exchanges, conferences etc. Continued sporting contacts would also be encouraged.

Again, there is some development in the Madrid Document. In particular, the state representatives agreed on a new provision, underlining their commitment to international law as it applies to diplomatic missions and agreeing to facilitate the normal functioning of the latter. Thus, access to embassies is, in principle, assured. An endeavour would also be made to improve conditions for legal, consular and medical assistance for foreign visitors.

In conclusion, in the field of Human Contacts, the Madrid text does not so much depart from the principles first outlined at Helsinki, as reiterate them, with certain developments. The main effect is that some general commitments have become rather more specific and this is likely to make their application or otherwise, easier to monitor.

(ii) Information

Under this heading, at the Helsinki Conference, three main objectives were stated:- to facilitate freer and wider dissemination of information, to encourage cooperation and to improve the working conditions of foreign journalists. In pursuit of the first objective, a number of specific measures were envisaged including lecture tours by specialists, an increase in the availability of printed publications and an improvement of library facilities. Dissemination of broadcast information was also recognised as important. In order to facilitate cooperation, the Participating States agreed to encourage agreements among individuals and organisations involved in all aspects of the media (press agencies, radio, TV, journalists, newspapers)

With respect to journalists' working conditions, various improvements were recommended. In the first place, the states agreed to examine favourably, visa applications submitted by journalists and to ease the difficulties faced by already accredited foreign journalists based in their territory through the use of multiple entry and exit visas and the facilitation of temporary residence permits. Procedures for travelling would be simplified and it was agreed that requests by journalists to travel should be dealt with promptly. The importance of contact between journalists and their sources was acknowledged and a pledge was made to increase opportunities in this area. Other provisions connected with the ability of journalists to exercise their profession included the right to import the necessary technical equipment (subject to export on departure) and the ability to transmit fully, information in a normal and rapid manner. Finally, it was stressed that journalists should not suffer expulsion or other penalty on account of the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity and that where expulsion did occur, reasons should be given.

Once again, the Madrid Concluding Document reaffirmed these provisions and, in the case of journalists' working conditions, added to them in certain respects. It was agreed that journalists wishing to undertake private journeys in the country where they were based would be treated as if they were tourists from their country of origin. For permanent correspondents, a multiple exit/entry visa, valid for one year, was recommended and the possibility of allowing access to journalists, already permanently accredited in third states was considered. With regard to travel inside their territories, the Participating States confirmed the need to facilitate this and committed themselves to informing in advance, wherever possible, when journalists no longer had access to an area for

security reasons. Other new Provisions included the authorisation of technicians to accompany broadcasting correspondents, allowing journalists to carry reference material (to be used strictly for professional purposes) and the facilitation of press centres, access to which would be allowed for both local and foreign pressmen.

(iii) Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Culture

The main aims outlined at Helsinki in the field of culture were the development of exchanges, contacts and cooperation, the improvement of facilities, the promotion of wider access to cultural achievements and expansion into new fields. In seeking to extend cultural relations, the Participating States favoured the conclusion of agreements among cultural organisations, both governmental and non-governmental, with the purpose of developing communication and cooperation. Direct contacts among individuals involved in this area were also stressed.

In order to develop cultural knowledge, it was recommended that measures be adopted for the purpose of giving people a more comprehensive knowledge of their cultural achievements. More specifically, the participants suggested that a 'Bank' of cultural data and an inventory of cultural and scientific documentary films might be created. There would be promotion of book exhibitions in Europe and exchanges of book catalogues, films and general information were recommended.

Also in the field of exchange and dissemination, the Participating States agreed to study the possibility of harmonising and reducing charges associated with the exchange of cultural materials and to facilitate customs clearance of artworks destined for exhibitions. In addition, simplified procedures would be considered. A further study would be devoted to the impact of harmonising technical standards for disseminating culture. Finally, an endeavour would be made to apply the international law relating to copyright and the circulation of cultural property.

