



**FSC CHAIRPERSON'S PROGRESS REPORT
TO THE NINETEENTH MEETING
OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

**EFFORTS TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED
NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540 (2004)
IN THE OSCE REGION**



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1. Introduction and objective

This report provides a review of efforts undertaken in the OSCE in the field of non-proliferation. In particular, it addresses the OSCE's efforts in facilitation of regional implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1540 (2004), and draws on discussions and reports of national progress presented in the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC).

The report covers the period from November 2011 until November 2012¹.

2. Mandate

In 2004, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The participating States of the OSCE, recalling their commitments in this regard, in particular the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation adopted in 1994, decided to call upon all participating States to fully implement UNSCR 1540 by adopting a decision supporting its effective implementation (FSC.DEC/7/05/Corr.1).

The OSCE agreed to contribute as appropriate and in co-ordination with the relevant United Nations forums, based on the OSCE concept of comprehensive and co-operative security and the Organization's mandate as a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter.

At the Seventeenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Athens, a Ministerial Council Decision was adopted on further OSCE efforts to address trans-

national threats and challenges to security and stability (MC.DEC/2/09).

The Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC), in accordance with its mandate, is to facilitate, where appropriate, the fulfilment by the OSCE participating States of the provisions of UNSCR 1540 (2004) (MC.DEC/16/09).

By adopting the Ministerial Council Declaration on Non-Proliferation, the participating States have also pledged to facilitate implementation of UNSCR 1540 by the provision of effective assistance to those States that require it (MC.DOC/5/09).

In the Astana Commemorative Declaration: Towards a Security Community, adopted in 2010, the Heads of State or Government of the OSCE participating States referred to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as an emerging transnational threat which can originate within or outside the OSCE region (SUM.DOC/1/10).

The participating States of the OSCE have expressed their commitment to exploring ways of updating the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation of 1994, as well as to supporting the on-going activities in assisting in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 by, *inter alia*, maintaining the information-sharing on national progress and lessons learnt in this regard, as called for in Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No 7/11 on Issues Relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation (MC.DEC/7/11).

Within the framework of Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/11 (MC.DEC/8/11), the FSC is tasked with continuing to identify, and strengthen, when and as appropriate, specific forms of the OSCE's contribution to assist participating States, at

¹ The deadline for submitting input for this report was 21 November 2012.

their request, in the further implementation of UNSCR 1540, in close coordination with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts and to complement its efforts. UNSCR 1977 (2011) encourages the States to prepare, on a voluntary basis, national implementation action plans, and urges States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to provide assistance as appropriate. It also extends the mandate of resolution 1540 for a period of ten years, until 2021.

3. Efforts by the FSC

3.1 Decision on points of contact on UNSCR 1540 (2004) and its implementation

On 14 December 2011, the FSC adopted a Decision on points of contact on UN Security Council resolution 1540 (FSC.DEC/19/11), establishing a directory of national and OSCE points of contact with the purpose of facilitating information-sharing, promoting best practices and strengthening relevant international information exchange networks (where appropriate), between participating States on issues related to the national implementation of UNSCR 1540. The decision also seeks to enhance capacity-building and to synchronize any non-proliferation activities in order to prevent duplication of efforts, including by third parties.

To date, 46 participating States have provided detailed information on their national points of contact on UNSCR 1540 to the OSCE.

In accordance with FSC decision 19/11, the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) has been appointed to act as the OSCE's Focal Point on UNSCR 1540, and the network of points of contact was shared with the 1540 Committee

and its Group of Experts, with a view to becoming an integral part of the global 1540 network. This was acknowledged by the 1540 Committee Chairperson during the joint briefing to the Security Council by the three relevant committees (established under resolutions 1267/1989, 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)), on 10 May 2012.

The network has been active in sharing documents related to non-proliferation, as well as information about a number of events organized by the CPC, including the FSC Security Dialogue, chaired by the Latvian Ambassador, on UNSCR 1540 implementation efforts, which took place in July 2012.

3.2 CPC annual work plan for 2012 in support of regional implementation of UNSCR 1540

In its second year, the extra budgetary project on support of regional implementation of UNSCR 1540 led by the CPC has moved from awareness-raising towards provision of concrete assistance, such as results-oriented training events and the facilitation of assistance to interested participating States in the development of their national action plans (NAPs) on UNSCR 1540. The CPC's annual work plan for 2012 in support of regional implementation of UNSCR 1540 was designed with a view to assisting interested participating States in building up their national capacities on matters related to the implementation of UNSCR 1540, based on the principles of clear national consent and co-operative effort, as well as on expertise and experience gained by the international community. It also aims to improve regional co-operation and coordination on implementation of UNSCR 1540 by establishing a strong stakeholder's network through which

the co-ordination and promotion of needs and requirements in respect of implementation of UNSCR 1540 are to be carried out.

3.3 Appointment of the FSC Chairperson's Co-ordinator on Non-Proliferation Issues

On 4 July 2012, during the Latvian FSC Chairmanship, the FSC Chairperson's Co-ordinator on Non-Proliferation Issues was appointed (FSC.DEL/86/12).

