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¹ Update as of 1 April 2011. Overview prepared by the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) in co-ordination with other relevant OSCE executive structures.

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International Legal Framework

1995

Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security (DOC.FSC/1/95)

(...)

6. The participating States will not support terrorist acts in any way and will take appropriate measures to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms. They will co-operate fully in combating the threat of terrorist activities through implementation of international instruments and commitments they agree upon in this respect. They will, in particular, take steps to fulfil the requirements of international agreements by which they are bound to prosecute or extradite terrorists. (...)

2001

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

The OSCE participating States will not yield to terrorist threats, but will combat them by all means in accordance with their international commitments (...) They will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. They firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reconfirm the norms, principles and values of the OSCE.

(...)

The OSCE participating States pledge to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation within the OSCE, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations, in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed. (...)

Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

(...)

II. International legal obligations and political commitments

(...)

5. Participating States: Pledge themselves to apply efforts to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, by 31 December, 2002, if possible (...)

(...)

16. Strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation: Participating States: Will commit themselves to implementing all the obligations they have assumed under relevant conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its additional protocols, sharing information and methods in this regard and considering ways and means of co-operation in implementation at bilateral, OSCE-wide and sub-regional meetings.

(...)

19. Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime: Participating States: Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in providing information in connection with criminal investigations or criminal

extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.

(...)

24. Suppressing the financing of terrorism. Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in accordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations. (...)

2002

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Implementing the OSCE Commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

Decides that all OSCE participating States, bodies and institutions shall continue on an urgent basis to implement and ensure the effectiveness of their Bucharest commitments;

Reaffirms the commitment of all participating States to become parties as soon as possible to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism and welcomes the steps undertaken by participating States that have already completed these procedures;

Commit themselves to work towards the successful conclusion of negotiations on new universal instruments in this field, presently under way within the United Nations and confirms their readiness to consider, in co-ordination with the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, requests for technical assistance and capacity building with a view to advancing the ratification and implementation of United Nations and other relevant instruments on terrorism; (...)

OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)JOUR/2](#))

The OSCE participating States, firmly committed to the joint fight against terrorism,

(...)

5. Consider of utmost importance to complement the ongoing implementation of OSCE commitments on terrorism with a reaffirmation of the fundamental and timeless principles on which OSCE action has been undertaken and will continue to be based in the future, and to which participating States fully subscribe;

6. Reaffirm their commitment to take the measures needed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially the right to life, of everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts;

7. Undertake to implement effective and resolute measures against terrorism and to conduct all counter-terrorism measures and co-operation in accordance with the rule of law, the United Nations Charter and the relevant provisions of international law, international standards of human rights and, where applicable, international humanitarian law; (...)

2004

Ministerial Statement on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(12\)JOUR/2](#))

1. (...) We re-emphasize our determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations (...) and to conduct this fight with respect for the rule of law and in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

2. (...) We reaffirm obligations and commitments adopted by our States in the field of combating terrorism within the United Nations, including resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1456 (2003),

1535 (2004), 1540 (2004) and 1566 (2004) of the United Nations Security Council, as well as resolution 58/187 of the United Nations General Assembly, and we support the resolution 2004/87 of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. We also reaffirm obligations and commitments adopted within other international organizations of which we are members.

(...)

We are convinced that respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms is an important element of ensuring peace and stability and prevention of terrorism. We acknowledge that effective prevention of and fight against terrorism require the involvement of civil society in our countries.

(...)

2005

Ministerial Statement on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/05](#))

(...)

2. We [the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the OSCE participating States] pledge to apply all efforts to sign this International Convention on the day of its opening for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 14 September 2005.

3. We encourage the implementation of all the necessary measures to ratify, accept, approve or otherwise become parties to this International Convention in the shortest possible time. (...)

2006

Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism ([MC.DOC/5/06](#))

(...) We emphasize that measures to conduct this fight must be undertaken with full respect for the rule of law, and in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

(...)

We call on the OSCE participating States to implement the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the fight against terrorism.

(...)

We call on those OSCE participating States which have not yet done so to make every effort to become party without delay to the universal conventions and protocols against terrorism currently in force, and to implement them, in particular through criminalization of related offences in their national legislation.

We reiterate our call on the OSCE participating States to consider becoming parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and support continuing efforts to adopt a comprehensive convention on international terrorism on terms that advance the international community's counter-terrorism objectives.

(...) We will also continue to develop interaction and dialogue on the issues of supporting and promoting the international legal framework against terrorism with the Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation.

2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([MC.DOC/3/07](#))

(...)

6. We recall the commitment to implement all UN Security Council resolutions related to international terrorism, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in their implementation.

(...)9. The OSCE will continue promoting the international legal framework against terrorism, in particular the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols, encouraging participating States to become parties to them and to implement their obligations under these instruments; (...)

2008

Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism ([MC.DEC/10/08](#))

(...)

1. Calls upon the participating States and the OSCE executive structures to continue their efforts aimed at actively contributing to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other UN counter-terrorism documents; (...)

