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The OSCE Concept of Comprehensive and Co-operative Security

An Overview of Major Milestones*

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THE OSCE CONCEPT OF COMPREHENSIVE AND CO-OPERATIVE SECURITY

An Overview of Major Milestones

Introduction

Since its beginnings in the early 1970s, the OSCE has taken a broad and comprehensive approach to security that has encompassed three complementary dimensions (initially the ‘three baskets’), all of which are viewed as being of equal importance. Closely related to the comprehensive nature of security is the OSCE’s co-operative approach to security, which rests on the underlying premise that security is indivisible — meaning that co-operation is beneficial to all participating States while the insecurity in and/or of one State can affect the well-being of all. Therefore, no participating State should enhance its security at the expense of the security of another participating State. Moreover, co-operative security comprises the notion of OSCE co-operation with other international organizations and institutions and OSCE Partners for Co-operation. The various aspects of security are viewed as interconnected and interdependent.

The OSCE was the first security organization that conceived of and adopted a concept of comprehensive and co-operative security, which the participating States have reaffirmed in major documents and decisions taken since the Helsinki Final Act. While revolutionary at the time, and still innovative today, the OSCE’s unique approach to security is a crucial part of its record of achievements. This approach to security has allowed the OSCE to manage change in Europe from one century to the next.

The evolution of politically-binding commitments goes hand in hand with the changing historical context in which they occurred, which is well reflected in the milestone documents described in Section I of this Overview. The essence of the OSCE approach to security — entailing the idea that the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and economic and environmental governance is as important for the sustainability of peace and security as is politico-military co-operation — was initially formulated in the climate of détente and rapprochement that prevailed in the early 1970s. Despite tensions between two opposing blocs in the late 1970s and early 1980s, provisions of the Helsinki Final Act in the area of confidence-building measures and disarmament were further strengthened throughout the 1980s.

The historical changes of the early 1990s provided the setting of other major milestones in the years to follow as far as politically-binding commitments in all dimensions of security were concerned. The Organization had to respond swiftly to the political, economic and security related transformations that came as a result of the end of the Cold War, the fragmentation of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the creation of newly independent states. Rapid institutionalization of the Organization took place. Increased tensions and armed confrontations within and between participating States were catalysts for decisions on security and confidence-building measures, on early warning and the prevention of conflicts, crisis management and the peaceful settlement of conflicts as well as the protection of human rights and the rights of persons belonging to national

minorities. Efforts to assure regional stability became paramount and the OSCE was entrusted with assisting in international crisis prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation activities. Co-operation on issues related to democratic governance and economic development was enhanced and strengthened. Principles and modalities for co-operating with international and regional organizations were adopted. The OSCE's approach to security was firmly consolidated in the waning 20th century as evident in the OSCE documents and decisions contained in this Overview.

The OSCE entered the 21st century as a consolidated organization with structures and institutions and a set of consensus-based decisions and agreements. The Organization began to address more specifically new security threats and challenges. This became cumulatively reflected in the Maastricht 2003 *OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century*, where the OSCE's ability to address new challenges affecting the security of all participating States was acclaimed on the basis of, "its multidimensional concept of common, comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security." *The Maastricht Strategy*, for the time being, might be one of the last major milestone documents, as reflected in Section I. It is significant as a reference document for subsequent OSCE decisions that focus on addressing more specific security challenges. The latter reflects a certain shift in the development of the OSCE's norm-setting function.

This Overview is intended to take stock of existing OSCE commitments related to comprehensive and co-operative security. Such stock-taking is essential should the OSCE participating States decide to review the security work undertaken by the OSCE so far. The Overview is divided into two major sections — the first section delineates major documents related to the basics of comprehensive and co-operative security, including a brief synopsis of the content of the relevant documents. These milestone documents are presented in chronological order, beginning with the 1975 Helsinki *Final Act*. The second section lists specific documents pertaining to the three dimensions of security for a quick overview on existing commitments. Section II is structured on the basis of the three dimensions. Specific sub-sections under each dimension are included, with all relevant documents listed in chronological order.

The Overview does not claim to be exhaustive. It limits itself to what might be regarded as major milestones in the development, consolidation and implementation of the OSCE's concept of comprehensive and co-operative security. The brief summaries provided in the first section of the paper comprise those core elements that are deemed important by the reviewers; however there may be differing perspectives as to what those core elements are. The compilation of relevant documents should also be viewed in light of the institutional development of the Organization, inclusive of the changes in institutions and structures that have occurred over the years. The relevant original documents should always be consulted for full details.

Section I: Major Documents Related to the Basics of Comprehensive and Co-operative Security

1. *Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe — Final Act (Helsinki Summit, August 1975)*

The so-called *Final Act* is the founding document of the Organization, which outlined for the first time the major principles and commitments that guided the work of the CSCE and, later, the OSCE. The *Final Act* includes provisions pertaining to the three ‘baskets’ of security and to security and co-operation in the Mediterranean. The *Final Act* recognizes the “indivisibility of security in Europe”; the close link between security in Europe and the world, including the Mediterranean region; the complementary nature of political and military aspects of security; the security interests of all participating States on the basis of sovereign equality; and the importance of the development of co-operation among participating States in all fields.

Of primary importance in the *Final Act* is the “Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations Between Participating States” (the so-called ‘Helsinki Decalogue’) including the following 10 principles: sovereign equality; respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty; refraining from the threat or use of force; inviolability of frontiers; territorial integrity of States; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-intervention in internal affairs¹; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief; equal rights and self-determination of peoples; co-operation among States; and fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law. The *Final Act* also refers to how existing methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes could be complemented.²

Specific confidence-building and disarmament measures, including prior notification of major military manoeuvres, prior notification of other military manoeuvres, exchanges of observers to attend military manoeuvres and prior notification of major military movements, were agreed upon. The need to take effective measures for the promotion of general and complete disarmament under international control was also recognized. To promote co-operation on issues related to economics, science and technology, and the environment, the participating States agreed to wide-ranging provisions including the facilitation of commercial exchanges, industrial, technical and scientific co-operation, environmental co-operation on air and water pollution, and other areas of co-operation such as transport or the promotion of tourism. Provisions for co-operation in the humanitarian and other fields include: facilitation of human contacts and free movement, in particular with regard to reunification of families or travel for personal or professional reasons; facilitation of the dissemination of information and co-operation in the field of information, including the improvement of working conditions for journalists; and co-operation and exchanges in the field of culture and education, also recognizing the contributions by national minorities and regional cultures.³ As to security and co-operation in the Mediterranean, the participating

1 In addition to calling on participating States to refrain from any intervention, including any form of armed intervention, this Principle also requires States to refrain from providing direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities or any activity directed toward overthrowing the regime of another State.