Dealing with access, the Participating States proposed a number of measures involving greater contact among authors, publishers etc., including the facilitation of contracts and agreements which increased the number and diversity of works available and the promotion of additional sales outlets. Publishers would be urged to take account of demand abroad, in deciding their print runs. The importance of translation of works was also recognised and, with respect to migrant workers, it was agreed that they should be able to preserve their links with their national cultures while at the same time adapting to their new cultural environment. In the broadcasting field, the wider dissemination of documentary films from other participating states was stressed and a joint study was recommended into the establishment of a repertory of TV programmes of a cultural nature.

In the area of practical contacts and cooperation, the participants agreed to encourage and promote travel and meetings of persons in this field, including creative and performing artists, organisers of cultural activity, teachers and specialists. The exchange of trainees and specialists was suggested together with the granting of appropriate scholarships.

Finally, under the sub-heading 'Fields and forms of cooperation', the Helsinki Final Act contains a list of more specific areas where cultural cooperation would be appropriate. These include international events in the field of art, cinema and theatre, the broadening of musical repertoires, translation and publication of materials, coproduction and exchanges in the broadcasting area and organisation of competitions for town planners and architects (including the possible formation of international teams).

In addition, closer attention is devoted to the possibility of joint projects for restoring and displaying works of art, historical sites etc.

The Madrid Document does not go into the cultural matters outlined above in such depth. It stresses the importance of cultural cooperation, in particular under bilateral agreements and programmes but, in other respects, it merely seeks to reinforce the previously agreed Helsinki principles. The commitment to continued cooperation, however, is underlined in two proposals for international meetings. In the area of preservation and recording of historical heritage and monuments, the participants expressed interest in a possible UNESCO conference, while it was intimated that a 'Cultural Forum' would take place in Hungary in 1985 for the purpose of discussing various problems concerning creation, dissemination and cooperation in the cultural field. The latter would be attended by leading personalities and experts.

(iv) Cooperation and Exchanges in the Field of Education

The final section of 'Basket 3' dealt with ways of cooperating in the educational field. In seeking to extend relations, the participating states at Helsinki envisaged the conclusion of agreements for exchanges and cooperation, the promotion of arrangements between universities and the encouragement of direct contacts and communications. The specific problem of comparability or equivalence of educational qualifications was noted and the participants took the view that a better assessment was required and that international organisations should be more active in solving problems in this area.

Two particular subject areas, namely science and foreign languages, were treated separately, indicating to some degree, the priorities of the delegates in their discussion of educational cooperation. With regard to the former, an increase in the exchange and dissemination of scientific information was sought. Also proposed, was a 'Scientific Forum' consisting of leading scientific personalities who would convene to discuss problems of common interest. A number of areas were agreed upon, where cooperative programmes might be envisaged.

In respect of foreign languages, the Helsinki Act spoke of intensified cooperation in order to improve teaching and the exchange of information. The participants showed particular interest in cooperation among lexicographers. In general, there was a desire to promote language teaching, and for this purpose, the states agreed to facilitate courses by foreign lecturers on languages and their associated civilisations, and to promote specialised TV and radio broadcasts for the same purpose.

Finally, with regard to teaching methods, further exchanges of experience and information were proposed. The importance of education about international understanding was emphasised and it was also proposed to facilitate the contribution made by national minorities in the educational field.

On the subject of education, the Madrid Document added little to the original Helsinki Final Act. It merely stressed the need to intensify and continue the cooperation already envisaged, emphasising again the importance of governmental and non-governmental arrangements as well as the need for continued scientific/educational exchanges and conferences. The participating states also reiterated the need to increase the possibilities for studying and teaching less widely used European languages and in this connection, agreed to stimulate the organisation of summer and other courses, to grant scholarships for translators and to reinforce linguistic facilities.