In accordance with the OSCE Ministerial Council decisions Nos. 7/11 and 8/11, the FSC was specifically tasked with:

- (a) Exploring ways to update the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation of 1994;
- (b) Supporting the on-going activities in assisting the implementation of UNSCR 1540 by, *inter alia*, maintaining the information-sharing on national progress and lessons learned in this regard;
- (c) Continuing to identify, and strengthen, when and as appropriate, the OSCE's contribution to assisting participating States in the further implementation of UNSCR 1540.

The FSC Chairperson's Co-ordinator on Non-Proliferation Issues was mandated to assist the FSC Chairmanships in implementation of these tasks, as well as to consult with the delegations, the OSCE Secretariat, institutions and other organizations on the best way to facilitate the implementation.

4. Proposals and initiatives

A number of specific proposals and initiatives have been presented and discussed in the FSC working framework, including:

- Discussions on drafting further chapters of the Best Practice Guide on UNSCR 1540;
- Proposal to update the 1994 OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation (FSC.DEL/65/10/Rev.2);
- Practical assistance to participating States, at their request, including provision of assistance for the development of national action plans/strategies and national legislation;
- Targeted awareness-raising and training programmes (FSC.DEL/25/12).

Discussions aimed at reaching consensus on the relevant proposals are ongoing.

5. Practical assistance

5.1 Overview

Assisting the OSCE participating States in comprehensive implementation of UNSCR 1540, while recognizing the need to enhance co-ordination of efforts at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels, has been an essential part of the efforts of the FSC during the reporting period.

Since the 2011 OSCE Workshop to Identify the Proper Role of the OSCE in Facilitation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, the OSCE has received more than ten requests for assistance in developing national action plans (NAPs) or strategies to tackle the proliferation of weapons

of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

In particular, the NAPs and/or strategic planning documents of Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Serbia have been finalized with the assistance of the OSCE executive structures and under the lead of the 1540 Committee Experts.

It is now proposed that the issues relevant to implementation of UNSCR 1540 be addressed in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner through a country-specific dialogue. This involves all interested national authorities of a participating State and representatives of the 1540 Committee through its Experts, relevant international organizations and NGOs dealing with various aspects of the implementation of UNSCR 1540. The OSCE facilitates the organization and conduct of these activities. In particular, concrete examples of assistance provided by the OSCE to its interested participating States in the field of non-proliferation are the on-going country-specific dialogues with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, as well as the initial talks with Georgia and Ukraine, which *inter alia* include development of an NAP on implementation of UNSCR 1540.

To this end, within the framework of the country-specific dialogues and finalized NAPs, a number of participating States have requested training events and capacity-building for customs and border officials, as well as law-enforcement agencies and policy-makers. In particular, it is desired that the training be focused on identification of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials. In response, the OSCE/CPC, in close co-operation with other relevant actors, is planning

to hold a series of commodity identification training events throughout 2013 and 2014.

5.2 The OSCE's support to national implementation of UNSCR 1540

5.2.1 Belarus

In 2012, as a follow-up to the joint FSC-PC meeting on non-proliferation that took place in July 2011 and the expert consultations held in Minsk in October 2011, Belarus has been developing a national framework document on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, with assistance provided by the OSCE/CPC and the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts.

During the second stage, in March 2012, a one-week drafting session was held in Vienna with various Belarusian authorities, the OSCE/CPC, a 1540 Committee Expert, representatives from the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and VERTIC (an NGO). The National Framework Document of the Republic of Belarus on additional measures to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1540 was finalized at this meeting.

In June 2012, the Inter-Agency Commission on Military-Technical Cooperation and Export Controls under the Security Council of the Republic of Belarus approved the National Framework Document (the "road map") and this final document was presented during the Security Dialogue of the FSC plenary meeting devoted to implementation of UNSCR 1540 on 4 July 2012.

5.2.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed an interest in updating its national legislation in line with the UNSCR 1540 ob-

ligations and engaged in informal consultations with the OSCE. During the Security Dialogue of the FSC plenary meeting devoted to implementation of UNSCR 1540 on 4 July 2012, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina further reiterated his country's willingness to develop an NAP on implementation of UNSCR 1540 with the assistance of the OSCE, the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts and UNODA.

The OSCE executive structures have supported the work of an informal working group for preparation of an NAP on UNSCR 1540. The group is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in addition has also revised Bosnia and Herzegovina's national report submitted to the 1540 Committee.

5.2.3 Kazakhstan

In May 2012, a national round-table meeting on implementation of UNSCR 1540 was held in Astana, at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

On 4 July 2012, at the Security Dialogue of the FSC plenary meeting devoted to implementation of UNSCR 1540, a representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan informed the delegations of Kazakhstan's initiative for the development of an NAP on implementation of UNSCR 1540, as a direct follow-up to the national round-table meeting held in Astana in May.

The initial OSCE proposals on a possible outline of an NAP are now under consideration in Astana.

5.2.4 Kyrgyzstan

Following recommendations from a national round-table meeting, which took place at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in December 2011, the inter-agency group formed by the Government of Kyrgyzstan prepared a draft NAP on UNSCR 1540. The action plan was intended to enable Kyrgyzstan to streamline the assistance programmes supported by donors and to serve as a road map for complying with its international obligations in the areas of non-proliferation, security and counter-terrorism.