2 The *Final Act* specifically mentions the need to work further on the “Draft Convention on a European System for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes” submitted by Switzerland.

3 “The participating States, recognizing the contribution that national minorities or regional cultures can make to co-operation among them in various fields of culture, intend, when such minorities or cultures exist within their territory, to facilitate this contribution, taking into account the legitimate interests of their members.”

States agreed to improve their relations with non-participating Mediterranean States and to further develop co-operation in economic and environmental activities as well as in industry, science, and technology, and to maintain contacts and dialogue in order to strengthen security, reduce armed forces in the region, and lessen tensions.

**2. *Document of the Bonn Conference (On Economic Co-operation in Europe...)*⁴
(April 1990)**

The Bonn Conference was one of the landmark events in the evolution of the CSCE's and, later, the OSCE's economic and environmental dimension. In the final document of the Conference (the *Bonn Document*) the participating States expressed their strong commitment to market economy principles, thus opening the way for greater economic co-operation, as set out in the second 'basket' of the Helsinki Final Act. In the *Bonn Document*, the participating States also confirmed their intention "to shape a new order of peace, stability and prosperity in Europe based on the comprehensive and balanced concept set out in the Helsinki Final Act and the subsequent documents of the CSCE". Furthermore, in the *Bonn Document* the participating States recognized that democratic institutions and economic freedom promote economic and social progress. The *Bonn Document* contains commitments designed not only to develop free and competitive market economies but also environmentally sustainable economic growth and development. In particular, it stresses that the participating States "share the common objectives of sustainable economic growth, a rising standard of living, an improved quality of life, expanding employment, efficient use of economic resources, and protection of the environment".

3. *Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE (June 1990)*

The *Copenhagen Document* is often viewed as the first of its kind to deal so extensively with the human dimension. Indeed, it is still considered to be one of the most important sources of human dimension commitments in the OSCE today, for it established that the "protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of government" and that "the recognition of these rights and freedoms constitutes the foundation of freedom, justice and peace".

Within its wide-ranging coverage, the *Copenhagen Document* includes commitments related to, *inter alia*, the right of peaceful assembly and demonstration; the right to freedom of expression; the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; the right peacefully to enjoy one's property; and the rights of the child and the migrant worker. Additionally, the independence of judges and the impartial operation of the public judicial service were agreed upon and important provisions were introduced covering the respect for the rights of persons belonging to national minorities as an essential factor for stability and democracy. The participating States condemned totalitarianism, racial and ethnic hatred, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and discrimination against any person as well as persecution on religious and ideological grounds. For the first time, the participating States also recognized the particular problems of the Roma.

4 The *Bonn Document*'s full title is 'Document of the Bonn Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe Convened in Accordance with the Relevant Provisions of the Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe'.

Finally, the *Copenhagen Document* broadens the scope of the human dimension by including new election-related commitments. For example, it contains provisions covering, *inter alia*, free elections and political parties competing on an equal footing, including with unimpeded access to the media on a non-discriminatory basis. Additionally, the participating States considered that the presence of observers, both foreign and domestic, could enhance the electoral process. Consequently, they agreed to invite observers from any other CSCE participating State and any appropriate private institution and organization to observe their national election proceedings.

4. *Charter of Paris for a New Europe (Paris Summit, November 1990)*

In the *Charter of Paris* the participating States emphasized that “security is indivisible and the security of every participating State is inseparably linked to that of all the others.” The *Charter of Paris* reflects agreement to “co-operate in strengthening confidence and security” between participating States as well as to co-operate “in promoting arms control and disarmament.” In that regard, new impetus was to be given to a balanced and comprehensive development of co-operation among participating States. In particular, participating States decided to continue negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs) and the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE); to co-operate on issues related to non-military threats to security, such as illegal activities involving outside pressure, coercion or subversion undermining territorial integrity, terrorism and illicit narcotics trafficking; to develop mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts among participating States, including defining mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of disputes, which could also entail mandatory third-party involvement; to improve the situation of national minorities and acknowledge full respect for the rights of persons belonging to national minorities; to enhance the human dimension mechanism by including new procedures, such as involving the services of experts or a roster of eminent persons. The participating States also underlined that co-operation in the economic field, science and technology constitute an important pillar of the CSCE, and they supported the use of the CSCE framework to formulate environmental commitments.

Furthermore, participating States upheld efforts to strengthen security in the Mediterranean and to enhance co-operation with non-participating Mediterranean States. They also underlined that the new quality of dialogue and co-operation would require the development of CSCE structures. Therefore, they agreed on the first structures and institutional arrangements of the CSCE Process and on related procedural and organizational modalities.⁵

5. *Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE (October 1991)*

The *Moscow Document* is another milestone in the evolution of the OSCE’s human dimension commitments. For example, it emphasizes that “issues relating to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law are of international concern, as respect for these rights and freedoms constitutes one of the foundations of the international order”. Accordingly, the *Moscow Document* goes on to state that commitments undertaken in the

5 The following structures were decided upon: the Council; the Committee of Senior Officials; the Prague Secretariat; the Vienna-based Conflict Prevention Centre (with its Consultative Committee); the Warsaw-based Office for Free Elections; and the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly. Related procedural and organizational modalities also contain a first reference to an emergency mechanism, that is, the convening of the Committee of Senior Officials in emergency situations.