2009

Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/09 on Further Measures to Support and Promote the International Legal Framework against Terrorism ([MC.DEC/3/09](#))

(...)

Urges those OSCE participating States that have not yet done so to make every effort to become party without delay to the 13 universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols currently in force and to fully implement their provisions;

Calls on OSCE participating States to consider becoming party to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005), the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005), and the Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005) and to fully implement their provisions thereafter;

Calls on OSCE participating States to consider becoming parties to regional and subregional legal instruments related to terrorism, including to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism;

Calls on the OSCE participating States to strengthen inter-State co-operation in promoting the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols through sharing technical expertise (...);

Human Rights

As early as 1983, the OSCE participating States expressed “*their determination to take effective measures for the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism*” and agreed “*to do so in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act*”². Over the past decade, the fight against terrorism has become a priority for the OSCE, and the OSCE participating States have repeatedly emphasized the central importance of the human dimension in this context. Thus, the OSCE Charter for European

² Concluding Document of the 1983 Madrid Meeting.

Security, adopted at the 1999 Istanbul Summit, declared: *“International terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking represent growing challenges to security. [...] We are committed to strengthening our protection against these new risks and challenges; strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for this protection”*. In the aftermath of 9/11, subsequent OSCE documents have placed particular importance on the need to respect international law, and in particular, international human rights law, while combating terrorism. The main relevant OSCE commitments on the protection and promotion of human rights while countering terrorism since 2001 are the following:

2001

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

The OSCE participating States will not yield to terrorist threats, but will combat them by all means in accordance with their international commitments (...) They will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. They firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reconfirm the norms, principles and values of the OSCE. (...)

Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

3. The aim of the Action Plan is to establish a framework for comprehensive OSCE action to be taken by participating States and the Organization as a whole to combat terrorism, fully respecting international law, including the international law of human rights and other relevant norms of international law.

(...)

9. No circumstance or cause can justify acts of terrorism. At the same time, there are various social, economic, political and other factors, including violent separatism and extremism, which engender conditions in which terrorist organizations are able to recruit and win support. The OSCE's comprehensive approach to security provides comparative advantages in combating terrorism by identifying and addressing these factors through all relevant OSCE instruments and structures.

10. Institution building, strengthening the rule of law and state authorities: ODIHR: Will continue and increase efforts to promote and assist in building democratic institutions at the request of States, inter alia by helping to strengthen administrative capacity, local and central government and parliamentary structures, the judiciary, ombudsman institutions and civil society. Will facilitate exchanges of best practices and experience between participating States in this regard. Will continue to develop projects to solidify democratic institutions, civil society and good governance.

11. Promoting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism: Participating States/Permanent Council/ODIHR/High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will promote and enhance tolerance, co-existence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups as well as constructive co-operation among participating States in this regard. Will provide early warning of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance, extremism and discrimination against these groups and, at the same time, promote their respect for the rule of law, democratic values and individual freedoms. Will work to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the right freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity. (...)

18. ODIHR: Will, on request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as on the compliance of this legislation with international standards, in accordance

with Permanent Council decisions, and will seek cooperation with other organizations, especially the UNODCCP, to this end. Will consider facilitating contacts between national experts to promote exchange of information and best practices on counter-terrorism legislation.

(...)

22. ODIHR: Will provide continued advice to participating States, at their request, on strengthening domestic legal frameworks and institutions that uphold the rule of law, such as law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the prosecuting authorities, bar associations and defence attorneys. Will expand its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and to support victims of trafficking. Will, where appropriate, support prison reform and improvements in criminal procedure. (...)

26. Preventing movement of terrorists: Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents... Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law.

2002

OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)JOUR/2](#))

The OSCE participating States (...)

5. Consider of utmost importance to complement the ongoing implementation of OSCE commitments on terrorism with a reaffirmation of the fundamental and timeless principles on which OSCE action has been undertaken and will continue to be based in the future, and to which participating States fully subscribe;

6. Reaffirm their commitment to take the measures needed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially the right to life, of everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts;

7. Undertake to implement effective and resolute measures against terrorism and to conduct all counter-terrorism measures and co-operation in accordance with the rule of law, the United Nations Charter and the relevant provisions of international law, international standards of human rights and, where applicable, international humanitarian law; (...)

2003

OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the 21st Century ([MC\(11\)JOUR/2](#))

(...)

10. **Terrorism** is one of the most important causes of instability in the current security environment. It seeks to undermine the very values that unite the participating States in the OSCE area. Terrorism will remain a key challenge to peace and stability and to State power, particularly through its ability to use asymmetric methods to bypass traditional security and defence systems. There is no justification for terrorism whatsoever. At the same time, terrorism requires a global approach, addressing its manifestations as well as the social, economic and political context in which it occurs. (...)

Terrorism

28. UN conventions and protocols as well as UN Security Council resolutions constitute the global legal framework for combating terrorism. In support of this, the OSCE has through decisions in 2001 and 2002 established a structure for comprehensive action by participating States and the Organization to address, as a main priority, the threat of terrorism, its manifestations and conditions that may foster and sustain it. (...)