In March 2012, national authorities from various ministries, representatives of the OSCE executive structures, a 1540 Committee Expert, UNODA and IAEA held a one-week drafting session in Vienna in order to map out the Kyrgyz national priorities compiled into an NAP, which was subsequently presented to the OSCE participating States during the FSC plenary meeting in March 2012.

The Kyrgyz NAP on implementation of UNSCR 1540 is currently undergoing government approval.

In addition, in the second issue of the *1540 Compass*, published by the Center for International Trade & Security of the University of Georgia (USA), in co-operation with the UNODA, the Kyrgyz authorities have acknowledged the OSCE's contribution to the format and content of their NAP. Furthermore, the action plan, in the view of Kyrgyzstan, can become an important vehicle for co-ordination among relevant ministries and agencies, as well as enhancing the overall effectiveness of national governance as a spill-over effect.

5.2.5 Moldova

In September 2011, Moldova requested assistance from the OSCE in strengthening its national capacities in line with the obligations arising from resolution 1540, relating to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and defending against CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials) threats. The OSCE is currently supporting the development of a comprehensive Moldovan NAP.

In addition, the OSCE executive structures, jointly with the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA), and in co-operation with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts and UNODA, has initiated a country-specific dialogue with Moldova, reviewing its national export-control legislation relating both to dual-use and to military goods.

5.2.6 Montenegro

Montenegro expressed its interest in updating its national legislation in line with UNSCR 1540 obligations, and in October 2012, at the invitation of the Government of Montenegro, a national round-table meeting was held to discuss the implementation of UNSCR 1540.

The meeting, in Podgorica, was attended by 16 representatives of various ministries, OSCE executive structures and a 1540 Committee Expert, as well as by a representative of the European Union Delegation to Montenegro.

Montenegro is considering integrating the element of CBRN risk mitigation into their NAP on UNSCR 1540.

5.2.7 Serbia

Following the Republic of Serbia's request for assistance in 2011, and the collective efforts carried out to date by the Serbian authorities, the OSCE executive structures, the 1540 Committee Expert and UNODA, the Serbian National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 on the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Means of Delivery (2012-2016), was drafted and subsequently adopted by the Government of Serbia on 19 April 2012. A representative of the Serbian Ministry of Foreign Affairs officially distributed and presented the national document (FSC.EMI/252/12) during the Security Dialogue of the FSC plenary meeting devoted to UNSCR 1540 on 4 July 2012.

The OSCE/CPC, together with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, as well as UNODA, is currently initiating follow-up activities related to the implementation of this national document.

5.2.8 Tajikistan

Following another request to organize a national round-table meeting on implementation of UNSCR 1540, the OSCE executive structures, a 1540 Committee Expert and UNODA, in October 2012, co-ordinated a country-specific dialogue with the relevant national authorities, in Dushanbe, in order to review the existing national legislation and on other matters relevant to UNSCR 1540, under the terms of reference of a newly established national working group. It is planned that the NAP on the implementation of UNSCR 1540 will be drafted by the working group early next year.

5.2.9 the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In the opening statement of the Macedonian Chairmanship of the OSCE FSC, the Government expressed its readiness to develop a national action plan for implementation of UNSCR 1540 in co-operation with partners from the OSCE executive structures and the United Nations.

Subsequently, in October 2012, the Chairperson of the OSCE FSC in his national capacity delivered a statement during the FSC plenary meeting, outlining Macedonian commitments and national priorities and expressing its commitment to ensuring compliance with international and regional standards facilitating consistent implementation of UNSCR 1540.

The role of the OSCE/CPC, the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, UNODA and VERTIC in the June 2012 national-round table meeting held in Skopje, was also acknowledged in this statement.

5.2.10 Uzbekistan

The Government of Uzbekistan expressed its interest in conducting a joint meeting of a national working group with the OSCE executive structures and the United Nations, in order to review its existing national legislation in the context of the UNSCR 1540 obligations.

At the invitation of the Government of Uzbekistan, a national round-table meeting on the implementation of UNSCR 1540 took place in Tashkent in May 2012, and resulted in the decision to draft the Uzbek NAP on implementation of the resolution in 2013.

The initial OSCE proposals regarding a possible outline of an NAP are now under consideration in Tashkent.

5.2.11 National round tables

National round tables have proved to be a beneficial platform for launching country-specific dialogues where government authorities together with the assistance of the OSCE and relevant international experts, under the lead of the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, can discuss their national priorities as well as the current level of implementation of resolution 1540 and create a solid basis for further co-operation and results-oriented action, possibly through national action plans.

5.3 Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

In line with UN Security Council resolution 1540, and recognizing the need to enhance co-ordination of efforts at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels, the OSCE has developed a general framework for technical co-operation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA). In October 2011, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by both parties with the goal of enhancing the capacities of both organizations in facilitation of the implementation of resolution 1540.

