

**SECOND DAY OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE
MINISTERIAL COUNCIL****SECOND PLENARY SESSION (CLOSED)**

1. Date: Friday, 5 December 2014

Opened: 9.05 a.m.
Closed: 11.20 a.m.

2. Chairperson: H.E. Didier Burkhalter, President of the Swiss Confederation and Head of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs,
Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE
H.E. Ivica Dačić, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia
Ambassador Vuk Žugić, Permanent Representative of Serbia to the OSCE

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

Agenda item 6: STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS, FOLLOWED BY HEADS OF DELEGATIONS (continued)

Chairperson (Switzerland) (MC.GAL/9/14), Chairperson (Serbia), Turkey (MC.DEL/56/14 OSCE+), Thailand (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/60/14 OSCE+), Malta (MC.DEL/68/14), Afghanistan (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/25/14 OSCE+) (MC.DEL/26/14 OSCE+), Israel (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/69/14), Algeria (Partner for Co-operation), Jordan (Partner for Co-operation), Egypt (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/78/14 OSCE+), Tunisia (Partner for Co-operation), Republic of Korea (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/37/14), Morocco (Partner for Co-operation), Australia (Partner for Co-operation), Japan (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/39/14), Italy-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia; 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 Andorra, Georgia, Moldova, San Marino

and Ukraine, in alignment) (MC.DEL/55/14) (MC.DEL/46/14), Slovenia (MC.DEL/61/14), Russian Federation (MC.DEL/59/14 OSCE+), Austria, Spain (MC.DEL/52/14 OSCE+), Greece (MC.DEL/50/14), Monaco, Cyprus (MC.DEL/57/14 OSCE+), France (MC.DEL/77/14), Bosnia and Herzegovina (MC.DEL/45/14)

Contributions by: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

4. Next meeting:

Friday, 5 December 2014, at 3 p.m., in the plenary hall

SECOND PLENARY SESSION (CONTINUED) (CLOSED)

1. Date: Friday, 5 December 2014

Opened: 3.05 p.m.
Closed: 3.45 p.m.

2. Chairperson: H.E. Didier Burkhalter, President of the Swiss Confederation and Head of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE

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

Agenda item 7: ADOPTION OF MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DOCUMENTS AND DECISIONS

Chairperson (Switzerland)

The Chairperson (Switzerland) announced that Decision No. 1/14 (MC.DEC/1/14) on the appointment of the Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the text of which is appended to this journal, had been adopted by the Ministerial Council on 7 May 2014 through a silence procedure.

The Chairperson (Switzerland) announced that Decision No. 2/14 (MC.DEC/2/14) on the extension of the appointment of the OSCE Secretary General, the text of which is appended to this journal, had been adopted by the Ministerial Council on 14 May 2014 through a silence procedure.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Declaration on Further Steps in the Helsinki+40 Process (MC.DOC/1/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

United States of America (interpretative statement, see attachment 1 to the document), Ukraine (interpretative statement, see attachment 2 to the document)

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Ministerial Statement on the Negotiations on the Transdniestrian Settlement Process in the “5+2” Format (MC.DOC/2/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Declaration on Youth (MC.DOC/3/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Declaration on Transfer of Ownership to the Parties to the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms

Control, Annex 1-B, Article IV of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MC.DOC/4/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Declaration on the OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) (MC.DOC/5/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Declaration on the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014) (MC.DOC/6/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Ministerial Commemorative Declaration on the Seventieth Anniversary of the End of the Second World War (MC.DOC/7/14/Corr.1), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Russian Federation (also on behalf of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) (interpretative statement, see attachment 1 to the document), Ukraine (interpretative statement, see attachment 2 to the document), Italy-European Union (interpretative statement, see attachment 3 to the document)

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Declaration on Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism (MC.DOC/8/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Declaration on Co-operation with the Mediterranean Partners (MC.DOC/9/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Ministerial Declaration on Co-operation with the Asian Partners (MC.DOC/10/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Commemorative Declaration on the Occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security (MC.DOC/11/14), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 3/14 (MC.DEC/3/14) on the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2016, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 4/14 (MC.DEC/4/14) on the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2017, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 5/14 (MC.DEC/5/14) on the prevention of corruption, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Azerbaijan (interpretative statement, see attachment to the decision)