29. OSCE counter-terrorism activities focus, *inter alia*, on border security and management, policing, the combating of trafficking and suppression of terrorist financing. Special attention will be given to capacity building and other assistance in the sphere of counter-terrorism. The important

challenge of implementing effective measures against terrorism in full accordance with the rule of law and international law, including human rights law, is also addressed. Such measures include denying safe havens to terrorists and eliminating conditions in which terrorists may recruit and gain support. They also aim at preventing terrorists from increasing their capabilities, including by preventing terrorists from gaining access to SALW and other conventional weapons as well as WMD and associated technologies. Close interaction with other relevant international organizations and bodies, in particular the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (UN CTC) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), is sought through joint meetings, contacts at all levels and specific programmes and projects.

2004

Ministerial Statement on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(12\)JOUR/2](#))

1. (...) We re-emphasize our determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations (...) and to conduct this fight with respect for the rule of law and in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.
2. We underscore the leading role of the United Nations in the comprehensive fight against terrorism (...), as well as resolution 58/187 of the United Nations General Assembly, and we support the resolution 2004/87 of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights [“Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism”](...)
4. (...) We reaffirm that the OSCE efforts to counter terrorist threats should be taken in all OSCE dimensions, the security dimension, including the politico-military area, the economic and environmental dimension, and the human dimension. Based on the common, comprehensive and indivisible efforts/approach to security, our Organization could make further substantial contributions to global anti-terrorist

We are convinced that respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms is an important element of ensuring peace and stability and prevention of terrorism. We acknowledge that effective prevention of and fight against terrorism require the involvement of civil society in our countries. (...)

Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/04 on Combating the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes ([MC.DEC/3/04](#))

(...)

Decides that participating States will exchange information on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and identify possible strategies to combat this threat, while ensuring respect for international human rights obligations and standards, including those concerning the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression;

2006

Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism ([MC.DOC/5/06](#))

(...) We emphasize that measures to conduct this fight must be undertaken with full respect for the rule of law, and in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. (...)

Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on Countering the Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes (MC.DEC/7/06)

(...) Reaffirming in this context the importance of fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression, which include the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, which are vital to democracy and in fact are strengthened by the Internet (PC.DEC/633 of 11 November 2004) and the rule of law, (...)

2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (MC.DOC/3/07)

(...) 3. We recognize the leading role of the United Nations in the international efforts against terrorism and support the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted on 8 September 2006 by the UN General Assembly, which we look upon as providing guidance for OSCE counter-terrorism activities, since the Strategy outlines a comprehensive global approach towards countering terrorism by addressing not only its manifestations, but also the conditions conducive to its spread, within a framework based on human rights and the rule of law and complying with all obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law.

4. We recall the comprehensive global approach of the Strategy towards countering terrorism by addressing not only its manifestations, but also the conditions conducive to its spread, including but not limited to, prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism. (...)

17. The OSCE will continue its activities in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism. Intolerance and discrimination must be addressed and countered by the OSCE's participating States and OSCE's executive structures within their respective mandates. The Permanent Council, with the support of the Secretariat and institutions, will consider in 2008 how the OSCE, with a multidimensional approach, could contribute to the development of a better understanding of the phenomena of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, through sharing of national experiences; (...)

22. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights will continue to assist participating States, at their request, in ensuring that their counter-terrorism initiatives are human rights compliant, pursuant to their OSCE commitments. The ODIHR will continue to offer technical assistance and advice on the human rights aspects of the drafting and implementation of national legislation aimed at countering the threats posed by terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, and will continue to facilitate dialogue between State and non-governmental actors with a view to exploring areas of co-operation and mutual assistance; (...)

Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/07 on Public-Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism (MC.DEC/5/07)

(...)

Reaffirming the fundamental importance, including in response to terrorism and the fear of terrorism, of respecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law and complying with applicable obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law,

(...) In this regard, efforts should particularly take due account of:

(...) — Promoting tolerance, human rights, the rule of law, democracy, good governance and inter-cultural dialogue,

— Promoting public awareness and outreach through the media and educational institutions, while respecting cultural and religious diversity, (...)

2008

Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism ([MC.DEC/10/08](#))

Re-emphasizing the OSCE participating States' determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as a crime that has no justification, whatever its motivation or origin, and to conduct this fight with respect for the rule of law and in accordance with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, (...)

Reiterating the need to address conditions that may foster and sustain terrorism, in particular by fully respecting democracy and the rule of law, by allowing all citizens to participate fully in political life, by preventing discrimination and encouraging intercultural and inter-religious dialogue in their societies, by engaging civil society in finding common political settlement for conflicts, by promoting human rights and tolerance and by combating poverty, (...)

4. Calls upon the OSCE participating States to make use of the OSCE executive structures in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism in their respective countries. To this end, participating States are encouraged to continue to exchange ideas and national best practices about their strategies and measures to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism as well as to enhance their co-operation with media, the business community, industry and civil society;

Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/08 on Further Strengthening the Rule of Law in the OSCE Area ([MC.DEC/7/08](#))

The Ministerial Council,
(...)

