

Chairmanship: Ireland

912th PLENARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

1. Date: Thursday, 17 May 2012

Opened: 10.05 a.m.

Closed: 11.50 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador E. O'Leary

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

Agenda item 1: ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – GUAM, H.E. VALERY CHECHELASHVILI

Chairperson, Secretary General of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, Denmark-European Union (with the acceding country Croatia; the candidate countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia; the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate countries Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina; as well as the European Free Trade Association country Liechtenstein, member of the European Economic Area, in alignment) (PC.DEL/445/12), United States of America (PC.DEL/441/12), Ukraine (PC.DEL/456/12), Japan (Partner for Co-operation), Turkey (PC.DEL/448/12), Azerbaijan

Agenda item 2: DECISION ON THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES OF THE 2012 ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE (ASRC)

Chairperson

Decision: The Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 1041 (PC.DEC/1041) on the agenda and organizational modalities of the 2012 Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Agenda item 3: REVIEW OF CURRENT ISSUES

- (a) *Response to a statement made by the Russian Federation at the 895th meeting of the Permanent Council on the results of investigations into the deaths of journalists in Iraq:* United States of America (PC.DEL/442/12), Russian Federation
- (b) *International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia, celebrated on 17 May 2012:* Denmark-European Union (with the acceding country Croatia; the candidate countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Albania; the European Free Trade Association countries Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Armenia and Georgia, in alignment) (PC.DEL/447/12), United States of America (PC.DEL/443/12), Norway (also on behalf of Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland) (PC.DEL/455/12), Holy See (PC.DEL/444/12), Russian Federation (PC.DEL/451/12)
- (c) *Rescinding of a visa for a journalist from the Russian Federation planning to attend a media conference in Estonia:* Russian Federation (PC.DEL/450/12), Estonia (PC.DEL/457/12)
- (d) *Freedom of the media and freedom of assembly in the Russian Federation:* Denmark-European Union (with the acceding country Croatia; the candidate countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia; the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate countries Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association country Norway, member of the European Economic Area; as well as Georgia, in alignment) (PC.DEL/446/12), Russian Federation (PC.DEL/452/12)
- (e) *Twentieth anniversary of the occupation of Shusha and the Lachin region:* Azerbaijan (Annex 1), Chairperson, Serbia, Armenia (Annex 2), Ukraine

Agenda item 4: REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
CHAIRPERSON-IN-OFFICE

Human Dimension Seminar entitled Rule of Law Framework for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, held in Warsaw from 14 to 16 May 2012: Chairperson (CIO.GAL/61/12)

Agenda item 5: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

- (a) *Arrest of a staff member of the OSCE Mission to Serbia:* Secretary General (SEC.GAL/92/12 OSCE+)

- (b) *Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, to be held in Kabul on 14 June 2012:* Secretary General (SEC.GAL/92/12 OSCE+)
- (c) *Appeal for nominations for seconded positions:* Secretary General (SEC.GAL/92/12 OSCE+)

Agenda item 6: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Final report of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) on the presidential election in the Russian Federation held on 4 March 2012:* OSCE Parliamentary Assembly
- (b) *Twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Collective Security Treaty:* Kazakhstan (Annex 3)
- (c) *Announcement of the next meeting of the Economic and Environmental Committee, to be held on 23 May 2012:* Chairperson
- (d) *Announcement of the next meeting of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, to be held on 17 May 2012:* Chairperson

4. Next meeting:

Thursday, 24 May 2012, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Permanent Council**

PC.JOUR/912
17 May 2012
Annex 1

Original: ENGLISH

912th Plenary Meeting

PC Journal No. 912, Agenda item 3(e)

**STATEMENT BY H.E. AMBASSADOR G. ISRAFILOV,
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
AZERBAIJAN TO THE OSCE AT THE 912th MEETING OF THE
OSCE PERMANENT COUNCIL**

Vienna, 17 May 2012

**On military parade of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia held
in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan on May 9, 2012**

Dear Mr. Chairman,
Dear colleagues,

My Delegation would like to draw attention of the OSCE Permanent Council to the illegal activities of Armenia in the internationally recognized territories of Azerbaijan and to the Armenia's unconcealed efforts to consolidate the results of continuing occupation of and use of force against the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Mr. Chairman,

On May 9, 2012, a military parade of occupying Armenian troops dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the occupation of an ancient Azerbaijani town of Shusha was held in Khankandi (Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan) with participation of the president of the Republic of Armenia Serzh Sargsyan, defense minister Seyran Ohanyan, former president Robert Kocharyan, catholicos of all armenians Karegin II, and other high-ranking officials of Armenia.