human dimension of the CSCE are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned. In this respect, the *Moscow Document* includes provisions (the ‘Moscow Mechanism’) covering the creation of *ad hoc* missions of independent experts or rapporteurs, in some cases even without the prior consent of the participating State involved, to establish the facts, to report on them, to give advice on possible solutions to questions raised relating to the human dimension, and to use the *ad hoc* mission’s good offices and mediation services to promote dialogue and co-operation among interested parties.⁶

Additionally, the *Moscow Document* further strengthens the human dimension by incorporating many other significant commitments. These include, *inter alia*, support to an elected democratic government facing an attempted or actual overthrow, the protection of human rights during a state of emergency, and the democratic functioning and judicial control of law enforcement. The participating States also agreed to endeavour to improve the conditions of individuals in detention or imprisonment and to ensure that their military and paramilitary forces, internal security, intelligence services, and police are subject to the effective direction and control of the appropriate civil authorities. Provisions covering unrestricted access of print and broadcast media to foreign news and information service are included, as are provisions relating to the freedom of the public to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority regardless of frontiers. The *Moscow Document* also contains provisions referring to equality between men and women as well as human rights and fundamental freedoms being applied without discrimination with regard to gender.

6. *CSCE Helsinki Document 1992 — The Challenges of Change (Helsinki Summit, July 1992)*

The 1992 *Helsinki Document* upheld the notion of indivisible and comprehensive security, and the participating States agreed to make the CSCE more operational and effective. Regarding “the management of change”, the participating States noted that their “approach is based on our comprehensive concept of security as initiated in the Final Act.” They also underlined the importance of “addressing root causes of problems,” to prevent criminal activities supporting terrorism and to fight illicit trafficking. Increased involvement with non-governmental organizations in CSCE activities was emphasized, as was the deepening of co-operation with non-participating States.⁷ It was agreed to invite non-participating Mediterranean States to future review conferences. The participating States welcomed regional co-operation and transfrontier co-operation activities involving development and increased contacts at the governmental, regional and local levels. Furthermore, the participating States agreed to create the Economic Forum.

Of primary importance in the 1992 *Helsinki Document* are decisions on developing new structures and instruments related to the strengthening of early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management. Among these are provisions for the establishment of a High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM). In its efforts to prevent and settle conflicts, participating States stressed that the CSCE should work closely with the United Nations. Decisions were adopted to strengthen exiting CSCE institutions and structures such as the

6 The Moscow Mechanism was amended during the 1993 Rome Council Meeting. The ‘Compendium of OSCE Mechanisms and Procedures’ (SEC.GAL/121/08) provides an overview of these changes.

7 Japan was invited to attend CSCE meetings.

Conflict Prevention Centre and to establish a new CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation. The participating States also decided that they “will aim at establishing among themselves new security relations based upon co-operative and common approaches to security”. Moreover, they agreed to start new negotiations on arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures.

As to provisions on early warning and preventive action, the participating States affirmed that intensive use of regular political consultation within CSCE structures and institutions can be made, including implementation review meetings. It was agreed to enhance the role of the ODIHR, with activities in the human dimension also contributing to early warning. Furthermore, the participating States agreed that the HCNM should issue a formal early warning to the Chairman-in-Office in the case of a *prima facie* risk of a potential conflict.⁸

The political management of a crisis situation allows for the creation of a framework for negotiated settlement or for the dispatch of a rapporteur or fact-finding mission. Provisions on the exercise of good offices, mediation or conciliation were included as were those on CSCE peacekeeping stipulating that such activities “be undertaken in cases of conflict within or among participating States to help maintain peace and stability in support of an ongoing effort at a political solution”. CSCE peacekeeping operations can include civilian and/or military personnel. They can also be an observer or a monitor mission or a larger deployment of forces, with the objective to supervise and maintain cease-fires, monitor troop withdrawals, support maintenance of law and order, and provide humanitarian and other forms of assistance. On the peaceful settlement of conflicts, the *Helsinki Document* takes note of ideas to set up a court of conciliation and arbitration within the CSCE.⁹

7. CSCE and the New Europe — Our Security is Indivisible (Rome Ministerial Council, December 1993)

At the Rome Council Meeting, the Ministers reiterated their support for a comprehensive concept of security and agreed “to strengthen the CSCE role as a pan-European and transatlantic forum for co-operative security”. The Ministers confirmed the belief that human dimension issues are fundamental to the CSCE’s comprehensive concept of security, as are issues related to economic transformation, development and co-operation. A declaration on issues related to aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism was also passed, noting the important role that the CSCE must take in these efforts. As part of enhancing the CSCE’s political effectiveness and operational capability, it was agreed that participating States would confer privileges and immunities to CSCE institutions, permanent missions of the participating States, representatives of participating States, CSCE officials and members of CSCE missions. Moreover, the Ministers made changes to the existing CSCE structures.¹⁰

8 Participating States may initiate the ‘emergency mechanism’ as set out in Annex 2 of the Summary of Conclusions of the Berlin Meeting of the Council if the early warning by the High Commissioner requires prompt consultations.

9 The Convention on Conciliation and Arbitration within the CSCE was adopted at the Stockholm Third CSCE Council of Ministers, 14 December 1992. See ‘Compendium of OSCE Mechanisms and Procedures’ (SEC.GAL/121/08).

10 Ministers agreed to establish a Permanent Committee of the CSCE and a CSCE Secretariat in Vienna with an Office in Prague. The Consultative Committee of the Conflict Prevention Centre was dissolved, with competence transferred to the Permanent Committee and the Forum for Security Co-operation. The Conflict Prevention Centre was included in the Vienna Secretariat.