4. Encourages participating States, with the assistance, where appropriate, of relevant OSCE executive structures in accordance with their mandates and within existing resources, to continue and to enhance their efforts to share information and best practices and to strengthen the rule of law, *inter alia* in the following areas:
(...)

- Respect for the rule of law and human rights in the fight against terrorism according to their obligations under international law and OSCE commitments;(...)

2009

Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/09 on Further Measures to Support and Promote the International Legal Framework against Terrorism ([MC.DEC/3/09](#))

(...)

Reaffirming that participating States should carry out their counter-terrorist efforts, with full respect for the rule of law and in conformity with their obligations under the UN Security Council resolutions and universal conventions and protocols related to the prevention and the suppression of terrorism, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant provisions of international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, (...)

Travel Document Security

2001

Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No.1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

III. Preventive action against terrorism in the OSCE area

(...)

26. Preventing movement of terrorists: Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use. Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. Will, through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, ensure that asylum is not granted to persons who have participated in terrorist acts. Will provide for the timely detention and prosecution or extradition of persons charged with terrorist acts, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law. (...)

2003

Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/03 on Travel Document Security ([MC.DEC/7/03](#))

(...)

Decides:

— That all OSCE participating States should aim to comply fully with the recommended ICAO minimum security standards for the handling and issuance of passports as well as other travel documents by December 2004, pending the availability of the necessary technical and financial resources

— That all OSCE participating States should begin to issue machine-readable travel documents, if possible with digitized photographs, by December 2005, pending the availability of the necessary technical and financial resources;

— That all OSCE participating States should consider the possibility of providing travel documents with one or more biometric identifiers as soon as technically feasible and after the ICAO biometric standards are adopted; (...)

2004

Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/04 on Reporting lost/stolen passports to Interpol's automated search facility/stolen travel document database (ASF-STD) ([MC.DEC/4/04](#))

(...)

Decides that the OSCE participating States should rapidly report all instances of lost and stolen international travel documents³, either individually personalized or blank (unassigned), to Interpol's Automated Search Facility/Stolen Travel Document Database (ASF-STD), in accordance with Interpol's data protection guidelines and agreements between Interpol and the participating States concerned.

³ Except for internal passports of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation.

2006

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/06 on Further Measures to Prevent the Criminal Use of Lost/Stolen Passports and Other Travel Documents ([MC.DEC/6/06](#))

(...)

1. Calls on participating States that are not yet doing so, to urgently start implementing Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/04;
2. Decides that all OSCE participating States will make every effort to provide national first-line law enforcement end-users with integrated real-time access to the Interpol ASF-SLTD by implementing, where appropriate, the Interpol technical platforms as soon as financially and technically possible;
3. Calls on OSCE participating States to make available to Interpol a 24/7 contact to confirm the status of documents in question and to resolve “hits” to the Interpol database at border checkpoints in a timely and correct manner; (...)

2009

Ministerial Council Decision No. 11/09 on Travel Document Security/ICAO Public Key Directory ([MC.DEC/11/09](#))

(...)

Calls on the participating States to consider becoming participants in the ICAO PKD, subject to administrative and financial resources, and thereby to contribute to enabling border control and other relevant national authorities to validate digital signatures of electronic eMRTDs;

Encourages participating States with the capability to do so to provide financial and technical assistance in implementing this measure to other participating States that request it; (...)

Enhancing Legal Co-operation

2005

Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/05 on Enhancing Legal Co-operation in Criminal Matters to Counter Terrorism ([MC.DEC/4/05](#))

(...)

Decides that the participating States should co-operate actively and fully among themselves, in accordance with applicable rules under domestic and international law, in efforts to find and to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, supporters and sponsors of terrorist acts, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute. (...)

2006

Ministerial Council Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism ([MC.DOC/5/06](#))

(...)

We call on participating States to consider becoming parties to regional and subregional legal instruments related to terrorism or legal co-operation in criminal matters adopted by organizations to which we belong, as well as — whenever appropriate to fill gaps in existing legal instruments — to conclude bilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance and extradition, in order to be able to co-operate fully, in accordance with the rules applicable under domestic and international law, in

efforts to find and to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, supporters and sponsors of terrorist acts, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute.

We will continue exchanging information, including through the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation, on progress achieved in becoming party to international, regional and bilateral legal instruments against terrorism and on legal co-operation in criminal matters, as well as on developments in the national legislation related to terrorism. (...)

Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/06 on Organized Crime ([MC.DEC/5/06](#))

(...)

7. Urges participating States to enhance international legal co-operation in criminal matters, *inter alia*, through considering becoming parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), as appropriate the supplementing protocols thereto, the UN Convention against Corruption, and through implementing their obligations under these and other multilateral and bilateral legal co-operation instruments to which they are a party including through appropriate utilization of the relevant articles on mutual legal assistance and extradition; (...)

2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([MC.DOC/3/07](#))

(...)

13. Participating States will co-operate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates in or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or provides safe havens. Participating States will take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts. They will ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists; (...)