Contrary to official statements of Yerevan that Armenia is not directly involved in conflict with Azerbaijan and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia have not been stationed in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, this military parade once again attest the fact of continuing direct military occupation by Armenia.

The following new weaponries demonstrated at the parade are another piece of evidence testifying to Armenia's illegal military presence on the territory of Azerbaijan:

- Special Forces marched during parade were armed with **new model of submachine guns “Kalashnikov”** which are identical to the gun type modernized by Ukraine. According to the UN Register information 16500 pieces of “Kalashnikov” were exported to Armenia by Ukraine in 2010;
- **12.7 mm M93 “Black Arrow” sniper rifles** were displayed in parade. According to the UN Register information and the OSCE SALW Information Exchange Serbia exported 250 of “Black Arrow” to Armenia during 2007 and 2008;
- 4 pieces **273 mm Multiple Rocket Launcher Systems WM-80 “Typhoon”** purchased from the People’s Republic of China in 1999 according to the UN Register information, and demonstrated in Yerevan military parade. This Rocket Systems are listed on the information exchange within the CFE Treaty and Vienna Document and belong to the Independent Artillery Brigade dislocated in Balahovit, Armenia;
- **MI-8MT and MI-24 type attack helicopters** demonstrated at the parade, listed in annual information exchange of Armenia in the framework of the CFE Treaty and Vienna Document, belong to 15th Aviation Base dislocated in Yerevan;
- **Operational-Tactical Missile Systems 9K72 “Elbrus” (“Scud-B” in NATO classification)** also paraded in Khankandi which were first time publicly demonstrated in Yerevan military parade on September 23, 2011, as the weapon system belonging to the Armed Forces of Armenia.

Furthermore, almost identical scenario and modalities of the military parades held in Yerevan and Khankandi affirms the facts that both of them were planned, equipped, trained, organized and orchestrated from the same military chain of command in Armenia.

These facts once again prove that Armenia can easily move accounted and registered military equipment from its territory to the occupied Azerbaijani lands, without any disclosure that has to be made within the UN transparency measures in armaments, relevant OSCE Information Exchanges, as well as in accordance with the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

The weaponry demonstrated during parade in Khankendi indicate that Armenia is in breach of its commitments as the end-user under arms import operations, specifically by exporting or transferring procured armament without agreement of the exporting States, and concealing these operations from the OSCE participating States.

These are clear violations of Armenian respective commitments under the arms control regimes, such as the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, Vienna Document, OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, and Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers.

Mr. Chairman,
Dear colleagues,

It is particularly regretful that the parade dedicated to the occupation of Shusha was held on the 9th of May, the day the entire international community celebrates the end of the Second World War and mourns the memory of tens of millions of people killed by the fascist regime.

Unfortunately, such a glorification of results of aggression and purposeful demonstration of force by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan caused no response from the entire OSCE community, specifically neither from the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairmen who traveled through the region during these days, nor from the OSCE Chairmen-in-Office Special Representative on the conflict. Nor spot report has been issued by the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre that is usually so vigilant to monitor developments in the territory of Azerbaijan. Lack of the OSCE response to the military parade held by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan adds credit neither to its mediation role and ensuring observance of its founding principles, nor to the expectations of almost a million of Azerbaijanis expelled from these territories, who pin a hope for the soonest peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The military parade demonstrates that Armenia continues to make purposeful attempts to consolidate the status quo and build up its military presence in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Such an approach runs contrary to the commitments made by the Armenian leadership in Sochi in January of this year.

In conformity with the principle of territorial integrity and of inadmissibility of unilateral alternations of borders by force, every country including Armenia has an obligation to refrain from organizing and stationing illegal troops in the internationally recognized territories and from any actions aimed at partial or complete destruction of national and territorial integrity of other state.

Mr. Chairman,

The Azerbaijani Delegation would like to stress that any attempt by Armenia to consolidate the results of occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan will be doomed to failure as they will receive an adequate response of Azerbaijan.

In order to achieve a just and lasting peace Azerbaijan expects that the OSCE and its respective structures will promptly respond to such provocations of Armenia, persuade Armenia to cease its destructive policies, to respect the generally accepted norms and principles of international law, and withdraw its occupation forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

Thank you very much.



912th Plenary Meeting

PC Journal No. 12, Agenda item 3(e)

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF ARMENIA

Mr. Chairperson,

We took note of the statement of the Azerbaijani delegation and we would like to make the following comments.