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 6/14 (MC.DEC/6/14) on enhancing disaster risk reduction, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 7/14 (MC.DEC/7/14/Corr.1) on preventing and combating violence against women, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Azerbaijan (interpretative statement, see attachment 1 to the decision), Armenia (Annex 1), Italy-European Union (interpretative statement, see attachment 2 to the decision)

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 8/14 (MC.DEC/8/14) on an addendum to the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Holy See (Annex 2)

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 9/14 (MC.DEC/9/14) on the time and place of the next meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 10/14 (MC.DEC/10/14) on small arms and light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Agenda item 8: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Proposal for a Ministerial Council draft decision on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and the freedom of association in the OSCE area:* Iceland (also on behalf of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) (MC.DEL/66/14 OSCE+)

(b) *Statement by Azerbaijan: Azerbaijan (MC.DEL/81/14 OSCE+)*

(c) *Statement by Armenia: Armenia (MC.DEL/82/14)*

4. Next meeting:

Friday, 5 December 2014, at 3.50 p.m., in the plenary hall

CLOSING SESSION (OPEN)

1. Date: Friday, 5 December 2014

Opened: 3.50 p.m.
Closed: 4.45 p.m.

2. Chairperson: H.E. Didier Burkhalter, President of the Swiss Confederation and Head of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE

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

Agenda item 9: FORMAL CLOSURE (STATEMENTS BY THE CURRENT AND INCOMING CHAIRPERSONS-IN-OFFICE)

Chairperson (Switzerland) (MC.GAL/10/14/Corr.1), Serbia (MC.DEL/65/14), Russian Federation (Annex 3), United States of America (MC.DEL/67/14), Italy-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland and Montenegro; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; as well as Andorra, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, in alignment) (Annex 4), Croatia (also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) (Annex 5), Slovakia (also on behalf of Afghanistan (Partner for Co-operation), Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Finland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia (Partner for Co-operation)) (Annex 6), Norway (MC.DEL/76/14), Ukraine (Annex 7), Azerbaijan (Annex 8)

The Chairperson formally declared the Twenty-First Meeting of the Ministerial Council closed.

4. Next meeting:

3 and 4 December 2015, to be held in Belgrade, Serbia



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC(21).JOUR/2
5 December 2014
Annex 1

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF ARMENIA

The Armenian delegation would like to state that the interpretation of the position of Armenia at the negotiation of the decision on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women presented by the Azerbaijani delegation in its interpretative statement is distorted and misleading.

I request to attach this statement to the journal of this Ministerial Council meeting.



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014

MC(21).JOUR/2
5 December 2014
Annex 2

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

STATEMENT BY THE HOLY SEE

While joining consensus on the Ministerial Council Decision on an Addendum to the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, the Holy See wishes to underline that it remains open not to limit the elaboration of the Addendum to a certain period of time.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC(21).JOUR/2
5 December 2014
Annex 3

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Mr. Chairperson,

We express our appreciation to the Chairmanship for the excellent organization of the Ministerial Council meeting and for the hospitality. Switzerland has proved its commitment to the role of an honest broker and has done everything possible to maintain dialogue in the OSCE at a time of crisis.

However, the full range of positions on the issues discussed was not duly reflected in the summary by the Chairperson-in-Office of the results of the first day of the meeting. It is important to respect the expression of will of the Crimean people who succeeded in exercising their right to self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Decalogue.

The events in Ukraine are the result of a systemic crisis in the OSCE region that has been brewing for a long time. Its roots lie in the incapacity to ensure true unity in the Euro-Atlantic area based on recognition of the equal rights of all participating States, respect for the legitimate interests of each of them and non-intervention in internal affairs.

Construction of a “European House” of this type has been consistently undermined by unilateral actions: the expansion of NATO, the establishment of United States anti-missile defence facilities in Europe, the aggressive promotion of the concept of Eastern Partnership and the erection of artificial barriers to relationships between people. These are all links in the same chain.

Nevertheless, our discussions in Basel were not reduced to disagreements. An important outcome was the adoption of a joint declaration in which we affirmed the enduring importance of the victory over Nazism, honoured the memory of the victims of the Second World War and condemned attempts to deny the Holocaust.