Public-Private Partnerships

2007

Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/07 on Public-Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism ([MC.DEC/5/07](#))

(...)

3. Invite participating States as well as the OSCE Partners for Co-operation to exchange information and best practices on PPPs in countering terrorism and task the Secretary General, upon receipt, to disseminate this information through the Counter-Terrorism Network.

2008

Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism ([MC.DEC/10/08](#))

(...)

2. Calls upon the participating States to continue promoting public-private partnerships with civil society, media, the business community and industry in countering terrorism, including through the dissemination of lessons learned and exchange of relevant information and national best practices both at the OSCE and national, subregional and regional levels, where appropriate; (...)

Enhancing Container/Supply Chain Security

2004

Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/04 on Enhancing Container Security ([MC.DEC/9/04](#))

(...)

Decides that OSCE participating States will act without delay in accordance with their domestic legislation, and necessary resources available, to enhance container security, based on best practices and on norms and standards to be agreed internationally; (...)

2005

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/05 on Further measures to enhance container security ([MC.DEC/6/05](#))

(...)

Decides:

— That all OSCE participating States should take measures recommended in the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade as soon as possible. To this end participating States that have not already done so, are encouraged to sign and submit to the WCO Secretary General the declaration regarding implementation of the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade as soon as possible;

— That, in taking measures foreseen by the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, the OSCE participating States will in particular aim to promptly incorporate into their national procedures and regulations the Seal Integrity Programme for Secure Container Shipments, contained in the Appendix to Annex 1 of the Framework;

— That all OSCE participating States will inform each other on the measures taken to implement the above commitment; (...)

2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([MC.DOC/3/07](#))

(...)

18. The OSCE will continue its activities aimed at promoting supply chain security, especially by supporting and facilitating the capacity-building work of the World Customs Organization in implementation of the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade and will endeavour to serve as a platform for co-ordination and co-operation between relevant international organizations and national authorities for the development and application of an integrated approach to supply chain security; (...)

Combating the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes

2002

OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)JOUR/2](#))

(...)

The OSCE participating States, firmly committed to the joint fight against terrorism,

(...)

22. Commit themselves to combat hate speech and to take the necessary measures to prevent the abuse of the media and information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such measures are consistent with domestic and international law and OSCE commitments; (...)

2004

Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/04 on Combating the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes ([MC.DEC/3/04](#))

(...)

Decides that participating States will exchange information on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and identify possible strategies to combat this threat, while ensuring respect for international human rights obligations and standards, including those concerning the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression; (...)

2006

Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on Countering the Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes ([MC.DEC/7/06](#))

(...)

Reaffirming in this context the importance of fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression, which include the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, which are vital to democracy and in fact are strengthened by the Internet (PC.DEC/633 of 11 November 2004) and the rule of law,

(...)

Reaffirming our commitments under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in particular “to coordinate efforts at the international and regional level to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on the Internet” and “to use the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism, while recognizing that States may require assistance in this regard”,

(...)

Taking into account different national approaches to defining “illegal” and “objectionable” content and different methods of dealing with illegal and objectionable content in cyberspace, such as the possible use of intelligence collected from Internet traffic and content to closing websites of terrorist organizations and their supporters,

(...)

1. Decides to intensify action by the OSCE and its participating States, notably by enhancing international co-operation on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

2. Calls on participating States to consider taking all appropriate measures to protect vital critical information infrastructures and networks against the threat of cyber attacks;

3. Calls on participating States to consider becoming party to and to implement their obligations under the existing international and regional legal instruments, including the Council of Europe’s Conventions on Cybercrime (2001) and on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005);

4. Encourages participating States to join the G8 24/7 Computer Crime Network and to nominate an appropriate unit/contact person for this network for the purpose of streamlining international law enforcement co-operation on combating the criminal misuse of cyberspace and in criminal cases that involve electronic evidence, as appropriate;
5. Calls on participating States, when requested to deal with content that is illegal under their national legislation and is hosted within their jurisdiction, to take all appropriate action against such content and to co-operate with other interested States, in accordance with their national legislation and the rule of law, and in line with their international obligations, including international human rights law;
6. Invites participating States to increase their monitoring of websites of terrorist/violent extremist organizations and their supporters and to invigorate their exchange of information in the OSCE and other relevant fora on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and measures taken to counter it, in line with national legislation, while ensuring respect for international human rights obligations and standards, including those concerning the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression, and the rule of law. Duplication of efforts with ongoing activities in other international fora should be avoided;
7. Recommends participating States to explore the possibility of more active engagement of civil society institutions and the private sector in preventing and countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; (...)

2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (MC.DOC/3/07)

(...)

14. Remaining seriously concerned about the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the OSCE participating States will continue the exchange of information about this threat, and take other measures in accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; (...)

Suppressing Terrorist Financing

2001

Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (MC(9)DEC/1)

(...)

24. **Suppressing the financing of terrorism.** Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in accordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations.

2002

Permanent Council Decision No. 487 (11July/2002) on Financial Action Task Force (FATF) self assessments on terrorist financing (PC.DEC/487)

(...)

