

**Chairmanship: Montenegro**

**790th PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM**

1. Date: Wednesday, 27 May 2015

Opened: 10.15 a.m.  
Suspended: 1.05 p.m.  
Resumed: 3 p.m.  
Closed: 3.35 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador S. Milačić

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

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE: COMMITMENTS ON  
CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS – SYNERGIES  
BETWEEN UN AND OSCE EFFORTS

*Presentation by Ms. A. Kane, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA):* Chairperson, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs (FSC.DEL/104/15 OSCE+), Latvia-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 Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Georgia, Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/105/15), Spain (Annex), Mongolia, Romania, Belarus (FSC.DEL/109/15 OSCE+), Azerbaijan (FSC.DEL/107/15 OSCE+), Russian Federation, Armenia (FSC.DEL/108/15 OSCE+), Ukraine (FSC.DEL/102/15), Germany, Finland

Agenda item 2: GENERAL STATEMENTS

*Situation in and around Ukraine:* Ukraine (FSC.DEL/103/15), Latvia-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 country Norway, member of the European Economic Area; as well as

Georgia, Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/106/15), United States of America, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, Romania, Italy, Georgia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Poland, Belgium

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *South Eastern Europe Blue Angel 15 exercise, conducted in Romania from 11 to 15 May 2015: Romania*
- (b) *Combat readiness snap check in the Central Military District of the Russian Federation, conducted from 25 to 28 May 2015: Russian Federation*

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 3 June 2015, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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

FSC.JOUR/796

27 May 2015

Annex

ENGLISH

Original: SPANISH

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**790th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 796, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SPAIN**

Madam Chairperson,

Spain endorses the statement by the European Union representative and wishes to make the following comments in its national capacity.

Allow me to thank the United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Ms. Angela Kane, with special satisfaction, not only for her presentation this morning, which was filled with important and thought-provoking arguments, but also for her work at the head of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA). During my stay in New York, I had the opportunity to collaborate closely with the High Representative and UNODA and to witness the excellent work that has been done over the last few years. I believe that this work merits our deepest gratitude.

Madam Chairperson,

I should like to begin by making a few comments on co-operation in the conventional arms sphere.

Spain has devoted considerable efforts and resources with a view to ensuring the prompt entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty and now its effective implementation and universalization. I should like to reiterate my country's firm conviction that this Treaty serves its purpose, i.e., ensuring that international arms transfers are more responsible and transparent. This is especially true of Articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty, which refer to prohibitions on and assessments of arms exports based on elements of international human rights law, international humanitarian law, the obligations arising under international agreements and the risk of undermining international peace and security.

We call upon those OSCE participating States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty. In this endeavour, mindful of the challenges that this Treaty poses to many countries, we are making our experience in this area available to the participating States.

Madam Chairperson,

I should also like to take this opportunity to refer to United Nations Security Council resolution 2220 on small arms and light weapons, adopted on 22 May 2015, of which Spain was a co-sponsor. This resolution underscores the responsibility of States to prevent threats posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons to international peace and security, and the devastating impact on civilians in armed conflict, and recognizes the important role that regional organizations like the OSCE play in this area.

Also within the sphere of the United Nations, Spain attaches great importance to the development and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the instruments developed within the framework of the Programme of Action, such as the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument).

We are also committed to the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (the Firearms Protocol), which complements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Along with the Arms Trade Treaty, it is the only legally binding instrument of universal reach in the firearms area.

In addition, Spain firmly advocates all measures to promote trust, transparency and predictability, such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures, as well as other, regional instruments.

Important strides have been made in recent years in the area of humanitarian disarmament through the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (the Ottawa Convention) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (the Oslo Convention). Spain is firmly committed to both Conventions out of the conviction that the humanitarian considerations which prompted their adoption should prevail.

Madam Chairperson,

I should like to end by thanking the High Representative for the support which UNODA has provided and continues to provide for the effective implementation of the aforementioned instruments and the assistance to countries and organizations collaborating in this area, of which the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2010 is a good example.

We also welcome the strengthening of the Vienna office of UNODA, which will undoubtedly facilitate synergies, both in the area of conventional arms and in other areas of common interest, such as the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, to which the High Representative referred. Last week the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) addressed the Forum for Security Co-operation and emphasized the possibilities for collaboration between the 1540 Committee, UNODA and the OSCE. This is a propitious moment to deepen these

collaborative relations, here in Vienna as well, in view of the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) that will take place in 2016.

Madam Chairperson, I request that this statement be attached to the journal of the day.

Thank you.