HEADING	HELSINKI PROVISION	MADRID PROVISION
<p>1. <u>Commercial Exchanges</u> i. <u>General Provisions</u></p>	<p>Promotion of trade Elimination/Reduction of obstacles to trade Avoid disruptive fluctuations</p>	<p>Confirm interest in promotion of trade Reaffirm intention to reduce or eliminate obstacles to trade</p>
<p>ii. Business Contacts and Facilities</p>	<p>Improve conditions for expansion of contacts Encourage acceleration of negotiations Measures to improve working conditions of Foreign enterprises</p>	<p>Enable business negotiations to be carried out more efficiently Create favourable conditions for con-tacts between buyers and sellers Measures to improve working conditions of Foreign enterprises</p>
<p>iii. Economic and Commercial Information</p>	<p>Promote publication and Dissemination of economic and commercial information Promote exchange of information Support U.N. Study on multi-lateral system of notification of laws Encourage harmonisation of statistical nomenclature</p>	<p>Intention to ensure regular publication and dissemination of economic and commercial information Improve comparability, comprehensiveness and clarity of economic and commercial statistics Support U.N. bodies on harmonisation and alignment of statistical nomenclature Make economic and commercial information available to enterprises and firms.</p>
<p>iv. Marketing</p>	<p>Encourage enterprises to develop marketing knowledge and techniques Facilitate measures to promote trade through market research and advertising etc. Encourage international cooperation in trade promotion.</p>	<p>Promote a more active exchange of knowledge and techniques for effective marketing Note increasing frequency of compensation transactions and recognise useful role of these</p>
<p>2. <u>Industrial Cooperation and Projects of Common Interest</u> i. <u>Industrial Cooperation</u></p>	<p>Encourage cooperation between enterprises Facilitate inter-governmental agreements on industrial cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral</p>	<p>Recognise important role of expanded industrial cooperation Note useful role of bilateral and multi-lateral agreements</p>

<p>i. Industrial cooperation (cont)</p> <p>Create favourable conditions for industrial cooperation Improve quantity and quality of information Encourage exchange of information Facilitate business contacts Encourage parties to accelerate cooperation contracts Improve legal and other protection for partners in industrial cooperation Consider needs and possibilities of industrial cooperation within framework of economic policy Encourage mutual assistance between cooperative partners to improve the technical level and quality of products Recognise usefulness of small and medium size firms in industrial cooperation projects</p>	<p>Willing to promote conditions for development of industrial cooperation Need to improve facilities for business activities Importance of information exchange among enterprises including small and medium-sized ones New forms of industrial cooperation envisaged Examine ways of promoting favourable conditions for the development of industrial cooperation Continue efforts aimed at wider participation of small and medium sized firms</p>
<p>ii. Projects of Common Interest</p> <p>Encourage development of industrial cooperation in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - energy - raw materials - transport and communications <p>Enterprises involved should exchange information relating to projects</p>	<p>Recognise importance of cooperation in the field of energy Support the cooperation pursued by the senior advisers to the ECE Governments on energy</p>
<p>3. Provisions concerning trade and industrial cooperation</p> <p>i. Harmonisation of standards</p> <p>ii. Arbitration</p>	<p>Welcome work of the government officials responsible for standardisation policies in the ECE Encourage the conclusion of international certification arrangements Facilitate use and enlarge scope of arbitration as an instrument for settling disputes Recommend application of UN Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (1958) Wider recourse to arbitral rules of</p>

		<p>UN Commission on International Trade Law - Parties should have freedom of choice of arbitrators and place of arbitration</p>
<p>iii. Specific bilateral arrangements</p>	<p>Favour the conclusion of specific bilateral arrangements in commercial exchanges and industrial cooperation with a view to avoid double taxation and facilitate transfer of profits</p>	
<p>4. Science and Technology i. Possibilities for improving cooperation</p>	<p>Intention to remove obstacles to scientific and technical cooperation Improve opportunities for exchange and dissemination of information</p>	<p>Underline importance of cooperation as set out in Helsinki Final Act Improve exchange and dissemination of information re scientific and technical developments</p>
<p>ii. Fields of cooperation</p>	<p>Implement scientific visits, exchanges and conferences Use commercial channels more widely for transfer of achievements Expand cooperation in specific fields (See Appendix page 25)</p>	<p>Elaboration of studies and projects for development of scientific and technical cooperation</p>
<p>iii. Forms and Methods</p>	<p>Make full use of existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation Recommend more effective use of existing international organisations involved in science and technology, in particular, UNECE and UNESCO</p>	<p>Development of cooperation in the field of agriculture, particularly livestock and plant breeding, and conservation of water resources Further cooperation among research institutions and centres, joint implementation of research programmes, joint meetings etc. UNECE and other competent organisations invited to participate</p>