The Ministers decided on further developing the CSCE's conflict prevention and crisis management capabilities, including increasing the resources of the HCNM and strengthening "the instruments of conflict prevention and early warning which are available within the human dimension of the CSCE". Therefore, they agreed that human dimension issues should be included in the mandates of CSCE Missions and in the follow-up of mission reports, that issues related to displaced persons and refugees are addressed in the context of conflict prevention and crisis management, and that the Moscow Mechanism is modified by increasing the resource list of experts and shortening time-frames under the Mechanism.¹¹

Furthermore, the Ministers decided on the setting up of CSCE co-operative arrangements "in order, *inter alia*, to ensure that the role and functions of a third party military force in a conflict area are consistent with CSCE principles and objectives." The CSO and the Permanent Committee were mandated to explore provisions for such CSCE arrangements, would be subject to the same principles as those applying to a third party military force including "respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; consent of the parties; impartiality; multinational character; clear mandate; transparency; integral link to a political process for conflict resolution; plan for orderly withdrawal". Agreement was also reached on strengthening consultations and co-ordination with international organizations to enhance short- and long-term conflict prevention and crisis management.

8. *Towards a Genuine Partnership in a New Era (Budapest Summit, December 1994)*

The *Budapest Document* contains a number of decisions, including the strengthening of the CSCE, *inter alia*, by providing directives as to the future role and functions of the Organization. In this regard, it was agreed that participating States may, in exceptional circumstances, jointly decide that a dispute will be referred to the United Nations Security Council on behalf of the CSCE. The Heads of State decided to pursue more systematic and practical co-operation between the CSCE and European and other regional and transatlantic organizations.

The 'Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security', also adopted at the Summit, contains new norms, in particular regarding the role of armed forces in democratic societies. In the Code of Conduct, participating States underscored their respect for each other's sovereign equality and stated that they would base their mutual security relations upon a co-operative approach. They also reiterated their commitment to continue to develop complementary and mutually reinforcing institutions that include European and transatlantic organizations, multilateral and bilateral undertakings and various forms of regional and sub-regional co-operation. The Code of Conduct reiterates the determination of participating States to act in solidarity if CSCE norms and commitments are violated and refers to the duty of non-assistance to States resorting to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. It underlines the right of each participating State to choose its own security arrangements and commits the participating States to maintain only such military capacities as are commensurate with legitimate individual or collective security needs. In the Code of Conduct, participating States stressed that they would implement in good faith each of their commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an important element of their indivisible security. Furthermore, the Code of Conduct commits participating States to

¹¹ For reference see 'Compendium of OSCE Mechanisms and Procedures' (SEC.GAL/121/08).

co-operate, including through development of sound economic and environmental conditions, and to counter tensions that may lead to conflict. It also obliges participating States to provide for and maintain effective guidance to and control of their military, paramilitary and security forces by constitutionally established authorities and to ensure their compliance with the provisions of international humanitarian law and political neutrality.

9. *Lisbon Declaration on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-First Century and A Framework for Arms Control (Lisbon Summit, December 1996)*

The *Lisbon Declaration* outlines the security challenges facing the participating States and the possibilities for co-operative approaches in meeting them. It states that “we are determined to learn from the tragedies of the past and to translate our vision of a co-operative future into reality by creating a common security space free of dividing lines in which all States are equal partners”.

While the *Lisbon Declaration*, in many aspects, complements the mutually reinforcing efforts of other European and transatlantic institutions and organizations in this field, the text underlines the central role played by the OSCE in achieving the goal of a common security space. Furthermore, the *Lisbon Declaration* reaffirms “the inherent right of each and every participating State to be free to choose or change its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance, as they evolve”. In this regard, the *Lisbon Declaration* states that each participating State shall respect the rights of all others. Furthermore, it is noted that no State, organization or grouping within the OSCE shall “have any superior responsibility for maintaining peace and stability in the OSCE region, or regard any part of the OSCE region as its sphere of influence”. While it is pointed out in the *Lisbon Declaration* that European security requires extensive co-operation and co-ordination among the participating States of the OSCE and other European and transatlantic organizations, it is noted that the OSCE is particularly well suited as a forum to enhance such co-operation. Finally, the *Lisbon Declaration* initiated the process leading to the adoption of the Charter for European Security (see paragraph 11).

*A Framework for Arms Control*¹², also adopted at the Summit, is a decision that aims at creating a web of interlocking and mutually reinforcing arms control obligations that give expression to the principle of indivisible security. It also sets out guidelines for future arms control negotiations; sufficiency (maintenance of military capabilities commensurate with legitimate individual or collective security needs); transparency through information exchange, verification and, where necessary, limitation on forces. While *A Framework for Arms Control* recognizes the interconnectedness of the existing documents and decisions on arms control, it notes that “the Forum for Security Co-operation has a key role to play in the way in which the OSCE links the many separate endeavours that individually and collectively contribute to the security and well-being of all participating States”. Moreover, *A Framework for Arms Control* also reaffirms the commitment of the participating States to previous agreements as well as their willingness to further develop arms control arrangements.

12 ‘*A Framework for Arms Control*’ (FSC.DEC/8/96) was adopted by the Forum for Security Co-operation in December 1996, just before the Lisbon Summit. The decision was incorporated into the Lisbon Document as a separate chapter. The process leading up to this Decision was mandated by the 1994 Budapest Summit.

10. *Vienna Document*¹³ (November 1999)¹⁴

The *Vienna Document* of 1999 contains CSBMs that span across several areas. With regard to the Annual Exchange of Military Information, the participating States agreed on sharing information concerning the organization of the military of each State, its manpower and the major weapon and equipment systems in use. In the area of Defence Planning, it was agreed to report on participating States' intentions in the medium- to long-term as regards size, structure, training and equipment of their armed forces, including information on defence policy, doctrines and budgets. The Chapter on Risk Reduction contains three mechanisms, which are an important aspect of co-operative security, namely: 'The Mechanism for Consultation and Co-operation as regards Unusual Military Activities'; 'The Mechanisms for Co-operation as regards Hazardous Incidents of a Military Nature' and 'Voluntary Hosting of Visits to Dispel Concern about Military Activities'.¹⁵

These mechanisms are supplemented by an array of measures outlining procedures regarding visits to air bases, military contacts and co-operation, and demonstrations of new weapon systems. Moreover, the participating States agreed to give prior notification in writing of certain military activities and to invite observers from all other participating States to certain notifiable military activities. The *Vienna Document* also includes procedures regarding annual calendars of and constraining provisions for military activities by the participating States. The measures in the *Vienna Document* are provided with "adequate forms of verification" to ensure compliance with CSBMs. An important new feature of the *Vienna Document* of 1999 is the chapter on Regional Measures, which addresses the importance of regional aspects of security within the OSCE and encourages participating States to complement the CSBM regime with measures tailored to specific regional needs.