The OSCE and UNODA co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts in assisting the OSCE participating States (at their request) in the development of their legislative frameworks and technical capabilities. These collaborative efforts, under the lead of the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, have led to a number of successful na-

tional round tables, continued country-specific dialogues, and three national action plans and/or strategies (Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Serbia).

In addition, regional awareness-raising events and tailored training courses, jointly organized by the two organizations, have been held throughout the reporting period.

5.4 Training course on implementation of UNSCR 1540

From 3 to 6 April 2012, the OSCE/CPC, in co-operation with UNODA and with the support of the OSCE Border Management Staff College, held a training course on implementation of UNSCR 1540 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

The comprehensive four-day pilot training course covered all the relevant aspects of UNSCR 1540. It brought together experts from various international organizations and academia dealing with implementation of the resolution, including the 1540 Committee, BAFA (EU), IAEA, OPCW, UNODC, WHO, the University of Georgia and others.

The training course was attended by 26 senior officials from 11 countries in the OSCE region and the Partners for Co-operation, such as Mongolia and Thailand, who ranged from policymakers to law-enforcement officers.

Apart from a number of relevant lectures, the participants were actively engaged in discussions and scenario exercises, and also shared their national experiences relating to successes and obstacles in the implementation of the resolution.

5.5 Regional workshop on the implementation of UNSC resolution 1540 (2004) in the Baltic Sea Region

OSCE/CPC, jointly with UNODA, organized a regional workshop on implementation of UNSCR 1540 in the Baltic Sea Region. The workshop, hosted by the Lithuanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took place in June 2012 in Vilnius, Lithuania.

The workshop focused on the main elements of border and export controls, prevention, detection and response to illicit trafficking of CBRN materials, and was specifically tailored for border, customs and regulatory officials from the participating States, as well as for policymakers and experts from the relevant ministries. It encouraged exchange of information, and sharing of experience and good practices in related areas among the participating States, as well as the identification of specific capacity-building measures that are responsive to regional and specific national requirements.

In addition, capacity-building programmes, including the provision of assistance, were discussed at length. Many countries from the region, as well as international organizations, provided outlines of their assistance mechanisms already in place.

In its turn, the OSCE/CPC advocated the NAP as a possible flexible format, not only for streamlining national implementation of various operative paragraphs of the resolution, but also for offering assistance to those States that might require it.

5.6 Regional workshops on customs procedures and licensing issuance: integrating national processing of dual-use goods and conventional weapons

All the participating States of the OSCE have legitimate trade transactions involving the movement of conventional weapons and dual-use goods. Under the requirements of UNSCR 1540, nations must establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over such items. As an integral part of the implementation of such measures, effective information-sharing among the multiple government agencies that are responsible for implementation needs to be in place.

The OSCE therefore organized a series of four regional workshops from October 2011 to October 2012 for licensing officers and customs agencies for the regions of South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, as well as the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.

The workshops brought together over 100 national representatives from 27 countries. Experts from a number of international organizations and academia also took part.

During the three days of each event, licensing and customs experts exchanged experiences and information with a view to facilitating risk assessment and detection in order to prevent illicit transfers of controlled and dual-use goods.

Based on the assessment of the workshops and the evaluation of the feedback provided by the participants, the OSCE/CPC and the Transnational Threats Department plan to hold a

series of follow-up events focusing on related subjects, such as integrated training on the commodity identification of military and dual-use goods.

6. Co-operation and co-ordination

6.1 Round-Table Meeting on UNSCR 1540 Co-ordination Needs and Practices

On 20 and 21 February 2012, a Round-Table Meeting on UNSCR 1540 Co-ordination Needs and Practices was organized at the initiative of three 1540 co-ordinators (the OSCE, the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)). The event, supported by the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts and UNODA, provided a unique opportunity for relevant staff/experts from a number of international and regional organizations to exchange views on facilitation of implementation of UNSCR 1540.

The goal was to avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 by the staff of the international and regional organizations, as well as to identify effective practices in supporting and furthering the 1540 Committee's efforts by promoting lessons learned, and to explore the benefits of institutionalizing the function of 1540 co-ordinators (staff level) within regional organizations in connection with global non-proliferation efforts.

Under the lead of the 1540 Committee Expert, participants from 14 international organizations informed each other of their responsibilities, effective practices as well as shortfalls relating to facilitation of implementation of resolution 1540. Information on activities planned for 2012 was also com-

municated by all the participants. In order to maximize the use of the current tight financial resources, co-ordination of such activities was strongly encouraged by all.

6.2 Co-operation with the United Nations

With reference to UNSCR 1977 (2011), and the Ministerial Council decision No. 8/11, adopted in 2011 in Vilnius, specific forms of the OSCE's contribution to assist participating States, upon their request, in the further implementation of UNSCR 1540, are to be closely co-ordinated with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, to complement its efforts. The OSCE was consistent in continuing constructive dialogue and co-operation with the United Nations, specifically with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts.

6.2.1 The 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts

With the creation of the four-year extra budgetary project on support of regional implementation of UNSCR 1540, and the establishment of an OSCE 1540 Adviser, the establishment of a close working relationship with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts became a priority. The OSCE/CPC has co-ordinated all its non-proliferation efforts with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, resulting in a number of successful national round-table meetings, country-specific dialogues and development of NAPs and/or strategies of several interested OSCE participating States.