5. Environment
i. Aims of Cooperation

Study international environmental problems and develop an interdisciplinary approach
Increase effectiveness of national and international measures
Take measures to harmonise environmental policies
Encourage national and international efforts
Cooperate in specific fields (See Appendix page 25)

Recommend continuation of efforts in specific fields
(See Appendix page 25)

ii. Forms and methods of Cooperation

Cooperation to be implemented through:-
- exchanges of scientific and technical information
- conferences, symposia etc.
- exchanges of scientists, specialists and trainees
- joint preparation and implementation of environmental programmes and projects
- harmonisation of environmental protection standards and norms
- consultation between states on environmental protection
- promotion of international law in environmental field
- support of implementation of relevant international conventions
- coordination within UNECE
- wider use of information already available
- development of programme to monitor air pollutants beginning with sulphur dioxide
- a UNECE study into the capabilities of governments to predict environmental consequences of economic activities and technological development

6. Cooperation in other areas
i. Development of transport

Favour and promote a simplification and harmonisation of administrative formalities for international transport
Favour elimination of legal disparities in existing provisions applicable to inland waterways, which are subject to international conventions

<p>i. Development of transport (cont)</p>	<p>Willing to improve rail transport and to eliminate legal disparities in this field Seek intensification of work carried out by international organisations dealing with transport Recommend consideration by states of accession to existing transport conventions</p>	
<p>ii. Promotion of Tourism</p>	<p>Encourage increased tourism Improve tourist infrastructure Encourage joint tourist projects Encourage exchange of information Facilitate activities of foreign tourist agencies Encourage tourism outside the high season Promote conferences and symposia on tourism Recommend studies of various aspects of tourism including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - status and activities of travel agents - problem of seasonal concentration of vacations - problems where tourism has injured the environment - uniformity of hotel classification - tourist routes covering two or more countries <p>Endeavour to ensure that tourism does not injure the environment/ artistic, historical and cultural heritage of the country concerned</p>	
<p>iii. Economic and social aspects of migrant labour</p>	<p>Bilateral problems should be dealt with by the countries concerned Encourage countries of origin to increase local employment opportunities Ensure orderly movement of workers Ensure equality of rights Endeavour to secure equality of opportunity Support vocational training for migrant workers Confirm right of migrant workers to receive information in their own language Ensure access of migrant workers' children to education Facilitate the reuniting of migrant workers with their families</p>	<p>States should intensify contacts with a view to improving the situation of migrant workers and families Protect human rights of migrants including economic, social and cultural rights Take account of problems of 2nd generation immigrants Endeavour to provide adequate teaching of language and culture of migrants' country of origin</p>

<p>iii. Economic and social aspects of migrant labour (cont)</p>	<p>Favour efforts of countries of origin to attract savings of migrant workers</p>	<p>Facilitate social and economic reintegration of returning migrant labour Facilitate pension arrangements for migrants who have returned but who have contributed in their country of work</p>
<p>iv. Training of Personnel</p>	<p>Encourage cooperation in the field of personnel training Develop exchanges of professional staff and technicians</p>	<p>Exchange of information and experience on training Recommend a symposium to exchange information on training problems and methods</p>

APPENDIX : SPECIFIC AREAS OF COOPERATION

4. (ii) Helsinki Act - Science and Technology

Fields of cooperation

- Agriculture
- Energy
- New techniques, rational use of resources
- Transport technology
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Meteorology and hydrology
- Oceanography
- Seismological research
- Research on glaciology, permafrost and problems of life under conditions of cold
- Computer, communication and information technologies
- Space research
- Medicine and public health
- Environmental research

5. (i) Helsinki Act - Environmental cooperation

- Control of air pollution
- Water pollution control and fresh water utilisation
- Protection of the marine environment
- Land utilisation and soils
- Nature conservation and nature reserves
- Improvement of environmental conditions in areas of human settlement
- Fundamental research, monitoring, forecasting and assessment of environmental changes
- Legal and administrative measures

Madrid Document - Environmental cooperation: Participants recommended:

- Effective implementation of the resolution on Long-Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution
- Ratification of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
- Implementation of the Declaration on Low and Non-Waste Technology and Re-utilisation and Recycling of Wastes
- Implementation of ECE decisions concerning the Declaration of Policy on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, including Transboundary Pollution.
- Support ECE programme on Environmental Protection including the work undertaken in the field of protection of flora and fauna.