Decides that the OSCE participating States will complete the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) self-assessment questionnaire on compliance with the eight special recommendations on terrorist financing and provide the results to the FATF as soon as possible and no later than 1 September 2002.

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)DEC/1](#))

(...) Welcomes the decision in July 2002 (PC.DEC/487) that all participating States will complete the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) self-assessments on compliance with the Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing and notes with approval the OSCE's 88 per cent response rate to date. Commits to take steps towards speedy implementation of the Financial Action Task Force's Eight Special Recommendations on terrorist financing; (...)

2003

OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension ([MC\(11\).JOUR/2/2003](#))

(...)

2.1.11. We are committed to a strong international framework for the prevention and resolution of financial crisis, and support the activities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to enhance its surveillance. Underlining the need for financial stability, we commit ourselves to promote and apply high quality accounting standards. We will continue to develop, implement and enforce financial legislation and regulations on combating money laundering and corruption and criminalizing the financing of terrorism. (...)

Permanent Council Decision No. 617 (1July/2004) on Further measures to suppress terrorist financing ([PC.DEC/617](#))

(...)

3. Decides that OSCE participating States should review the adequacy of their laws and regulations that relate to entities, in particular non-profit organizations and charities, that can be abused for the financing of terrorism;

4. Requests OSCE participating States to ensure that legitimate activities of non-profit organizations and charities are not restricted and that they cannot be misused by terrorist organizations posing as legitimate entities, exploited as conduits for terrorist financing, or for concealing the clandestine diversion of funds intended for legitimate purposes to terrorist organizations; (...)

Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection

2005

Permanent Council Decision No. 683 (7July/2005) on Countering the threat of radioactive sources ([PC.DEC/683](#))

(...)

Decides that:

OSCE participating States should fully support and endorse the IAEA's efforts to enhance the safety and security of high-risk radioactive sources;

(...) The OSCE participating States should work towards following the guidance contained in the Code of Conduct for the development and harmonization of policies, laws and regulations on the safety and security of radioactive sources. (...)

2007

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/07 on Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure from Terrorist Attack ([MC.DEC/6/07](#))

(...)

1. Calls upon participating States to consider all necessary measures at the national level to ensure an adequate protection of critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack;
2. Urges participating States to continue co-operation amongst them and to better co-ordinate measures to increase protection of critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack;
3. Encourages participating States to further promote public-private partnership with business communities with a view to increasing critical energy infrastructure protection against terrorist attack and to effectively address preparedness/consequence management issues in this field;

(...)

6. Invites the Permanent Council to remain seized of this issue and include it for consideration in the framework of relevant meetings and discussions within the OSCE; (...)

2009

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/09 on Strengthening Dialogue and Co-operation on Energy Security in the OSCE Area ([MC.DEC/6/09](#))

(...)

Taking note of the efforts undertaken in the implementation of those commitments and desirous to promote further co-operation and dialogue between participating States in energy security and to tackle all kinds of risks and threats to critical energy infrastructure,

(...)

1. Encourages the participating States, with a view to addressing energy challenges in the OSCE region, to promote awareness of the G8 St. Petersburg principles and objectives on strengthening global energy security, namely:

(...)

– Ensuring physical security of critical energy infrastructure; (...)

Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism

2001

Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

III. Preventive action against terrorism in the OSCE area

(...)

11. Promoting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism: Participating States/Permanent Council/ODIHR/High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will promote and enhance tolerance, co-existence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups as well as constructive co-operation among

participating States in this regard. Will provide early warning of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance, extremism and discrimination against these groups and, at the same time, promote their respect for the rule of law, democratic values and individual freedoms. Will work to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the right freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.

(...)

13. Addressing negative socio-economic factors: Participating States/Secretariat: Will aim to identify economic and environmental issues that undermine security, such as poor governance; corruption; illegal economic activity; high unemployment; widespread poverty and large disparities; demographic factors; and unsustainable use of natural resources; and will seek to counter such factors with the assistance, on their request, of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), acting, among other things, as a catalyst for action and co-operation.

(...)

15. Addressing the issue of protracted displacement: Participating States/ ODIHR/ HCNM/ Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will explore strengthened OSCE potential for contributing to durable solutions, supporting and closely co-operating with other relevant organizations, primarily the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Will closely monitor situations of protracted displacement. (...)

2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
([MC.DOC/3/07](#))

(...)

17. The OSCE will continue its activities in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism. Intolerance and discrimination must be addressed and countered by the OSCE's participating States and OSCE's executive structures within their respective mandates. The Permanent Council, with the support of the Secretariat and institutions, will consider in 2008 how the OSCE, with a multidimensional approach, could contribute to the development of a better understanding of the phenomena of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, through sharing of national experiences; (...)

2008

Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism ([MC.DEC/10/08](#))

(...)

Reiterating the need to address conditions that may foster and sustain terrorism, in particular by fully respecting democracy and the rule of law, by allowing all citizens to participate fully in political life, by preventing discrimination and encouraging intercultural and inter-religious dialogue in their societies, by engaging civil society in finding common political settlement for conflicts, by promoting human rights and tolerance and by combating poverty,

(...)

