

**Chairmanship: Greece****601st PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM**1. Date: Wednesday, 27 January 2010

Opened: 10.10 a.m.

Closed: 11.50 a.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador M. Marinaki3. Subjects discussed – Statements – Decisions/documents adopted:

Agenda item 1: GENERAL STATEMENTS

None

Agenda item 2: SECURITY DIALOGUE

*Proposal by the Russian Federation for a treaty on European security: Chairperson, Russian Federation, France (Annex 1), United Kingdom (Annex 2), Germany, Poland, Netherlands, Belarus, Turkey, Belgium (FSC.DEL/11/10), Latvia, United States of America, Romania, Austria, Sweden, Greece, Kazakhstan*

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

(a) *Eighth Meeting of the Commission on Article V of Annex 1-B to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held on 22 January 2010: Spain (Annex 3)*

(b) *Seventh annual consultations on the implementation of the Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Naval Field in the Black Sea: Bulgaria (Annex 4)*

(c) *Matters of protocol: Lithuania, Switzerland, Chairperson, Georgia*

(d) *Distribution of a reference guide with regard to the questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security: Austria*

- (e) *Food-for-thought paper on establishing a procedure on updating the Vienna Document (FSC.DEL/9/10 Restr.): Denmark, Russian Federation, Sweden*

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 3 February 2010, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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

FSC.JOUR/607  
27 January 2010  
Annex 1

ENGLISH  
Original: FRENCH

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**601st Plenary Meeting**  
FSC Journal No. 607, Agenda item 2

## **STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF FRANCE**

France wishes to thank the Russian delegation for its explanations and comments regarding the draft treaty on European security distributed by Russia in December 2009.

We were pleased to receive this text, which marks a contribution by Russia to the debate on the future of European security. That document rightly focuses on the security challenges encountered in a globalized and interdependent world and on the need for co-operation mechanisms to better deal with them. The Russian proposal comes at a time, 35 years after the Helsinki Final Act, marked by profound political change on the European continent and in its strategic environment. Old conflicts remain unresolved while new threats have emerged in Europe and still others, outside Europe, which affect the security of the continent.

In this context, France is prepared to study within the framework of the Corfu Process the proposals that Russia has submitted for consideration by its partners. The holding of a dialogue within the OSCE on the future of European security has already produced a first step, following the conflict in Georgia, towards the restoration of trust among participating States. But we must go further than that and complete, indeed improve, the existing mechanisms for responding to the threats of the day.

The importance of these issues seems to us to fully justify the convening of a new OSCE summit meeting in 2010. By solemnly reaffirming the value and relevance of the common principles and commitments undertaken by the OSCE participating States, such a meeting would make it possible to demonstrate the existence of a genuine security community and, in particular, to take the necessary decisions to confront the erosion of the tools at our disposal for arms control.

The Forum, which has a mandate to discuss all questions of a politico-military nature, is for its part well suited for discussing a draft of this kind. Such a discussion will of course make sense only if it takes place within the framework and under the impulse of the Corfu Process, in keeping with the ministerial decision adopted in Athens. As is evident from its concept document, the Kazakh Chairmanship has quite rightly decided to follow the path laid out by the Greek Chairmanship, to which I should once again like to pay tribute for the

insight it showed in this regard. We must therefore endeavour to co-ordinate closely the discussions in the Forum with the informal dialogue at the level of permanent representatives.

As for the draft itself, I shall merely raise a number of questions of a preliminary nature. To begin with, I note that this document deals only with “hard security”, whereas we are agreed, at least since the Charter for European Security, that we should address “the human, economic, political and military dimensions of security as an integral whole”. What is more, the draft treaty on European security would create *ex nihilo* a mechanism for resolving differences and conflicts among the parties (articles 5 to 8) that at first sight does not take account of the OSCE’s conflict prevention and conflict management mechanisms, thus raising the question of this draft’s compatibility with the existing mechanisms and confidence-and security-building measures. In particular, the system of “solidarity”, provided for in article 7, that would allow a State to regard an armed attack against another party as an attack against itself and that would authorize it to react militarily on the grounds of legitimate defence while awaiting a decision on the matter by the United Nations Security Council raises some doubts. As for the binding information system introduced under article 3 of the draft, this would greatly undermine an approach to security that has thus far been based on confidence and would replace the flexibility that has guided our relations in this area with an inquisitorial and formalized approach.