HEADING	HELSINKI PROVISION	MADRID PROVISION
<u>I. Human Contacts</u>	<p>Aim to facilitate freer movement and contacts between participating states and to contribute to the solution of humanitarian problems.</p>	<p>Participating states will:</p>
(a) <u>Contacts and regular meetings on the basis of family ties</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favourable consideration of applications for travel allowing persons to enter or leave their territory temporarily, and on a regular basis, to visit family members. - applications to be dealt with, without distinction as to country of origin or destination, issue of visas etc. within a reasonable time, urgent cases (serious illness or death) to be given priority. - applications to travel, based on family ties, will not result in a modification of the applicant's rights and obligations 	<p>Deal favourably with applications re contacts/regular meetings on the basis of family ties, reunification of families and marriages between citizens of different states</p> <p>Decide upon applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expeditiously in emergency cases - within 6 months for family reunifications - within gradually decreasing time limits for other family meetings
(b) <u>Reunification of families</u>	<p>Participating States will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - treat applications in a positive and humanitarian spirit, especially regarding urgent requests (people who are ill and old) - deal with applications expeditiously - lower fees involved to a moderate level - reconsider, at reasonably short notice, reapplications where a previous one was refused. No further fee unless reapplication granted - allow household and personal effects to be transported - allow continued meetings and contacts until family is reunited - support Red Cross and Red Crescent Society activities <p>Application for family reunification will not result in a modification of the applicant's rights and duties</p> <p>Receiving states will ensure equal opportunities and rights for people taking up residence</p>	<p>(Confirmation that applications will not modify rights and obligations of applicant concerning, inter alia, employment, housing, residence status etc.)</p> <p>Provide necessary information to applicants, including necessary forms, on procedures for an application</p> <p>Gradually reduce fees related to applications to a more moderate level vis a vis their respective average monthly incomes</p> <p>Inform applicants as quickly as possible of their decision and, in cases of refusal, of their right to renew applications at reasonably short intervals</p>
(c) <u>Marriage between citizens of different states</u>	<p>Favourable examination of requests for exit or entry where applicant has decided to marry a citizen from another participating state</p> <p>Concerning documents etc. provisions the same as those applicable to the reunification of families</p>	<p>Annex to Section IV</p>

<p>(d) <u>Travel for personal or professional reasons</u></p>	<p>Participating states aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to simplify and administer flexibly, the procedures for exit and entry - to ease regulations on movement of citizens from other participating states, within their territory - gradually to lower visa fees - to consider the conclusion of consular conventions/ improve arrangements for consular services <p>Confirmation of the right of religious organisations to have contacts and meetings</p>	<p>Continue commitment to implementing international rules re diplomatic missions etc. and to facilitate the latter's normal functioning, with due regard to their security requirements</p> <p>Endeavour to improve conditions re. legal, consular and medical assistance for citizens of other participating states visiting their territories</p> <p>Implement the Final Act provisions relating to the activities of religious faiths</p>
<p>(e) <u>Improvement of conditions for tourism on an individual or collective basis</u></p>	<p>Promotion of tourism, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by encouraging provision of appropriate facilities and expediting of formalities - by increasing cooperation in the development of tourism (e.g. information exchange) <p>Participating States will encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased contacts, training through bilateral and multilateral agreements, regular programmes 	<p>Encourage contacts among young people, favouring educational and other events and a study of youth problems. Also the development of youth tourism and the provision of suitable transport and other facilities (such as the 'Inter-Rail' system)</p>
<p>(f) <u>Meetings among young people</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - study by youth organisations of possible multilateral youth cooperation - agreements/regular programmes related to the organisation of exchanges of students, international youth seminars, courses of professional training and foreign language study - development of youth tourism - contacts between organisations representing young workers or students - youth awareness of the importance of friendly international relations etc. <p>Encouragement of sports contacts and exchanges on the basis of established international rules</p>	<p>Continue their commitment to ensuring the necessary conditions for cooperative activities e.g. sporting and cultural events involving nationals from other participating states</p>
<p>(g) <u>Sport</u></p>	<p>Facilitation of meetings between and travel by delegations from governmental and non-governmental organisations and associations</p>	<p>Continue their commitment to ensuring the necessary conditions for cooperative activities e.g. sporting and cultural events involving nationals from other participating states</p>
<p>(h) <u>Expansion of Contacts</u></p>		