4. Calls upon the OSCE participating States to make use of the OSCE executive structures in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism in their respective countries. To this end, participating States are encouraged to continue to exchange ideas and national best practices about their strategies and measures to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism as well as to enhance their co-operation with media, the business community, industry and civil society;

Solidarity with Victims of Terrorism

2004

Permanent Council Decision No. 618 (1July/2004) on Solidarity with victims of terrorism ([PC.DEC/618](#))

(...)

1. Invites the participating States to explore the possibility of introducing or enhancing appropriate measures, subject to domestic legislation, for support, including financial assistance, to victims of terrorism and their families;

2. Encourages the participating States to co-operate with relevant institutions of civil society in expressing solidarity with and providing support for the victims of terrorism and their families; (...)

Proliferation of Conventional Weapons and WMD

1994

[OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation](#), 3 December 1994

2000

[OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons](#), 24 November 2000

2002

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Implementing the OSCE Commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

Recognizing the danger posed by weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists, urges all States to co-operate on negotiations underway at the United Nations on an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and at the International Atomic Energy Agency on a protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; (...)

[OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism \(\[MC\\(10\\)JOUR/2\]\(#\)\)](#)

(...)

28. Reaffirm that arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation remain indispensable elements of co-operative security between States; that they can also make an essential contribution by reducing the risk of terrorists gaining access to weapons and materials of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

Express determination to combat the risk posed by the illicit spread of and access to conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons;

Will make every effort to minimize those dangers through national efforts and through strengthening and enhancing the existing multilateral instruments in the fields of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation including the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation and to support their effective implementation and, where applicable, universalization.

2003

[OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#), 19 November 2003

2004

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 5/04 (17 November 2004) Standard Elements of End-User Certificates and Verification Procedures for SALW Exports ([FSC.DEC/5/04](#))

(...)

- The following standard elements will be included in an end-user certificate (EUC) provided prior to approval of an export licence for SALW (including SALW manufactured under foreign licence) or the transfer of technology related to the design, production, testing and upgrading of SALW

(...)

- Participating States will make every effort within their competence to ensure that licensing agreements for SALW production concluded with manufacturers located outside their territory will contain, where appropriate, a clause applying the above criteria to any exports of small arms manufactured under licence in that agreement. (...)

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 8/04 (24 November 2004) on OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons ([FSC.DEC/8/04](#))

The Participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe,

(...)

- Have decided to adopt and implement the principles set out in the following sections:

(...)

- The objectives of these principles are to control arms brokering in order to avoid circumvention of sanctions adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations, decisions taken by the OSCE, including the criteria set forth in section III A of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (24 November 2000); other agreements on small arms and light weapons, or other arms control and disarmament agreements, to minimize the risk of diversion of SALW into illegal markets, *inter alia*, into the hands of terrorists and other criminal groups, and to reinforce the export control of SALW. (...)

2005

Permanent Council Decision No. 683 (7July/2005) on Countering the threat of radioactive sources ([PC.DEC/683](#))

(...)

Decides that:

OSCE participating States should fully support and endorse the IAEA's efforts to enhance the safety and security of high-risk radioactive sources;

In order to do so, participating States should strengthen co-operation among themselves and with the IAEA;

To this end, the OSCE participating States that have not already done so should write to the IAEA Director General with respect to the Code of Conduct and the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, as envisaged by IAEA General Conference Resolutions GC(47)/RES/7 and GC(48)/RES/10.

The OSCE participating States should work towards following the guidance contained in the Code of Conduct for the development and harmonization of policies, laws and regulations on the safety and security of radioactive sources. They should also work towards acting in accordance with the

Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources supplementary to the Code of Conduct on a harmonized basis.

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No.7/05 on Supporting the Effective Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) ([FSC.DEC/7/05/Corr.1](#))

Endorsed by Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/05 on Supporting the effective implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540(2004) ([MC.DEC/7/05](#))

(...)

Decide:

1. To call upon all participating States to implement fully UN Security Council resolution 1540, and to co-operate closely with the Committee of the Security Council established by this resolution;
2. To encourage exchanges of views in the framework of the security dialogue of the FSC on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540, in particular on progress achieved or difficulties encountered, on steps needed to advance the purposes of the resolution and on providing information about national laws, regulations and practices;
3. To examine the possible recommendations contained in the Report expected from the Committee established by Security Council resolution 1540, and on this basis to be prepared to examine appropriate measures to support participating States in the implementation of this resolution.

2006

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 10/06 (30 November/2006) on Supporting national implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) ([FSC.DEC/10/06](#))

Welcomed and underlined by Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/06 on Supporting National Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540(2004) ([MC.DEC/10/06](#))

(...)