There was indeed a military parade of the Defence Army of Nagorno-Karabakh, marking twenty years since the lifting of the siege of Stepanakert, capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, and the liberation of Shushi. Twenty years ago the Azerbaijani army was trying to impose the rule of Azerbaijan through overt and brutal military force against the civilian population of Nagorno-Karabakh. To advance its purpose, the Azeri side was using ethnically cleansed settlements surrounding Stepanakert, including the historic centre of Nagorno-Karabakh Shushi. Given that missile barrages were Azerbaijan's only form of communication with the population of Nagorno-Karabakh, it should not come as a surprise to the Azerbaijani delegation that people who were under daily attack from the Azerbaijani army today celebrate the latter's defeat as their victory, as the Day of Liberation.

The high-level exchanges between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh are part of the well established practice. They have become a fact of life and will remain such.

We would like to express our dismay over the reference of the Azerbaijani delegation to His Holiness Karekin II, Catholicos and Supreme Patriarch of All Armenians, as an official of the Republic of Armenia. His Holiness Karekin II represents a 1700-year-old institution and is the spiritual leader of Armenians all over the world.

It should be mentioned here that the Azerbaijani attempts to "identify" the military equipment of the Defence Army of Nagorno-Karabakh demonstrated in the parade are misleading and were made in pursuit of purely propagandistic aims.

Azerbaijan tends to forget that the Joint Appeal of the leaders of the Parliaments of Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia created the conditions for establishing the ceasefire, which was itself signed by the Chief of the Defence Army of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The continued denial of the basic rights of the people of Nagorno-Karabakh is engrained in the allegations put forward against Armenia. It is easier for Azerbaijan to level unfounded charges against its neighbour than to admit its own mistakes and engage in a civilized dialogue. In its current communications, Azerbaijan simply ignores the fact of the existence of the population of Nagorno-Karabakh and constantly uses the language of threats and hostility, this time against Armenia and recently against Armenians all over the world.

The ongoing military activity of Azerbaijani units on the line of contact indicates that Azerbaijan has not abandoned violence and coercion as the only means of achieving its goals. This approach is as wrong today as it was twenty years ago.

Thank you.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Permanent Council**

PC.JOUR/912

17 May 2012

Annex 3

ENGLISH

Original: RUSSIAN

912th Plenary Meeting

PC Journal No. 912, Agenda item 6(b)

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF KAZAKHSTAN

As Chairman of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) in 2012, Kazakhstan wishes to inform the OSCE Permanent Council that a special anniversary session of the CSTO Collective Security Council was held in Moscow on 15 May 2012, to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Collective Security Treaty and the tenth anniversary of the founding of the CSTO.

The Collective Security Council session was attended by the Heads of State of the CSTO member States – the presidents of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Global and regional challenges to the security of CSTO member States and collective measures for countering them were the main topic of discussion at the special session.

The Heads of State of the CSTO member States also assessed the main results of the organization's activities for the period 2002–2012 and considered priority areas for its further development. They signed a "Declaration by the Heads of State of the Member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization", which sets out collective approaches to key international security issues.

The Declaration notes, in particular, that the world situation is characterized by growing trends towards the formation of a multipolar system of international relations and by intensified co-operation at the global and regional levels. The strengthening of positive and unifying agendas for the international community, and ensuring the rule of law and a democratic basis for international relations, are of special significance.

The Declaration stresses that an inherent feature of the current stage of development of international relations is the growing influence of regional organizations.

The Declaration confirms the commitment of the CSTO member States to the tasks and goals proclaimed in the Astana Declaration by the Heads of State of the OSCE participating States. It expresses support for enhancing the OSCE's authority and the

relevance of its role in contemporary international relations as a forum for equitable political dialogue that takes into account the interests of all OSCE participating States.

The Declaration affirms the need for continued efforts to optimize the work of the OSCE's institutions, including its missions, to draft a charter, to streamline human dimension events and the participation in them by non-governmental organizations, to agree on unified rules for the observation of national elections by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, to promote tolerance and non-discrimination, and to counter manifestations of neo-Nazism in contemporary Europe.

The Declaration expresses support for intensifying the OSCE's work in countering transnational threats and challenges to security, such as terrorism and religious extremism, organized crime, corruption, trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking and illegal migration.

The full text of the Declaration will be distributed to the delegations through the usual channels.

On behalf of the CSTO member States, I should like to take this opportunity to invite all delegations to view a photography exhibition entitled "Towards New Horizons Together", which is timed to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Collective Security Treaty. The photographs presented narrate the history of the Treaty's establishment and illustrate it in action. This includes pictures of joint training exercises and of narcotics dealers and terrorists being taken into custody. The exhibition is located in the Vorsaal on the second floor and will be open until 25 May.