To summarize my thoughts, I would say that the Russian draft on which we have just heard a presentation raises in its preambular section the right questions but does not provide, among its provisions, the answers that France expects. We are naturally prepared to give consideration, together with Russia and the other participating States, to the best ways of responding effectively to the security challenges that we are faced with today.

I would ask you, Madam Chairperson, to have the text of my statement attached to the journal of this meeting.



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**601st Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 607, Agenda item 2

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

I should like to thank the distinguished Ambassador of the Russian Federation for his thought-provoking presentation. It is not my intention to address the specifics of the Russian draft European Security Treaty today, but rather to try to answer some of the valid questions posed by Ambassador Uliyanov. Before I do so, however, I would make the point that my delegation has never accorded “Cinderella status” to the politico-military dimension – at least that has never been our intention. It is true that we have given emphasis to the human dimension in recent years, because in our view implementation has rolled back in some parts of the OSCE space. But that does not alter the fact that for the United Kingdom the first dimension remains a vital pillar of European security.

The distinguished Russian Ambassador mentioned the CFE and Open Skies Treaties and the Vienna Document 1999. These are all important for European security and in our view it is very unfortunate that the CFE Treaty is currently in crisis. I will not today go into the question of whose fault that is. But the point is that all these structures are related to the nuts and bolts of military security. However, our perception – and I am open to being corrected by Ambassador Uliyanov – is that the Russian draft addresses a number of principles, above all the principle that no State’s security should be at the expense of the security of another State. It is when one gets into principles that the other two dimensions kick in. The Russian draft refers to the principles of territorial integrity and political independence, but not to the equally important principle that all States have the right to choose their own alliances and security arrangements.

If one examines the practical problems we have faced in the OSCE space over the last 20 years, for example in the Balkans, Moldova and the Caucasus, all have been linked in some way with the expression of human rights and very often minority rights. We have also seen problems in Central Asia which have been inextricably bound up with the issues of human rights and religious rights. For two winters – fortunately so far not the present one – we have seen energy issues provoking a security crisis across much of the OSCE space. We also face a raft of new transnational threats including terrorism and organized crime.

It is therefore impossible to look at the broad issues of European security purely in terms of military or hard security, significant though this is. That is why we need to address the Russian draft in the context of the cross-dimensional approach.



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

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Annex 3

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**601st Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 607, Agenda item 3(a)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SPAIN**

Madam Chairperson,

The Concluding Document of the Negotiations under Article V of Annex 1-B to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina states that the Commission established to follow up the implementation of Article V will inform the Forum for Security Co-operation and the Permanent Council of its activities.

Accordingly, I have the pleasure of informing you that last Friday, 22 January, Spain presided over the Eighth Meeting of the Article V Commission in its capacity as holder of the annual chairmanship of that Commission during the year 2009.

The Concluding Document, which has been in force since 1 January 2002, sets out a broad range of activities to be carried out, on a voluntary basis, by the 21 participating States of the Article V Commission. These bilateral and multilateral activities include the exchange of defence-related information, military contacts and joint military activities, and additional inspection and evaluation visits as provided for in paragraph 144.9 of the Vienna Document 1999 as well as activities concerned with anti-personnel mines or small arms and light weapons.

During that meeting, participating States reported on the activities carried out during the past year within the terms of the aforementioned Concluding Document. Furthermore, consideration was given to the desirability of maintaining the implementation of Article V as an important confidence-and security-building measure for the stability of the region.

Thank you for your attention.

I should be grateful if this statement could be attached to the journal of the meeting.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson.



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

FSC.JOUR/607  
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Annex 4

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**601st Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 607, Agenda item 3(b)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF BULGARIA**

On 10 December 2009 and 21 January 2010, six participating States – Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine – held the seventh annual consultations on the implementation of the Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the Naval Field in the Black Sea, under the chairmanship of Bulgaria. These consultations took place at the premises of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the UN, the OSCE and other international organizations in Vienna.

The participating States discussed the implementation of the Document in 2009 and pointed out the positive implications of the Document as a regional instrument for confidence- and security-building in the Black Sea region.

The participating States commended Ukraine for the effective organization and successful accomplishment of the Confidence Annual Naval Exercise (CANE) “Trust – 2009” and the visit to the Novoozerne naval base in September 2009.

Bulgaria presented the programme of the CANE “Galatea – 2010” planned for 17–20 May 2010 and the visit to the Varna naval base to be held on 21 May 2010.

In accordance with the Document’s regulations, Romania assumed the Chairmanship in 2010. The delegations confirmed their strong willingness to continue with the implementation of the Document aimed at further enhancing mutual confidence and co-operation among the participating States in the Black Sea region.