<p>2. <u>Information</u></p>	<p>Aim to facilitate freer and wider dissemination of information, to encourage cooperation, and to improve working conditions of foreign journalists</p> <p>Facilitate dissemination of oral information through lecture tours by personalities/specialists and exchanges of opinion at conferences etc.</p> <p>Facilitate dissemination of printed publications and take appropriate measures</p> <p>Improve access of public to printed publications by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing points of availability - facilitating availability during conferences etc. - developing possibilities for taking out subscriptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving library facilities <p>Promote dissemination of filmed and broadcast information by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encouraging wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of material - facilitating import of audio-visual material <p>Encourage agreements and cooperation among</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mass media organisations including press agencies - radio and TV organisations - journalists and journalists organisations - periodical publications and newspapers - on a technical level, between media experts <p>Favourable examination of visa applications</p> <p>Granting of multiple entry and exit visas to permanently accredited journalists</p> <p>Facilitating temporary residence permits</p> <p>Easing of procedures for travel and ensuring an expeditious response to requests for travel permits</p> <p>Increasing opportunities for personal communication between journalists and their sources</p> <p>Granting to journalists, the right to import (subject to their subsequent export at end of stay), technical equipment necessary for the exercise of their profession (e.g. camera, tape recorder etc.)</p> <p>Allow journalists to transmit information completely, normally and rapidly</p>	<p>Further encourage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dissemination of printed information - contracts/agreements between competent firms and organisations aimed at increasing the range and quantity of publications available from other participating states <p>Continue to extend possibilities for the public to take out subscriptions</p>
<p>(a) <u>Improvement of the circulation of, access to and exchange of information</u></p>	<p>Further encourage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dissemination of printed information - contracts/agreements between competent firms and organisations aimed at increasing the range and quantity of publications available from other participating states <p>Continue to extend possibilities for the public to take out subscriptions</p>	<p>Further encourage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dissemination of printed information - contracts/agreements between competent firms and organisations aimed at increasing the range and quantity of publications available from other participating states <p>Continue to extend possibilities for the public to take out subscriptions</p>
<p>(b) <u>Cooperation in the field of information</u></p>	<p>Encourage agreements and cooperation among</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mass media organisations including press agencies - radio and TV organisations - journalists and journalists organisations - periodical publications and newspapers - on a technical level, between media experts <p>Favourable examination of visa applications</p> <p>Granting of multiple entry and exit visas to permanently accredited journalists</p> <p>Facilitating temporary residence permits</p> <p>Easing of procedures for travel and ensuring an expeditious response to requests for travel permits</p> <p>Increasing opportunities for personal communication between journalists and their sources</p> <p>Granting to journalists, the right to import (subject to their subsequent export at end of stay), technical equipment necessary for the exercise of their profession (e.g. camera, tape recorder etc.)</p> <p>Allow journalists to transmit information completely, normally and rapidly</p>	<p>Favour expanded cooperation among mass media - information in this sphere - improve material and technical facilities for journalists/reporters on a reciprocal basis - facilitate direct contacts among journalists</p>
<p>(c) <u>Improvements of working conditions for journalists</u></p>	<p>Favourable examination of visa applications</p> <p>Granting of multiple entry and exit visas to permanently accredited journalists</p> <p>Facilitating temporary residence permits</p> <p>Easing of procedures for travel and ensuring an expeditious response to requests for travel permits</p> <p>Increasing opportunities for personal communication between journalists and their sources</p> <p>Granting to journalists, the right to import (subject to their subsequent export at end of stay), technical equipment necessary for the exercise of their profession (e.g. camera, tape recorder etc.)</p> <p>Allow journalists to transmit information completely, normally and rapidly</p>	<p>Decide expeditiously upon visa applications and reexamine those refused within a reasonable time. Journalists wishing to undertake personal travel to be treated as if normal tourists from the same country of origin</p> <p>Grant permanent correspondents multiple entry and exit visas valid for 1 year</p> <p>Examine possibility of accrediting journalists from participating states who are permanently accredited in 3rd countries</p> <p>Facilitate travel by journalists within their territories. Inform them in advance if possible, where an area has become</p>