11. *Charter for European Security (Istanbul Summit, November 1999)*¹⁶

The *Charter for European Security* takes a number of important strides in strengthening the OSCE's ability to prevent conflicts as well as its capacity to settle conflicts and rehabilitate societies ravaged by war and destruction.¹⁷ In addition to listing a number of challenges in the OSCE area (such as armed conflicts, international terrorism, organized crime, and economic and environmental problems), the *Charter for European Security* seeks to contribute to the formation of a common and indivisible security space free of dividing lines and zones with different levels of security. Furthermore, the *Charter for European Security* encourages the

13 The first version of the Vienna Document was finalized in 1990. It built on the CSBMs contained in the Stockholm Document 1986, which contains measures, including compulsory inspections as a means of verification, that can be considered the 'second generation' of CSBMs within the CSCE framework, after the Helsinki Document. Gradual modernizations, particularly in 1992 and 1994, resulted in the extant version of the Vienna Document.

14 The Vienna Document 1999 was adopted by the FSC on the eve of the Istanbul Summit and endorsed by the participating States at the Summit itself. It is included in the Istanbul Document 1999.

15 For details on these mechanisms, please refer to the 'Compendium of OSCE Mechanisms and Procedures' (SEC.GAL/121/08) or the 'Summary of OSCE Mechanisms and Procedures' (SEC.GAL/120/08).

16 In addition to the *Charter for European Security*, three other important documents were adopted at the Istanbul Summit: the *Vienna Document 1999* (see Section 10); the *Agreement on Adaptation of the CFE Treaty* (see Section 13); and the *Decision on the Spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons*. The latter launched a broad discussion among OSCE participating States on, *inter alia*, combating the uncontrolled spread of small arms, increasing transparency on transactions and fighting illicit trafficking.

17 The *Charter for European Security*'s adoption followed five years of negotiations, discussions having been initiated at the 1994 Budapest Summit and continuing through to the 1996 Lisbon Summit and beyond.

broadening and strengthening of the security dialogue in all areas of the OSCE by calling upon the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation “to pursue the OSCE’s concept of comprehensive and indivisible security.”

In the *Charter for European Security*, the participating States agreed to make increased use of OSCE instruments; to develop the OSCE’s role in peacekeeping operations; to create Rapid Expert Assistance and Co-operation Teams (REACT), thereby enabling the OSCE to respond quickly to requests from participating States for civilian and police expertise in conflict situations; to expand the OSCE’s ability to carry out police related activities; and to work more closely with the Partners for Co-operation.

Human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, also form an important part of the *Charter for European Security*. For example, the participating States rejected any policy of ethnic cleansing or mass expulsion, affirmed their commitment to further the international protection of stateless persons and pledged to undertake measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to end all forms of trafficking in human beings. Moreover, within the human dimension, participating States agreed to invite to their elections observers from other participating States, the ODIHR and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, and to follow up promptly on the ODIHR’s election assessment and recommendations.

A further integral part of the *Charter for European Security* is the ‘Platform for Co-operative Security’, which aimed at strengthening co-operation between the OSCE and other international organizations and institutions on the basis of equality, shared values and the mutually reinforcing nature of their relationships. The Platform includes modalities for the OSCE and the other international organizations and institutions to work co-operatively in a spirit of partnership and on a case-by-case basis in response to a specific crisis as well as to new risks and challenges.

12. OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century (Maastricht Ministerial Council, December 2003)

In the *Maastricht Strategy* the participating States acknowledged that, in the 21st century, security throughout the OSCE area is increasingly jeopardized by threats that defy categorization into any one of the OSCE dimensions. Thus, the *Maastricht Strategy* recognizes that “threats to security and stability in the OSCE region are today more likely to arise as negative, destabilizing consequences of developments that cut across the politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions, than from any major armed conflict”.

In particular the *Maastricht Strategy* stipulates that the OSCE, with its broad membership and “its multidimensional concept of common, comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security” is particularly well-equipped to address the qualitatively new security challenges that have emerged in recent years. The *Maastricht Strategy* further notes that weak governance and the failure by States to secure adequate and functioning democratic institutions that promote stability can constitute a breeding ground for a range of threats. It states that organized crime often runs parallel with terrorism and may thereby pose a threat to stability and security, both inside and outside the OSCE area. The participating States also underlined that terrorism is one of the most important causes of instability in the current security environment and that “addressing its manifestation as well as the social, economic

and political context in which it occurs” requires a global approach. One of the co-operative approaches suggested in the *Maastricht Strategy* is to address the problems that breed these so-called new threats, such as weak governance, intolerance and economic disparity. Subsequently, the *Maastricht Strategy* supports the OSCE’s comprehensive concept of security by associating it with measures related to human security.

The *Maastricht Strategy* also calls for the continued search for negotiated solutions to unresolved conflicts in the OSCE area. In addition, the document underlines that present-day factors affecting security and stability are rarely limited to the OSCE area. It states that co-ordination between all relevant organizations is essential because no single State or organization is capable, on its own, to address these challenges. Consequently the participating States also pledged to intensify co-operation with the OSCE’s Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation.

13. Documents under the OSCE umbrella: Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (November 1990) and Treaty on Open Skies (March 1992)

Two documents of key importance for military security in Europe, which have contributed greatly to the promotion of openness and security as well as the enhancement of security and confidence in the OSCE area, were adopted by — and are valid for — only some OSCE participating States. This is the case with the *Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty)* and the *Treaty on Open Skies*. Even though not CSCE/OSCE documents in a formal sense, both are nevertheless closely associated with the Organization, as they were negotiated in conjunction with talks among CSCE participating States on confidence-building measures. By promoting greater openness and transparency in military activities and enhancing security by means of CSBMs, both Treaties contribute to the further development and strengthening of peace, stability and co-operative security in the OSCE area.