I request that this statement be attached to the journal of today's meeting of the Permanent Council.

Thank you for your attention.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Permanent Council**

PC.DEC/1041
17 May 2012

Original: ENGLISH

912th Plenary Meeting
PC Journal No. 912, Agenda item 2

**DECISION No. 1041
AGENDA AND ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES OF THE 2012
ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE (ASRC)**

The Permanent Council,

Recalling Porto Ministerial Council Decision No. 3 on the Annual Security Review Conference,

Taking into account its decision No. 1037 on the dates of the 2012 Annual Security Review Conference,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Forum for Security Co-operation,

Decides to organize the 2012 Annual Security Review Conference in accordance with the programme, agenda and organizational modalities contained in the annexes to this decision.

2012 ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE

Vienna, 26–28 June 2012

I. Programme

Tuesday, 26 June 2012

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Opening session
- 3–6 p.m. Working session I: Transnational threats and challenges

Wednesday, 27 June 2012

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session II: Early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation: lessons learned and way ahead
- 3–6 p.m. Working session III: Arms control and confidence- and security-building measures

Thursday, 28 June 2012

- 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m. Working session IV: OSCE Partners for Co-operation
- 12.30 p.m.–1 p.m. Closing session

II. Agenda

Opening session

(26 June 2012, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.)

The opening session will provide an opportunity for participating States and other Conference participants to identify common ground for how participating States can work together in practice to fully realize the vision of a comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security community throughout the OSCE area. A number of speakers will address the question of how the OSCE can use existing instruments and the toolbox to achieve the security community which was identified by OSCE Heads of State or Government in the 2010 Astana Commemorative Declaration: Towards a Security Community. The emphasis should be on practical action rather than on presenting new

instruments, tools or proposals to reflect the starting point that the most pressing issue is the absence of political will to use existing tools that are currently available.

Working session I: Transnational threats and challenges

(26 June 2012, 3–6 p.m.)

This session will offer an opportunity to take stock of recent progress made in the OSCE's efforts to address transnational threats and challenges, including with regard to the consolidation and expansion of OSCE TNT-related mandates and on enhancing the co-ordination and coherence of OSCE's TNT-related activities. In addition, the session can contribute to the discussion on whether further options for strengthening co-ordination and coherence might need to be explored. This session can also be used to examine how the Organization is co-operating with other actors in this field.

Working session II: Early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation: lessons learned and way ahead

(27 June 2012, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.)

This session will offer the opportunity for participants to focus, *inter alia*, on strengthening the OSCE's role and effectiveness in preventing and resolving conflicts, in crisis management and mediation and in post conflict rehabilitation and reconciliation, including in the context of Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/11 and the meetings of the Open-ended Working Group on the Conflict Cycle, and on improving co-ordination with international actors throughout the conflict cycle.

Working session III: Arms control and confidence- and security-building measures

(27 June 2012, 3–6 p.m.)

This session will provide a framework for enhancing security dialogue and for reviewing security work undertaken by the OSCE and its participating States, including Astana Commemorative Declaration and recent Ministerial Council Decisions No. 6/11, 7/11, and 8/11.

The session will also provide an opportunity to exchange views on issues related to arms control and confidence- and security-building measures.

Working session IV: OSCE Partners for Co-operation

(28 June 2012, 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m.)

The focus of this session is on strengthening interaction with Partners for Co-operation and on discussing the OSCE potential to contribute effectively to collective international efforts to promote stability and security in its adjacent areas, notably in the Mediterranean and in Asia, bearing in mind discussions on this topic in previous years. The session will provide an opportunity for participating States and Partners for Co-operation to reflect in particular on recent developments in the Middle East and Afghanistan and the OSCE's efforts to strengthen its engagement with Partners in those areas, such as Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 4/11 and 5/11.

Closing session

(28 June 2012, 12.30 p.m.–1 p.m.)

The Chairperson will draw initial conclusions and recommendations made by Conference participants for follow up, including any additional steps and instruments or capabilities necessary to achieve the vision of a security community.

ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES OF THE 2012 ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE

Vienna, 26–28 June 2012

Background

The Tenth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, at Porto, by adopting its Decision No. 3, dated 7 December 2002, established the Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) to provide a framework for enhancing security dialogue and for reviewing security work undertaken by the OSCE and its participating States, to provide an opportunity to exchange views on issues related to arms control and confidence- and security-building measures, and to promote the exchange of information and co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions.