Reaffirmation of the principle that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will not render journalists liable to expulsion or other penalty. Reasons must be given for expulsion

...barred to them for security reasons
Increase possibilities for journalists to have personal contacts with their sources

Authorise technicians accompanying broadcasting journalists

Allow journalists to carry reference material, to be used strictly for professional purposes

Facilitate the establishment of press centres (in their capitals or elsewhere) open to national and foreign press

Consider further ways of assisting journalists

3. Cooperation and exchanges in the field of culture

Declaration of objectives:

- develop mutual exchange of information in the cultural area
- improve facilities for such exchanges
- promote access by all to cultural achievements
- develop cultural contacts and cooperation
- seek new areas of cultural cooperation

Extension of relations

Improve cooperation by concluding agreements among state institutions and non-governmental organisations in the field of culture
Develop direct communication and cooperation among relevant organisations
Encourage direct contacts among persons engaged in cultural activities

Mutual Knowledge

Adoption of measures to give people a more comprehensive knowledge of their cultural achievements
Possible creation of a 'Bank' of cultural data
Consideration of ways of compiling an inventory of documentary films of a cultural or scientific nature
Encouragement and promotion of more book exhibitions in Europe
Exchange of book catalogues and pre-publication materials

Endeavour to make information available under bilateral cultural agreements and programmes

Exchange and
Dissemination

A study of the possibility of harmonising and reducing charges re exchange of books and other cultural materials
Facilitating customs clearance of artworks etc. in good time for programmes of artistic events
Joint examination, by relevant personnel, of measures in their field of activity, relating to simplification of orders, charges etc.
Lending or exchange of films
Information exchange
A study of the impact of the harmonisation of technical means for disseminating culture
Encouragement of a greater public interest in their cultural heritage
Endeavour to apply international rules on copyright and circulation of cultural property

Access

Promotion of fuller access to cultural achievements
Wider dissemination of books and artistic works through:
- facilitating international contacts between authors, publishers etc.
- recommending publishers to take account of demand in other participating states and to grant rights of sale to several sales organisations in these countries
- encouraging agreements and contracts aimed at increasing the number and diversity of works available from other participating states
- promoting an increase in the number of sales outlets
- promoting translation of works and ensuring publication and dissemination by various means
- expanding book exchanges
Contribute to the wider use of the mass media
Enable migrant workers to preserve links with their national cultures and to adapt to their new cultural environment

Encourage wider distribution of full-length documentary films from other participating states
Promote opportunities for specialists from other participating states
Encourage a joint study into the establishment of a repertory of recorded TV programmes of a cultural nature
Promote travel and meetings of persons active in the field of culture

Contacts and
Cooperation

Encourage contacts among creative and performing artists
Encourage exchanges of trainees and specialists and the granting of scholarships

Further encourage dissemination of and access to means of cultural expression (books, films etc.) Improve conditions for international exchange of these items

Endeavour to encourage translation, publication and dissemination of works from other participating states by facilitating cooperation through publishing houses etc.