The CFE Treaty is one of the most far-reaching arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures agreed, and is frequently referred to as ‘the cornerstone of European security.’ It is a legally binding instrument that provides a system of limitations for equipment holdings and ensures military transparency through mandatory notification of certain military activities and equipment holdings. The *CFE Treaty* was signed in Paris on 19 November 1990 and entered into force on 9 November 1992. As a result of the *CFE Treaty*, Europe embarked on an unprecedented disarmament process after the Cold War. The *CFE Treaty* also introduced a far-reaching exchange of information and regular verification. An Agreement on Adaptation of the CFE Treaty was signed by all States Parties in Istanbul 1999 (Adapted CFE Treaty) and unlike the original *CFE Treaty*, which established collective limits for two groups of States, the Adapted CFE Treaty establishes national and territorial ceilings. Once the Adapted CFE Treaty enters into force, it is open for accession by other OSCE participating States whose land territory lies in Europe within the geographic area between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ural Mountains. However, until all 30 States Parties have ratified the Agreement the original *CFE Treaty* remains in effect; so far it has been ratified by only four States Parties. In addition, in 2007 one State Party suspended its application of the *CFE Treaty*.

The *Treaty on Open Skies* sets out the framework for a regime of unarmed observation flights over the territories of its States Parties. Its basic philosophy of openness and transparency in military matters reflects that of the confidence- and security-building regime developed by the OSCE. Consequently, in a special Declaration of the Helsinki Ministerial Council on 24 March 1992, the OSCE participating States welcomed the signing of the *Treaty on Open Skies* and acknowledged its importance for enhancing security and confidence in Europe.

The *Treaty on Open Skies* contains detailed provisions for conducting observations flights. It specifies, *inter alia*, quotas for observation flights (based on reciprocity between individual States or a group of States), the notification points of entry for observation flights for each State, and the technical details of sensors to be used for observation flights as well as the inspection of those sensors.

Section II: Specific Provisions Related to the Three Dimensions of Security

A. Politico-Military Dimension

1. Risk Reduction and Early Warning

“Early Warning, Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management (Including Fact-Finding and Rapporteur Missions and CSCE Peacekeeping), Peaceful Settlement of Disputes”, Decision III, *CSCE Helsinki Document 1992 — The Challenges of Change*, July 1992

“Stabilizing Measures for Localized Crisis Situations”, Programme for Immediate Action Series, No. 2, *49th Plenary Meeting of the Special Committee of the CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation*, Vienna, November 1993, *DOC.FSC/2/96*

“Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers”, Programme for Immediate Action Series, No. 3, *49th Plenary Meeting of the Special Committee of the CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation*, Vienna, November 1993, *DOC.FSC/3/96*

“Global Exchange of Military Information”, Programme for Immediate Action Series, No. 5, *91st Plenary Meeting of the Special Committee of the CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation*, Budapest, December 1994, *DOC.FSC/5/96*

“Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security”, Decision IV, *Budapest Document 1994 — Towards a Genuine Partnership in a New Era*, Budapest, December 1994

“Principles Governing Non-Proliferation”, *91st Plenary Meeting of the Special Committee of the CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation*, Budapest, December 1994, *DOC.FSC/6/96*

“Charter for European Security”, Section I, *Istanbul Document 1999*, November 1999

“Vienna Document 1999 of the Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures”, *296th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation*, Istanbul, November 1999, *FSC.DOC/1/99*

“Fostering the Role of the OSCE as a Forum for Political Dialogue”, *9th Meeting of the Ministerial Council*, Bucharest, December 2001, *MC(9).DEC/3*

“OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century”, Section I, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council*, Maastricht, December 2003, *MC.DOC/1/03*

2. Small Arms and Light Weapons

“A Framework for Arms Control”, Section III, *Lisbon Document 1996*, December 1996, *FSC.DEC/8/96*

“OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons”, *308th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation*, November 2000, *FSC.DOC/1/00*

“OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition”, *407th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation*, November 2003, *FSC.DOC/1/03*

“OSCE Standard Elements of End-user Certificates and Verification Procedures for SALW Exports”, *12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/6/04*

“OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons”, *12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/7/04*

“Further Efforts to Implement the OSCE Documents on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/8/05*

“Further Efforts to Implement the OSCE Documents on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition”, *14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/8/06*

“Combating the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons by Air”, *14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/9/06*

“Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition”, *16th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Helsinki, December 2008, MC.DEC/11/08*

3. Action against Terrorism

“Combating Terrorism” (including Annex: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism), *9th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Bucharest, December 2001, MC(9).DEC/1*

“OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism”, *10th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Porto, December 2002, MC.(10).JOUR/2, Annex 1*

“Implementing the OSCE Commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism”, *10th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Porto, December 2002, MC(10).DEC/1*

“Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Self Assessments on Terrorist Financing”, *402nd Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council, Vienna, July 2002, PC.DEC/487*

“Terms of Reference for the OSCE Counter-Terrorism Network”, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DEC/6/03*

“Travel Document Security”, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DEC/7/03*

“OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century”, Section I, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DOC/1/03*

“Further Measures to Suppress Terrorist Financing”, *513th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council, Vienna, July 2004, PC.DEC/617*

“Solidarity with Victims of Terrorism”, *513th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council, Vienna, July 2004, PC.DEC/618*

“Combating the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes”, *12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/3/04*

“Reporting Lost/Stolen Passports to Interpol’s Automated Search Facility/Stolen Travel Document Database (ASF-STD)”, *12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/4/04*

“Enhancing Container Security”, 12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/9/04

“Sofia Ministerial Statement on Preventing and Combating Terrorism”, 12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC(12).JOUR/2, Annex 1

“Ministerial Statement on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism”, June 2005, MC.DOC/1/05