The 1540 Committee has acknowledged the OSCE's efforts in the field of implementation of resolution 1540 in a number of forums.

Regular consultations between the OSCE Secretariat and 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts in this framework has been very rewarding for all concerned and follow up in a structured way would be recommendable.

6.2.2 United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

In line with the Memorandum of Understanding concluded in 2011 between the two organizations, the OSCE and UNODA hold regular consultations on various practical issues related to facilitation of implementation of resolution 1540 for OSCE participating States that might require it.

In addition, the OSCE and UNODA have jointly organized regional-outreach, capacity-building and awareness-raising regional events.

More concretely, UNODA has contributed to the staff-level Round-Table Meeting on UNSCR 1540 Co-ordination Needs and Practices, the OSCE regional workshops on customs procedures and licensing issuance held throughout the OSCE region and the training course on UNSCR 1540 held at the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, and has jointly with the OSCE organized the regional workshop on the implementation of UNSC resolution 1540 (2004) in the Baltic Sea Region.

Furthermore, the OSCE and UNODA have worked closely on organizing national round-table meetings on implementation of UNSCR 1540 for interested OSCE participating States, as well as on supporting the OSCE participating States in the drafting of their NAPs.

6.2.3 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

The UNODC-OSCE Joint Action Plan for 2011-2012 was agreed upon by the two organizations in September 2011. The parties to this agreement intend to undertake substantive, long-term co-operation also in the area of promotion of implementation of UNSCR 1540.

UNODC representatives have actively participated in the events organized by the OSCE on matters related to UNSCR 1540, including providing a trainer for the training course on UNSCR 1540 held at the OSCE Border Management Staff College, in co-operation with the OSCE/CPC and UNODA.

6.2.4 United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

In May 2012, under the umbrella of the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence project, launched as an initiative of the European Union, implemented jointly by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the European Commission and UNICRI held an event in Brussels on working with the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centre of Excellence. During this event, the OSCE/CPC shared effective practices in regional co-ordination as well as technical assistance mechanisms for the facilitation of implementation of UNSCR 1540, stressing the need to avoid duplication of efforts among all the relevant international players.

The conference brought together national as well as international experts from a number of countries, as well as relevant international organizations

assisting its member States with elements of CBRN risk mitigation.

6.3 Co-operation with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

Since the Meeting of International, Regional and Sub-regional Organizations on Co-operation in Promoting the Implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004) organized by UNODA in 2010 in Vienna, and the establishment of the four-year extra budgetary project dealing with supporting OSCE participating States in implementation of the resolution, the OSCE has established all-embracing relations with the following organizations:

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);
- Biological Weapons Convention - Implementation Support Unit (BWC-ISU);
- Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO);
- European Union (EU);
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS);
- German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) – acting as an implementing agent of the EU-funded co-operation programme on dual-use export controls;
- World Health Organization (WHO).

6.3.1 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Since resolution 1540 has been recognized as an integral part of the international legal framework for nuclear security, the OSCE/CPC closely cooperates with the IAEA in facilitating assistance to interested OSCE participating States.

In order to avoid duplication of efforts, elements from the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans are incorporated into the initial drafts of NAPs on UNSCR 1540, provided that the State considers it to be a priority.

More concretely, IAEA representatives have been attending NAP drafting sessions and were also involved in the OSCE training course on implementation of UNSCR 1540 at the OSCE's Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

6.3.2 Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

The OSCE/CPC and OPCW are actively and regularly exchanging information on activities related to the implementation of UNSCR 1540. Possibilities are being considered for combining efforts in joint projects to address chemical components as part of NAPs and/or strategies. An OPCW expert actively participated in the training course on implementation of UNSCR 1540 at the OSCE's Border Management Staff College.

6.3.3 Biological Weapons Convention - Implementation Support Unit (BWC-ISU)

BWC is one of the key components of the international community's effort to

address the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the OSCE therefore keeps an open channel of communication with the Implementation Support Unit.

Despite the limited number of support staff, the BWC ISU has been involved in the OSCE's activities on implementation of UNSCR 1540.

6.3.4 Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

The OSCE and CTBTO engage in a regular exchange of information on matters related to the relevant mandates of both organizations.

An example of the mutual co-operation is the sharing of information on different training and awareness-raising activities focusing on building and maintaining the necessary capacity in respect of the technical, legal and political aspects of nuclear non-proliferation.

6.3.5 European Union (EU)

The EU strongly supports regional and national efforts towards the implementation of UNSCR 1540, including through information sharing, enhanced co-operation with the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1540, as well as provision of effective assistance to those States that require it. To this end, two Council Joint Actions have been adopted, respectively in 2006 and 2008, and implemented by UNODA, while the adoption process of a new Council Decision in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 is currently on-going.

Since the EU Instrument for Stability also directly contributes to the objec-

tives of UNSCR 1540 through its CBRN Centers of Excellence Initiative, and establishment of regional Secretariats implementing CBRN national plans within the OSCE region, the OSCE and EU are currently looking into strengthening their cooperation in order to avoid duplication and to create synergies of efforts.