<p>Encourage exchange of experience of organisers of cultural activity, and of teachers and specialists Continue to encourage international meetings among creative artists</p>	<p>Contribute to development of contacts, cooperation and joint projects re preserving and recording of historical heritage and monuments. Participating States express interest in a possible inter-governmental conference in this field, within the framework of UNESCO</p>
<p>Promote joint studies regarding cultural policies and, in particular, their social aspects Exchange knowledge in the realm of cultural diversity General exchange of information in the fields outlined above</p> <p>Promote forms of cultural cooperation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - international events in the fields of art, cinema, theatre etc. - including works by nationals of other participating states in musical repertoires - translation and publication of articles, books etc. - co-production and exchange of films, radio and TV programmes - organisation of competitions for architects and town planners (formation of international teams) - joint projects for restoration and display of works of art, historical sites etc., envisaging for this purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - periodic meetings of experts - publication of articles in appropriate periodicals - a joint study of different systems of inventory and cataloguing - international courses for specialist training in the field of restoration 	<p>Encourage radio and TV presentation of other participating states' cultural and artistic achievements, on the basis of bilateral and multilateral arrangements</p> <p>(A 'Cultural Forum' will take place in October 1985 in Hungary, to be attended by leading personalities in the cultural field, which will discuss various problems concerning creation, dissemination and cooperation)</p>
<p>4. Cooperation and exchanges in the field of education (a) Extension of relations (b) Access and exchanges</p>	<p>Promote the establishment of governmental and non-governmental arrangements and agreements in education and science</p>
<p>Expansion and improvement of cooperation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concluding agreements for cooperation and exchanges among those working in education and science - promoting arrangements between universities - encouraging direct contacts and communications <p>Greater exchange of information on study opportunities available for foreign participants Facilitation of travel for scholars, teachers etc. Encouragement of scholarships for foreign students Programmes for providing broader exchange including seminars, etc. and information exchanges Efficient implementation of such arrangements Better assessment of comparability or equivalence of educational qualifications Greater effort by international organisations to solve problems of comparison and equivalence</p>	<p>Contribute to further improvement of exchanges for students teachers and scholars and their access to each others' institutions. Also, improve their access to open information available Facilitate travel and the establishment of contacts with colleagues. Encourage libraries and institutions to make catalogues of material available.</p>

(c) Science

Increased exchange and dissemination of scientific information by:

- making information available to scientists etc. through information sharing programmes
- broadening and facilitating exchange of samples and other scientific materials
- inviting scientific institutions to keep each other informed of current research work

Extended communications and direct contacts by:

- further exchanges of scientists
- encouraging creation of joint teams of scientists
- assisting the organisation of international conferences
- envisaging a 'Scientific Forum' of leading scientific personalities to discuss problems of common interest and promote further contacts and information exchanges
- foreseeing a meeting of States' experts to prepare such a 'Scientific Forum'

Coordination of programmes in different areas and, in particular:

- in the exact natural sciences e.g. mathematics, physics, chemistry etc.
- in medicine e.g. cancer, diseases endemic in developing countries etc.
- in the humanities and social sciences e.g. history, geography, linguistics, sociology etc.
- in the economic sciences

Encourage more regular exchange of information about scientific training programmes, courses and seminars. Facilitate wider participation in activities of young scientists.

Note usefulness of work done during the 'Scientific Forum' held in Hamburg in February/March 1980. Internations and Scientific Organisations are invited to give due consideration to its conclusions and recommendations

(d) Foreign Languages and Civilisation

Intensified cooperation for improved teaching of foreign languages

Cooperation among institutions involved in language teaching

Exchange of information gained through the experience of language teaching

Cooperation among experts in lexicography - aim to define technological equivalents

Promote wider foreign language study in secondary education

Wider choice of languages in higher education

Facilitate courses by foreign lecturers on language and civilisation, particularly from countries where there are less widely-studied languages

Promote specialised programmes for teaching foreign languages. Programmes for teaching by radio, TV etc.

Favour widening the possibilities of teaching and studying less widely spread or studied European languages. Stimulate the organisation of and attendance at summer university and other courses, the granting of scholarships for translators and the reinforcement of linguistic facilities

(e) Teaching
Methods

Encourage associated study of relevant civilisations when teaching their languages

Promote exchange of experience and teaching materials by:

- development of various forms of contact
 - intensified exchanges of information on teaching methods and on results of research
 - exchanges of experience re the organisation and functioning of adult education, in the context of the educational system as a whole
 - exchanges of experience in education about international understanding
 - exchanges of teaching materials
- Facilitate contribution made by national minorities in the educational field

Intensify the exchange of teaching materials, school textbooks, maps, bibliographies etc.