“Countering the Threat of Radioactive Sources”, 562nd Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council, Vienna, July 2005, PC.DEC/683

“Enhancing Legal Co-operation in Criminal Matters to Counter Terrorism”, 13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/4/05

“Further Measures to Enhance Container Security”, 13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/6/05

“Supporting the Effective Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)”, 13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/7/05

“Brussels Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism”, 14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DOC/5/06

“Further Measures to Prevent Criminal Use of Lost/Stolen Passports and Other Travel Documents”, 14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/6/06

“Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes”, 14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/7/06

“Supporting National Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)”, 14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/10/06

“Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”, 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DOC/3/07

“Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure from Terrorist Attack”, 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DEC/6/07

“Public-Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism” 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DEC/5/07

“Support by the OSCE FSC for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism”, 531st Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, Vienna, November 2007, FSC.DEC/14/07

“Further Promoting the OSCE’s Action in Countering Terrorism”, 16th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Helsinki, December 2008, MC.DEC/10/08

4. Border Security and Management

“The CSCE and Regional and Transfrontier Co-operation”, Decision IX, *CSCE Helsinki Document 1992 — The Challenges of Change, Helsinki, July 1992*

“Elaboration of an OSCE Border Security and Management Concept”, *12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/2/04*

“Border Security and Management Concept — Framework for Co-operation by the OSCE Participating States”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DOC/2/05*

“Terms of Reference for the OSCE Border Security and Management National Focal Point Network”, *641st Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council, Vienna, December 2006, PC.DEC/757*

“OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan”, *15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DEC/4/07/Corr.1*

5. Police Matters

“Charter for European Security”, Section I, *Istanbul Document 1999, Istanbul, November 1999*

“Police-Related Activities”, *8th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Vienna, November 2000, MC(8).DEC/7*

“Police-Related Activities”, *9th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Bucharest, December 2001, MC(9).DEC/9*

“Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings”, *10th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Porto, December 2002, MC(10).JOUR/2, Annex 2*

“Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area”, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DEC/3/03*

“Combating Trafficking in Human Beings”, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DEC/2/03*

“2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality”, *12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/14/04*

“Combating Trafficking in Human Beings”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/13/05*

“Combating Transnational Organized Crime”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/3/05*

“Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/5/05*

“Organized Crime”, *14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/5/06*

“Combating Intolerance and Discrimination and Promoting Mutual Respect and Understanding”, *14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/13/06*

“OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan”, *15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DEC/4/07/Corr.1*

“Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet”, *15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DEC/9/07*

6. Security Aspects related to Inter-Ethnic Tensions

“CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities”, Decision II, *CSCE Helsinki Document 1992 — The Challenges of Change, July 1992*

B. Economic and Environmental Dimension

1. Overarching Documents

“Co-operation in the Field of Economics, of Science and Technology and of the Environment”, *Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe — Final Act, Helsinki, August 1975*

“Document of the Bonn Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe Convened in Accordance with the Relevant Provisions of the Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe”, *Bonn, April 1990*

“A new era of Democracy, Peace and Unity”, *Charter of Paris for a New Europe, Paris, November 1990*

“Mandate for a Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities”, *137th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council, Vienna, November 1997, PC.DEC/194*

“OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension”, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC(11).JOUR/2, Annex 1*

2. Economic Governance

Transport

“Border Security and Management Concept — Framework for Co-operation by the OSCE Participating States”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DOC/2/05*

“Future Transport Dialogue in the OSCE”, *14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/11/06*

Migration

“Migration”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/2/05*

“Ministerial Statement on Migration”, 14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DOC/6/06

Combating Money Laundering and Fighting Corruption

“Combating Terrorism”, 9th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Bucharest, December 2001, MC(9).DEC/1

“Programme of Action” Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening the Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism, Bishkek, 13–14 December 2001

Energy Security

“Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure from Terrorist Attack”, 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DEC/6/07

“Energy Security Dialogue in the OSCE”, 14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/12/06

3. Environmental Governance

Environment and Security

“Madrid Declaration on Environment and Security”, 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DOC/4/07

Water Management and Security

“Follow-Up to the Fifteenth Economic and Environmental Forum: Water Management”, 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DEC/7/07

Climate Change

“Madrid Declaration on Environment and Security”, 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DOC/4/07

Public Participation in Environmental Decision Making

“OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension”, 11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC(11).JOUR/2, Annex 1

C. Human Dimension¹⁸

1. Elections

“Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law”, and “Supplementary Document to Give Effect to Certain Provisions Contained in the Charter of Paris for a New Europe”, Section G, *Charter of Paris for a New Europe, Paris, November 1990*

“Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Copenhagen, June 1990*

“Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Moscow, October 1991*

“CSCE and the New Europe — Our Security is Indivisible” (including “The Human Dimension”, Decision IV), *4th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Rome, November 1993*

“Budapest Summit Declaration” and “The Human Dimension”, Decision VIII, *Budapest Document 1994 — Towards a Genuine Partnership in a New Era, Budapest, December 1994*

“Lisbon Summit Declaration”, *Lisbon Document 1996, Lisbon, December 1996*

“Charter for European Security”, Section I, and “Istanbul Summit Declaration”, Section II, *Istanbul Document 1999, Istanbul, November 1999*

“Election Commitments”, *10th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Porto, December 2002, MC(10).DEC/7*

“Elections”, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DEC/5/03*

“Strengthening the Effectiveness of the OSCE”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/17/05*

“Strengthening the Effectiveness of the OSCE”, *14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/19/06*

2. Democratization

“Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Copenhagen, June 1990*

“Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Moscow, October 1991*

“The Human Dimension”, Decision VI, *CSCE Helsinki Document 1992 — The Challenges of Change, Helsinki, July 1992*

“Budapest Summit Declaration” and “Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security”, Decision IV, *Budapest Document 1994 — Towards a Genuine Partnership in a New Era, Budapest, December 1994*

¹⁸ OSCE Human Dimension Commitments, Volume 1 Thematic Compilation’ (2nd Edition) is a particularly useful reference of human dimension related commitments. It contains the verbatim texts of the major documents in the field of the human dimension up to and including 2004.