6.3.6 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

During the co-ordination meeting in February 2012 between the staff of international organizations, representatives of the OSCE/CPC and the NATO WMD Non-Proliferation Centre further reiterated the importance of information-sharing on matters related to implementation of UNSCR 1540, among others.

NATO has been diligent in inviting the OSCE/CPC representative to participate in their annual NATO Conference on WMD Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation.

In addition, the OSCE/CPC, during the NATO Advanced Research Workshop in the Framework of the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme (SPS) held in October 2012, outlined the efforts made by the OSCE/CPC in assisting its participating States in facilitation of the implementation of the resolution.

6.3.7 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

The OSCE pays close attention to cooperation with the CIS Executive Secretariat and its member States. The CIS's expertise provides an invaluable information resource for the comprehensive implementation of the resolution in the region.

In order to identify and exchange the best practices and national experience on resolution 1540 and its relevant elements, the OSCE, together with the UNODA and the CIS Executive Secretariat, is planning to hold a workshop on the implementation of UNSCR 1540 in Minsk, Belarus, targeting the CIS countries, at the beginning of 2013.

6.3.8 German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA)

The Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) is mandated by the European Union (EU) to implement projects in the realm of export control of dual-use goods. These projects aim at enhancing the effectiveness of export-control systems in respect of dual-use items in partner countries, with a view to reducing the risk of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials, equipment and technologies.

In 2012, the OSCE, jointly with BAFA, has provided assistance to Moldova in updating their export-control legislation on dual-use goods, in order to meet international requirements.

In addition, BAFA has been actively supporting the OSCE in the series of regional workshops on customs procedures and licensing issuance, as well as by providing a trainer and a speaker for the training course on implementation of UNSCR 1540 held at the OSCE's Border Management Staff College, and the Regional Workshop on the Implementation of UNSCR 1540 in the Baltic Sea Region.

The OSCE in return has participated in the Conference of International, Regional and Sub-regional Industry Associations on UNSCR 1540, hosted by

the Government of Germany and co-organised by UNODA and BAFA, in its capacity as implementing agent for the EU's export control cooperation programme, with financial support from the Governments of Norway and the United States. The meeting was the first industry conference on UNSCR 1540, with representatives from more than 25 international, regional and sub-regional industry associations with active memberships in more than 100 UN Member States and representing the different sectors of nuclear, biological, chemical, transport and financing as well as aerospace industries.

In addition, during the 13th International Export Control Conference (Partnerships for Non-Proliferation), the OSCE/CPC briefed the 300 international strategic trade-control experts on the topic: "UNSCR 1540: Opportunities for Regional Co-operation".

6.3.9 World Health Organization (WHO)

In order to prevent or deter the use of biological agents as weapons, implementation of a number of international instruments is needed. The International Health Regulations (IHR) is among these instruments, along with UNSCR 1540 and the Biological Weapons Convention.

The OSCE recognizes the important role that WHO plays in countering biological threats and has therefore established a close working partnership with the Organization. Biosafety and biosecurity are vital pillars of both UNSCR 1540 and the IHR, relevant to both public health and security.

WHO has participated in a number of activities organized by the OSCE, including the national round-table meet-

ings on implementation of UNSCR 1540 in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

6.4 Civil society and academia

6.4.1 Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)

VERTIC's National Implementation Measures (NIM) Programme provides legislative assistance to States in the development of laws and regulations for national implementation of UNSCR 1540.

VERTIC has been an invaluable partner of the OSCE in assisting interested participating States in facilitation of implementation of a wide range of obligations stemming from resolution 1540.

6.4.2 The Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (VCDNP)

The VCDNP's mission is to promote international peace and security by providing a platform for independent analysis and dialogue in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Co-operation between the VCDNP and the OSCE has been steadily strengthened through an enhanced exchange of information, and joint participation in events and training courses.

6.4.3 The University of Georgia, Center for International Trade & Security

The Center for International Trade & Security endeavours to promote peace and prosperity through the use of research, training and outreach focussed on the mitigation of threats posed by the trade in materials and technologies

relating to weapons of mass destruction.

The OSCE has benefited enormously from the knowledge of the University of Georgia (USA), since a representative of the institution was actively involved as a trainer in the training course on implementation of UNSCR 1540 held at the OSCE's Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

In addition, the OSCE/CPC provided an overview of possibilities for regional co-operation related to implementation of the resolution during the Workshop on Implementation of UNSCR 1540 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, in October 2012, which was organized by the University of Georgia and sponsored by the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program of the United States Department of State.

The OSCE/CPC has also contributed with an article to the *1540 Compass*, a journal of the UNODA and the Center for International Trade & Security, entitled "UNSCR 1540 and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe" (Volume 1, Issue 1 - Winter 2012). The Government of Kyrgyzstan, in their open letter to the Editor, acknowledged the OSCE's support in the development of their National Action Plan on resolution 1540.

7. Conclusion and recommendations

Comprehensive and effective implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 requires innovative and inclusive actions by participating States, effectively supported by the OSCE Secretariat. It is equally vital that the participating States look at the obligations arising from UNSCR 1540 not as imposed duties, but rather as

opportunities for national benefits through enhanced co-operation at the regional and global levels.