Decide that:

1. Participating States provide, as and if appropriate, additional information to the 1540 Committee on national implementation as part of the ongoing process of UNSCR 1540 implementation, including, for instance, in the form of a road map or action plan, as recommended in the 1540 Committee Report (S/2006/257 paragraph 136(c)), taking into account the analysis provided by the 1540 Committee;
2. Participating States will remain seized of the matter in the FSC in 2007 and may hold further exchanges of views, including with OSCE Partners for Co-operation, on the implementation of UNSCR 1540, with the goal, *inter alia*, of furthering UN efforts by promoting lessons learned, sharing experiences and facilitating the identification of assistance needs for national implementation. Such actions will be conducted in a co-ordinated manner, and in full co-operation with the 1540 Committee. (...)

2007

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 14/07 (21 November/2007) on Support by the OSCE FSC for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism ([FSC.DEC/14/07](#))

(...)

Declares its support for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and encourages all OSCE participating States and Partners that are not already partner nations to join the initiative in accordance with the established procedure.

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (MC.DOC/3/07)

(...)

11. Participating States will use the Forum for Security Co-operation to continue promoting, in close co-operation with the UN Security Council 1540 Committee, full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) given the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists. The FSC will also strengthen co-operation in combating the risk emanating from illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW), including man-portable air defence systems, and conventional ammunition. Participating States will work towards full implementation of relevant existing politico-military commitments, in particular those contained in the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons; (...)

2008

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 5/08 on Updating the OSCE Principles for Export Controls of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (FSC.DEC/5/08)

(...)

- Willing to complement and thereby reinforce the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and FSC Decision No. 7/03 on man-portable air defence systems, in order to enhance effective export control of SALW in the OSCE area,

- Recalling FSC Decision No. 3/04 on OSCE Principles for Export Controls of MANPADS, adopted on 26 May 2004,

(...)

Decides:

- To adopt the following revised principles for export controls of MANPADS which have been drawn from the Wassenaar Arrangement's "Elements for Export Controls of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems" (...)

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 11/08 Introducing Best Practices to Prevent Destabilizing Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons Through Air Transport and on an Associated Questionnaire (FSC.DEC/11/08)

(...)

- Striving for continued and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in All Its Aspects by contributing to the reduction and prevention of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of uncontrolled spread of SALW, including the risk of their diversion into illicit markets and the hands of terrorists and other criminal groups,

(...)

Decides:

— To adopt as standard elements for implementation the Wassenaar Arrangement's "Best Practices to Prevent Destabilizing Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons through Air Transport", annexed to the decision (annex 1);

— That the participating States shall provide, as an update to the one-off information exchange established by the Section III, part F, paragraph 2 of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.DOC/1/00, 24 November 2000), additional information on national practices following the Questionnaire in annex 2 of this decision, by 30 June 2009 at the latest.

2009

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 7/09 Best Practice Guide on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Export Controls and Transshipment ([FSC.DEC/7/09](#))

Ministerial Declaration on Non-Proliferation ([MC.DOC/5/09](#))

(...)

We reiterate (...) our continued support to the ongoing UNSCR 1540 (2004) comprehensive review process, Committee's and regional efforts to facilitate its implementation, including through providing effective assistance to those States that require it.

(...)

We reiterate our readiness to further enhance and strengthen existing international legal instruments against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the OSCE area through the broadest possible multilateral support. In this context, we will continue to take appropriate actions, consistent with national legal authorities and obligations under relevant international legal framework, to strengthen the implementation of the respective commitments through our legislation, regulations and procedures and to exchange information, inter alia and as appropriate, in the context of a security dialogue within the OSCE about practical measures for strengthening the global non-proliferation regime.

Ministerial Council Decision No.16/09 on Issues Relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation ([MC.DEC/16/09](#))

The Ministerial Council,

(...)

Calls on the FSC, in 2010, in accordance with its mandate, to:

(...)

facilitate, where appropriate, the fulfillment by the OSCE participating States of the provisions of UNSCR 1540 (2004), UNSCR 1673 (2006) and UNSCR 1810 (2008). (...)

2010

OSCE Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons ([FSC.DEC/2/10](#))

(...)

Determined to enhance further controls to effectively counter the uncontrolled proliferation and destabilizing accumulation of illicit small arms and light weapons,

(...)

Decide to:

- Adopt for implementation the Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons set out in the annexed table;
- Encourage participating States to provide food-for-thought papers on taking forward the action points contained in the Plan as well as other small arms and light weapons related issues;
- Conduct an experts' meeting to review the implementation of the Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons no later than in May 2012.

2011

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 3/11 on Destruction of Conventional Ammunition ([FSC.DEC/3/11](#))

(...)

Decides:

1. To enhance implementation of the Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition by recognizing destruction as the preferred method of disposal of:
 - The surplus of conventional ammunition where the participating State has responsibility to assess in accordance with its legitimate security needs whether its stockpiles are to be identified as surplus as indicated in Section III of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition. However, if a participating State decides that a transfer is the preferred method of disposal of its surplus conventional ammunition, such a transfer will respect the Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers;
 - Expired conventional ammunition, unless the participating State with responsibility for such ammunition determines there is storage life extension beyond that recommended by the manufacturer; (...)