
Chairmanship: Slovakia**876th PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM**

1. Date: Wednesday, 7 February 2018

Opened: 10 a.m.
Suspended: 1 p.m.
Resumed: 3 p.m.
Closed: 3.50 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador R. Boháč
Mr. M. Vančo

3. Subjects discussed – Statements – Decisions/documents adopted:

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE: THE PREPARATORY
COMMISSION FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORGANIZATION AND
ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

– *Presentation by Mr. L. Zerbo, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory
Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
(CTBTO)*

– *Presentation by Ambassador M. A. Accili Sabbatini, Chairperson of the
CTBTO Preparatory Commission, Permanent Representative of Italy to the
International Organizations in Vienna*

– *Presentation by Ms. M. Žiaková, Chairperson of the Nuclear Regulatory
Authority, Slovakia*

Chairperson, Mr. L. Zerbo (FSC.DEL/22/18 OSCE+),
Ambassador M. A. Accili Sabbatini (FSC.DEL/21/18 OSCE+),
Ms. M. Žiaková, Bulgaria-European Union (with the candidate countries
Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and
Serbia; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential
candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade

Association countries Iceland and Liechtenstein, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Georgia, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/25/18), Slovenia (FSC.DEL/23/18), Switzerland, Romania (FSC.DEL/24/18), Ukraine (FSC.DEL/30/18 OSCE+), Belarus (FSC.DEL/32/18 OSCE+), United States of America, Poland, Armenia, Russian Federation, Turkey, FSC Chairperson's Co-ordinator on Non-Proliferation Issues (Spain) (Annex 1), France (Annex 2)

Agenda item 2: GENERAL STATEMENTS

Situation in and around Ukraine: Ukraine (FSC.DEL/31/18 OSCE+), Bulgaria-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Georgia, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/26/18), Canada, United States of America, Russian Federation

Point of order: Canada, Russian Federation

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Twenty-eighth Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting, to be held on 27 and 28 February 2018 (FSC.AIAM/1/18 OSCE+):* Chairperson
- (b) *Training programme on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation in the OSCE area in the framework of the OSCE Scholarship for Peace and Security:* Chairperson

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 14 February 2018, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



876th Plenary Meeting
FSC Journal No. 882, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY THE FSC CHAIRPERSON'S CO-ORDINATOR ON
NON-PROLIFERATION ISSUES (SPAIN)**

Mr. Chairperson,

I would like to make a brief intervention in my capacity as FSC Chairperson's Co-ordinator on Non-Proliferation Issues, first of all to thank you for this appointment and also to thank my predecessor, Mr. Vasily Pavlov, for his dedicated work in this post. Secondly, I would like to welcome the inclusion in today's Security Dialogue of the topic of non-proliferation and, more specifically, the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO and its contribution to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

As a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, the OSCE is especially well positioned to support its participating States in the implementation of their commitments in the field of non-proliferation. For the last seven years, the OSCE has been actively supporting participating States in the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, providing concrete assistance to States requiring it, raising awareness, and providing training on matters related to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In line with FSC Decision No. 19/11 on Points of Contact on UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the CPC established a directory of Points of Contact in the OSCE on the resolution. Currently, 52 participating States have officially appointed their Points of Contact (PoCs) to the OSCE, which they update regularly. Annual meetings of the PoCs, under the Swiss and Serbian Chairmanships, were held in 2014 and 2015 respectively, and the first PoC training course in the OSCE area was held in June 2016 in Kaliningrad, hosted by the Russian Federation. Furthermore, the CPC has also signed a memorandum of understanding and cost-sharing agreements with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), as well as with the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, for joint 1540 activities.

Most importantly, however, the CPC, together with the 1540 Committee and UNODA, has directly assisted 15 OSCE participating States in the development of their national implementation action plans (NAPs) on the resolution. These plans have proven to be a helpful national co-ordination tool as well as a transparent and effective mechanism for obtaining donor support. Currently, assistance is provided to interested participating States in the implementation of these action plans.