Implementation of resolution 1540 is a long-term process that requires commitment not only by the participating States, but also by key international actors, such as international and regional organizations, academia, civil society and industry.

Therefore, the key OSCE activity in facilitating implementation of the resolution needs to concentrate on supporting the participating States in their national efforts, while ensuring synergies with other relevant actors, under the lead of the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts.

In this connection, establishment of the position of an OSCE 1540 Adviser has been of great importance, and played a pivotal role in the outreach and support of the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts. The co-ordination and planning of activities, upon request of participating States, as well as information sharing to complement the efforts of the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts has been vital in furthering the process of implementation of UNSCR 1540 in the OSCE region.

However, all the above results have been achieved under the auspices of an extra budgetary project, and since the funding for this project might come to an end at the end of 2012, this institutional set-up jeopardizes successful continuation of the assistance provided to interested participating States. Therefore, in order to secure the outcome of the project in a more sustainable way, incorporation of the two positions into the 2013 Unified Budget was proposed and is currently being discussed by the participating States.

8. Annexes

Annex A: Overview of participation in events organized by other international organizations

OSCE/CPC participation in UNSCR 1540-related events organized by other international and regional organizations in 2012		
Date	Title	Place
6 February	Second Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting	Vienna, Austria
24 April	Seminar: "Towards a CBN Security Culture: Developing a Holistic Approach"	Vienna, Austria
23-25 April	Conference of International, Regional and Sub-regional Industry Associations on UNSCR 1540	Wiesbaden, Germany
7-9 May	The 13 th International Export Control Conference (Partnerships for Non-Proliferation)	Portoroz, Slovenia
8 May	VCDNP half-day seminar: "Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament: Ideas from Russia, Ideas for Russia"	Vienna, Austria
14-15 May	Working with the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence: What Concrete Role for EU Stakeholders and Partners?	Brussels, Belgium
14-15 June	Annual NATO Conference on WMD Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation	Budapest, Hungary
12-13 July	Workshop on Implementation of UNSCR 1540: Innovative Approaches to Capacity-Building and Assistance	Warsaw, Poland
25-27 July	IAEA Regional Workshop on Facilitating Adherence to and Implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Karlsruhe, Germany
9-10 October	NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Political, Scientific and Technological Approaches to the Implementation of UNSCR 1540	Chisinau, Moldova
8-9 November	International Meeting on Chemical Safety and Security (Poland/OPCW)	Tarnow, Poland

Annex B: Overview of OSCE/CPC events planned for 2013

OSCE/FSC events on implementation of UNSCR 1540 planned for 2013		
Date	Title	Place
15-16 January 2013	OSCE-UNODA-CIS Workshop on the Implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 for CIS countries	Minsk, Belarus
February-March 2013	BAFA (EU)-MFA of Germany-OSCE-UNODA Regional Workshop on Key Elements of Export Control for Central Asia	Location (TBC)
Second half of 2013	UNSCR 1540 regional event, at the request of Serbia, following the development of a national action plan (sharing of effective practices)	South Eastern Europe (TBD)
Second half of 2013	OSCE/UNODA Regional Workshop on the Implementation of UNSCR 1540, Black Sea Region	Odessa, Ukraine (TBC)
Through 2013/2014	Regional commodity identification training courses on military and dual-use goods	Location and countries TBD

Annex C: Draft OSCE Secretariat 2013 Annual Work Plan

Support of Regional Implementation of the UNSCR 1540

During its first year, the extra budgetary project on “Support of Regional Implementation of the UNSCR 1540” has closely followed participating States’ recommendations voiced during the January 2011 Workshop to Identify the Proper Role of the OSCE in Facilitation of UNSCR 1540. As such, the CPC has established a solid co-operation mechanism with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, as well as with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), sealed in October 2011, when the OSCE and the UNODA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on joint project activities to promote regional implementation of the resolution 1540.

Additionally, the CPC has continued promoting further awareness raising activities and supported interested participating States in possible establishment of further Chapters of the Handbook on Best Practice Guides, based on principles of national consent and co-operative efforts. Provision of tailored training activities has been accomplished through a series of regional workshops, which in 2011 have been launched for the South-Eastern European region and continued in 2012 for Mediterranean Partners, and regions of Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Caucasus.

Most importantly however, in 2011 and 2012, the CPC has been instrumental in facilitating assistance to interested participating States on development of their National Action Plans (NAP) on UNSCR 1540. More specifically, advice and technical assistance was provided to Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Such tailor-made efforts have led to development of three National Action Plans, namely for Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Republic of Serbia. The 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts have played a vital role in these activities

and provided expertise to support the OSCE participating States in their implementation efforts.