Organization

A representative of the Chairperson-in-Office will chair the opening and closing sessions. The Secretariat will issue a journal of the Conference.

Each working session will have one moderator and at least one rapporteur. The Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) will serve as co-ordinator for preparing the sessions.

The contribution of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) will be made in accordance with its procedures, mandate and competences. The FSC contribution to the ASRC includes the chairing of the third working session by a member of the FSC Troika or the Director of the CPC.

The Rules of Procedure of the OSCE will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, at the Conference. Also, the guidelines for organizing OSCE meetings (Permanent Council Decision No. 762) will be taken into account.

Interpretation from and into all six working languages of the OSCE will be provided at the opening, working and closing sessions.

The Chairmanship will co-ordinate the preparation of the ASRC with the FSC Chairperson and the OSCE Secretariat.

The Chairperson-in-Office will distribute a comprehensive report on the Conference before the summer recess.

The Press and Public Information Section (PPIS) will inform the press, as appropriate.

Participation

The participating States are encouraged to be represented at a high level, by senior officials from capitals, responsible for security-related policy in the OSCE area.

The OSCE institutions will participate in the Conference, as will the Secretary General and the CPC. The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and the Partners for Co-operation will be invited to participate.

The Chairmanship may also invite some heads of OSCE field operations to participate in the Conference. Consideration should be given to the possibility of inviting heads of field operations to be present as keynote speakers or moderators.

The international organizations that may be invited are the security-related organizations mentioned in Permanent Council Decision No. 951 of 29 July 2010.

Consideration is to be given to the possibility of inviting security-related scientific institutes, think tanks of international standing, and NGOs to send keynote speakers or to be represented as members of national delegations.

General guidelines for participants

The work of the ASRC will be conducted in six sessions. The opening session is intended to provide an opportunity for formal statements to be delivered and to set the stage for substantive, focused and interactive discussions at the working sessions. The opening session will include the welcoming remarks by the Chairperson-in-Office or his representative and the report by the FSC Chairperson. The Chairmanship will explore the possibility of inviting high-level special guest(s) to address the Conference.

The four working sessions will each concentrate on a different topic, introduced by a number of keynote speakers, whose addresses will be followed by a discussion of relevant topics that are mentioned in the agenda.

The aim is an interactive and free-flowing discussion.

In order to reinforce the effectiveness of security activities across all three dimensions of the OSCE, it is expected that, at each of the sessions, the interfaces of security, and also the question of co-operation with other international organizations, will be addressed.

To promote interactive discussion, the formal statements at the opening session and the interventions at the working sessions should be as concise as possible and should not exceed five minutes in length. Prior circulation of statements and interventions will enhance the possibility for engaging in discussion.

By 12 June 2012, the participants in the Conference should inform the OSCE Secretariat of the composition of their delegations to the ASRC, in response to the information circular regarding organizational aspects of the Conference which will be sent out by the OSCE Secretariat.

By 15 June 2012, the participating States and other participants in the Conference are invited to submit any written contributions they may have, including those that contain reactions to the keynote speeches.

Written contributions should be submitted to the Conference Services, which will then distribute them. The information could also include contributions from OSCE institutions and other international organizations, if appropriate.

Guidelines for keynote speakers

The contributions of the keynote speakers should be focused on the subject of the relevant session, thus setting the scene for the discussion at the sessions, and should stimulate debate among delegations by raising appropriate questions and suggesting potential recommendations based on OSCE realities.

The maximum available speaking time is 20–25 minutes per keynote speaker.

Keynote speakers should be present during the entire session at which they are speaking, and should be ready to engage in the debate following their presentation.

To enable delegations to prepare themselves, keynote speakers should provide a written contribution and their biographical synopsis to the CPC by 12 June 2012. In their presentations, keynote speakers should touch on the highlights of their written contribution.

Guidelines for moderators and rapporteurs

The moderator chairs the session and should facilitate and focus the dialogue among delegations. The moderator should stimulate the debate by introducing items related to the subject of the opening and working sessions, as appropriate, in order to broaden or focus the scope of the discussion.

The rapporteurs' written reports should address issues raised during the relevant sessions, and should cover problem areas, improvements, suggestions made at the session, and other relevant information.

Moderators and rapporteurs should seek to identify and summarise specific recommendations made in each of the sessions.

Personal views shall not be advanced.

Guidelines for the participation of other international organizations

International organizations may participate in all the sessions. They are invited to concentrate their contributions on aspects of co-operation with the OSCE within the scope of the relevant session.

International organizations should provide factual information, useful for the participants of the ASRC, to the Conference Services by 15 June 2012.