The work of the CPC has been officially recognized by the Forum for Security Co-operation through the adoption of FSC Decision No. 4/15 on the OSCE's role in support of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). With this decision, the participating States decided to strengthen the support given by the OSCE in the implementation of resolution 1540.

While chairing the 1540 Committee in 2015–2016, Spain put special emphasis on highlighting the role of regional organizations such as the OSCE in the implementation of UNSC mandates. Together with Belarus we gave the impulse for the creation of an Informal Group of Friends of Resolution 1540 in the OSCE, to raise awareness among participating States on the importance of implementing this resolution and to help prepare a substantial OSCE contribution to the comprehensive review of resolution 1540 in 2016. As a result, the OSCE also received a prominent role in the final outcome document of the 2016 comprehensive review of implementation of resolution 1540.

Mr. Chairperson,

The CTBT is a solid and effective instrument for non-proliferation and disarmament, with a robust verification system, as reaffirmed by UN Security Council resolution 2310 (2016). At the same time, of all the regional security organizations, the OSCE is probably the one that has gathered the most experience in this field. As a forum for the exchange of experience and best practices, the OSCE can play an important role as a platform and a force-multiplier for the CTBTO, reaching out to all participating States and advancing dialogue in this field.

Thank you very much again for including this important topic in our agenda today and I kindly ask you to attach this statement to the journal of the day.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Forum for Security Co-operation**

FSC.JOUR/882
7 February 2018
Annex 2

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

876th Plenary Meeting
FSC Journal No. 882, Agenda item 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF FRANCE

Mr. Chairperson,

I thank you for having included the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction on the agenda of this meeting of the Forum. My country aligns itself with the statement made by the European Union and would like to make the following comments in a national capacity.

I should like to take this opportunity to inform the Forum of the launch of the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons on 23 January in Paris.

This year, we will commemorate the centenary of the end of the First World War, during which, for the first time in the history of humanity, chemical weapons produced in industrial quantities were used. Eighty-eight thousand soldiers died in horrific conditions; 1,240,000 were seriously injured.

One hundred years later, we are still not rid of this scourge. This is one of the most worrying developments of our time: the proliferation of chemical weapons and the lifting of the taboo on their use that we are witnessing, particularly in the Middle East but not only, challenging the most fundamental principles of the international order and our collective security system.

Since 2012, international investigation mechanisms, the press and non-governmental organizations have reported several hundred chemical attacks. Nearly 14,000 people have allegedly been exposed to toxic substances and several hundred have been killed. These repeated attacks are a worrying and serious challenge to the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons. The threat to the internal security of States, including within the OSCE, is real.

France does not accept that the most comprehensive non-proliferation regime can be compromised without those responsible having to face the consequences. That is why an International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons has been proposed.

On 23 January, 24 States and international organizations were present in Paris to endorse the joint declaration of principles and take part in the conference inaugurating the Partnership.

By endorsing the declaration of principles, the participants affirm their desire to fight against impunity for the use of chemical weapons. To that end, they undertake to:

- Collect, compile and facilitate the sharing of information so that the perpetrators are one day held accountable for their actions;
- Publish online on a website the names of individuals and entities involved that have been sanctioned with the clear intention of publicly “naming and shaming”;
- Use all the existing mechanisms, provide all documentation available to identify the perpetrators of the attacks and support multilateral efforts to impose sanctions;
- Establish an intergovernmental co-operation forum to document the use of chemical weapons, encourage the sharing of information and support a common position;
- Help countries in need to build their capacity to prosecute the perpetrators.

Mr. Chairperson,

The Partnership in no way seeks to replace existing international instruments and investigation mechanisms in place at the United Nations or the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). It aims, instead, to complement this architecture, providing the multilateral system and international community with an operational instrument. It will offer support for investigations and help international justice to do its job.

Twenty-four States and international organizations, as well as the European Union, the Director-General of the OPCW and the United Nations, participated in the conference launching the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons. The partners are committed politically, on the basis of a declaration of principles, to fighting impunity and preserving the international security system. This founding group will grow since participation will be open to all countries that have ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (192 to date) and are willing to publicly endorse the principles set out in the declaration.

Mr. Chairperson, I request that this statement be attached to the journal of the day. Thank you.