In addition, the participating States have expressed their commitment to support the on-going activities in assisting in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 by, using the OSCE's relevant decision-making bodies to identify and strengthen the OSCE's contribution to assist participating States in their implementation of UNSCR 1540, as stated in the Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/11 on the Proper Role of the OSCE in Facilitation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (MC.DEC/8/11). This includes, *inter alia*, maintaining the information sharing on national progress and lessons learnt in this regard, as stated in the Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/11 on Issues Relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation (MC.DEC/7/11). In this connection, the FSC has adopted a decision on Points of Contact on UNSCR 1540 (FSC.DEC/19/11), thus establishing a complementary and voluntary tool to enhance co-operation and co-ordination among participating States. Up to date, 46 participating States have appointed their national UNSCR 1540 Point of Contact to the OSCE. This network of Points of Contact has been subsequently shared with the 1540 Committee, in line with the Resolution 1977 encouraging international organizations to co-operate closely with the Committee.

Lastly, in July 2012, the FSC Chair appointed a Co-ordinator on Non-proliferation Issues (FSC.DEL/86/12) who was tasked, among others, to explore ways to update the OSCE 1994 Principles Governing Non-Proliferation as well as to continue to identify and strengthen, when and as appropriate, specific forms of the OSCE's contribution to assist participating States in the full implementation of UNSCR 1540.

Therefore, as a direct follow up to the above developments, the CPC has planned the below objectives for the year 2013, provided that the 1540 taskings will be included into 2013 Unified Budget or obtain further extra budgetary funding.

OBJECTIVE 1: TO ASSIST INTERESTED PARTICIPATING STATES IN IMPLEMENTING OF UNSCR 1540 OBLIGATIONS

Outcome 1.1: Technical assistance provided on concrete matters related to implementation of UNSCR 1540, awareness raised.

Output 1.1.1: Country specific dialogue visits, by the 1540 Adviser in co-ordination with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts. National round-table meetings on implementation of UNSCR 1540, upon request of interested participating States.

The 1540 Team in co-operation with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, and where appropriate, with other relevant actors, organizes and participates in country specific dialogue visits and expert discussions with various governmental authorities in order to share experience and examine possible ways to improve UNSCR 1540 implementation at the national level and co-operation with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts.

Focus Areas: Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine

Time: Throughout 2013

Budget: TBD

Output 1.1.2: The 1540 Adviser, in close co-operation with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, assists with initiation, development and implementation of National Action Plans of interested participating States, upon request of interested participating States.

The 1540 Adviser holds consultations with interested participating States in a form of an inter-agency round-table discussions in order to update national reports being submitted to the 1540 Committee as well as technically assists in development of their National Action Plan and its subsequent implementation.

Depending on the complexity of the issues to be addressed, and on case-by-case basis, taken into consideration national priorities, the 1540 Adviser will foster co-ordinated approach and co-operative effort with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, UNODA, European Union, including BAFA, CIS, IAEA, OPCW, BWC ISU, UNODC, CTBTO, WHO and other relevant organizations, on specific assistance required. Examples from other participating States and best practices can also be explored, where appropriate.

Focus areas: Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Time: Throughout 2013

Budget: TBD

Outcome 1.2: Practitioners from participating States are better skilled to implement specific UNSCR 1540 obligations.

Output 1.2.1: Tailored training activities on specific 1540 implementation matters will be organized at the national and sub-regional level.

Several participating States expressed interest to expand their knowledge on UNSCR 1540 and more specifically on practical matters of the implementation, including commodity identification trainings.

The 1540 Team, in close co-operation with other thematic Units of the OSCE, the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, relevant organizations, and supported by the Field Operations, where appropriate, facilitates training workshops on WMD export controls legislation, logistics for customs and border police to policy-makers and practitioners from participating States.

Focus areas: all 56 participating States

Time: Throughout 2013

Budget: TBD

Output 1.2.2: OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe, and other relevant training facilities in the OSCE region are integrated as a focal points for trainings targeting export controls managers, customs and border officers, law enforcement officers as well as policy makers dealing with UNSCR 1540 implementation within the OSCE region.

The 1540 Team, in close co-operation with other thematic Units of the OSCE, the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts and other relevant international actors such as the UNODA, arranges training courses on relevant aspects of the UNSCR 1540 Implementation.

Focus areas: all 56 participating States

Time: Throughout 2013

Budget: TBD

Outcome 1.3: Best practices are broadly disseminated.

Output 1.3.1: Additional Chapter(s) of the Handbook on Best Practice Guides on 1540 is developed, provided there is interest and consensus among the participating States.

CPC will provide support to the interested participating States in these efforts.

Focus areas: all 56 participating States, disseminated also to Partners for Co-operation

Time: Throughout 2013

Budget: TBD

OBJECTIVE 2: STRENGTHENING THE OSCE EXPERTISE AND CAPACITIES IN PROMOTING IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1540

Outcome 2.1: Information-sharing among the participating States on UNSCR 1540 is facilitated.

Output 2.1.1: Following the Forum for Security Co-operation Decision 19/11 (FSC.DEC/19/11) on appointing national Points of Contact on UNSCR 1540, the CPC continues to assist in facilitation of information-sharing and promoting best practices among participating States and with the 1540 Committee on the issues related to national implementation of UNSCR 1540.

Output 2.1.2: A potential role for the OSCE Communication Network to exchange sensitive information in the most secure way among participating States is explored.

Focus areas: all 56 participating States

Time: Throughout 2013

Budget: TBD