“Charter for European Security”, Section I, and “Istanbul Summit Declaration”, Section II, *Istanbul Document 1999, Istanbul, November 1999*

“Addressing threats related to discrimination and intolerance”, Section of the “OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century”, Section I, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DOC/1/03*

“OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension”, Section II, *11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DOC/1/03*

“Combating Corruption”, *12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/11/04*

“2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality”, *12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/14/04*

“Preventing and Combating Violence against Women”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/15/05*

3. Rule of Law

“Questions relating to Security in Europe: 1. (a) Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States”, *Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe — Final Act, Helsinki, August 1975*

“Questions Relating to Security in Europe: Principles”, *Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting 1986 of Representatives of the Participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Held on the Basis of the Provisions of the Final Act Relating to the Follow-Up to the Conference, Vienna, January 1989*

“Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Copenhagen, June 1990*

“Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Moscow, October 1991*

“Budapest Summit Declaration” and “Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security”, Decision IV, *Budapest Document 1994 — Towards a Genuine Partnership in a New Era, Budapest, December 1994*

“Charter for European Security”, Section I, *Istanbul Document 1999, Istanbul, November 1999*

“Police Related Activities”, *9th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Bucharest, December 2001, MC(9).DEC/9*

“Upholding Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Criminal Justice Systems”, *13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/12/05*

“Brussels Declaration on Criminal Justice Systems”, *14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DOC/4/06*

“Organized Crime”, *14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, MC.DEC/5/06*

“Further Strengthening the Rule of Law in the OSCE Area”, 16th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Helsinki, December 2008, MC.DEC/7/08

4. Human Rights

“Questions relating to Security in Europe: 1. (a) Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States”, and “Co-operation in Humanitarian and Other Fields”, *Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe — Final Act, Helsinki, August 1975*

“Questions Relating to Security in Europe: Principles”, and “Co-operation in Humanitarian and Other Fields”, *Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting 1980 of Representatives of the Participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Held on the Basis of the Provisions of the Final Act Relating to the Follow-Up to the Conference, Madrid, September 1983*

“Questions Relating to Security in Europe: Principles”, and “Co-operation in Humanitarian and Other Fields”, *Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting 1986 of Representatives of the Participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Held on the Basis of the Provisions of the Final Act Relating to the Follow-Up to the Conference, Vienna, January 1989*

“Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Copenhagen, July 1990*

“A new era of Democracy, Peace and Unity”, *Charter of Paris for a New Europe, Paris, November 1990*

“Culture and Freedom”, Section I, and “Culture and Heritage”, Section II, *Document of the Cracow Symposium on the Cultural Heritage of the CSCE Participating States, Cracow, May 1991*

“Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Moscow, October 1991*

“The Human Dimension”, Decision VI, *CSCE Helsinki Document 1992 — The Challenges of Change*, Helsinki, July 1992

“The CSCE as a Community of Values” Decision 2, 3rd Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Stockholm, December 1992

“The Human Dimension”, Decision VIII, *Budapest Document 1994 — Towards a Genuine Partnership in a New Era, Budapest, December 1994*

“Lisbon Summit Declaration”, *Lisbon Document 1996, Lisbon, December 1996*

“Mandate of the OSCE Representation on Freedom of the Media” 137th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council, Vienna, November 1997, PC/DEC/193

“Charter for European Security”, Section I, *Istanbul Document 1999, Istanbul, November 1999*

“Combating Terrorism”, (including Annex: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism), 9th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Bucharest, December 2001, MC(9).DEC/1

“OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism”, 10th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Porto, December 2002, MC.(10).JOUR/2, Annex 1

“Tolerance and Non-Discrimination”, 11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DEC/4/03

“Threats to security and stability in the twenty-first century”, Section of the “OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century”, Section I, 11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DOC/1/03

“OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension”, Section II, 11th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, December 2003, MC.DOC/1/03

“2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality”, 12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC.DEC/14/04

“Sofia Ministerial Statement on Preventing and Combating Terrorism”, 12th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, December 2004, MC(12)JOUR/2, Annex 1

“Promotion of Human Rights Education and Training in the OSCE Area”, 13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/11/05

“Upholding Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Criminal Justice Systems”, 13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/12/05

“Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation”, 13th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, December 2005, MC.DEC/14/05

“Brussels Declaration on Criminal Justice Systems”, 14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, (MC.DOC/4/06)

“Brussels Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism”, 14th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, December 2006, (MC.DOC/5/06)

“Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”, 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, November 2007, MC.DOC/3/07

“Ministerial Declaration on the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights”, 16th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Helsinki, December 2008, MC.DOC/2/08

“Ministerial Declaration on the 60th Anniversary of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide”, 16th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Helsinki, December 2008, MC.DOC/3/08

“Further Promoting the OSCE’s Action in Countering Terrorism”, 16th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Helsinki, December 2008, MC.DEC/10/08

5. National Minorities

“Questions relating to Security in Europe: 1. (a) Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States”, and “Co-operation in Humanitarian and Other Fields”, *Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe — Final Act, Helsinki, August 1975*

“Questions Relating to Security in Europe: Principles”, and “Co-operation in Humanitarian and Other Fields”, *Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting 1980 of Representatives of the Participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Held on*

the Basis of the Provisions of the Final Act Relating to the Follow-Up to the Conference, Madrid, September 1983

“Questions Relating to Security in Europe: Principles”, and “Co-operation in Humanitarian and Other Fields”, *Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting 1986 of Representatives of the Participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Held on the Basis of the Provisions of the Final Act Relating to the Follow-Up to the Conference, Vienna, January 1989*

“Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE”, *Copenhagen, July 1990*

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“CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities”, Decision II, and “The Human Dimension”, Decision VI, *CSCE Helsinki Document 1992 — The Challenges of Change*, Helsinki, July 1992

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“Lisbon Declaration on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-First Century”, *Lisbon Document 1996, Lisbon, December 1996*

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