A decision has been adopted on further steps in the Helsinki+40 process. We welcome the Chairmanship’s initiative to establish a Panel of Eminent Persons. This should help us to find a way together out of the deepening European security crisis.

We were also able to adopt other important decisions reflecting the OSCE's comprehensive agenda – above all on combating terrorism, preventing corruption, reducing the risk of disasters and developing co-operation and dialogue with partner countries, including on countering manifestations of intolerance towards Christians and other religious communities.

The signing of amendments to the Florence Agreement marked the conclusion of international monitoring under one of the most important articles of the Dayton Peace Agreement, which remains the basis of the settlement for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is an important step in transferring responsibility to the Balkan people themselves. This confirmed that the closure of the Office of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina is long overdue.

Despite the attempts of certain countries to place the emphasis on confrontation and labelling, during the discussions in Basel we heard much calm and collected support for constructive ideas on ways to overcome the present crisis. We believe that the very fact that there is broad discussion on European security issues within the 57-State format is worth a great deal.

Next year, the Chairmanship baton will pass to Serbia. We wish our Serbian colleagues every success in this difficult undertaking. We trust that under the Serbian Chairmanship a balanced policy will be continued in full measure on establishing the prerequisites in the OSCE for constructive work to find answers in the area of European security.

Thank you for your attention.

I request that this statement be appended to the journal of the Ministerial Council meeting in Basel.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC(21).JOUR/2
5 December 2014
Annex 4

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

**STATEMENT BY
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

The delegation of Italy, in its capacity as EU Presidency, passed the floor to the representative of the European Union, who delivered the following statement:

Let me thank the Chairmanship for the warm Swiss hospitality we have enjoyed these days in Basel. We would like to thank the whole Chairmanship team as well as the Secretary General and his staff for the excellent organization of this Ministerial Council. 2014 has been a difficult year for the OSCE region. We wish to pay tribute to the efforts of the Swiss Chairmanship throughout the past twelve months.

We will of course reflect on the proceedings of the Basel Ministerial Council and study carefully the many statements that have been made around this table. In the meantime, we offer the following observations.

This year's OSCE Ministerial was very different from previous ones. Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol and destabilizing actions in eastern Ukraine have seriously violated the basic OSCE principles and commitments, as enshrined notably in the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter. This is the larger issue we have to address.

Mr. Chairperson,

The crisis in and around Ukraine as a result of Russian aggression has dominated the discussions and outcomes of this Ministerial Council. At the same time, the value of the OSCE as a platform for dialogue has been reaffirmed and we note the results achieved in Basel on a number of issues.

We are confronted with the most serious challenge to European security in decades. We need to start to restore respect for the fundamental principles upon which this organization is based. From the discussions over the past days, it is clear that this goal was shared by nearly all participating States. We deeply regret that there was no agreement on a declaration on the crisis in and around Ukraine.

We all need to work towards a sustainable political solution to the crisis in and around Ukraine. Any solution must be based on respect for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders. The EU strongly condemns

the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol and will continue to pursue its policy of non-recognition. The Minsk arrangements are the only commonly agreed framework for de-escalation towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict in and around Ukraine. We reiterate Russia's special responsibility in this regard. The Minsk arrangements must be fully implemented without further delay. We welcome the announcement yesterday of steps towards a full ceasefire. The Ukrainian-Russian State border must be secured with permanent monitoring by the OSCE as envisioned in the Minsk protocol. Full and effective control by Ukraine of its borders is essential. We expect negotiations on a significant expansion of the OSCE Border Observer Mission to continue. We will support the continuation of an inclusive Ukrainian-led and Ukrainian-owned national dialogue in Ukraine. The OSCE can play an important role in facilitating this dialogue.

We reiterate our full support for the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) and pledge to continue our significant financial support. We pay tribute to the efforts of the Swiss Chairmanship and to Heidi Tagliavini personally with regard to the crisis in and around Ukraine, including through the Trilateral Contact Group which must continue to play an essential role in the implementation of the Minsk agreements building on what has been achieved so far.

Progress in resolving the conflicts in Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and over Nagorno-Karabakh should remain high on our agenda in 2015. Efforts to find solutions must be redoubled since the risk of increasing instability is high. The OSCE, with the support of all of us, must step up its contribution in support of the established conflict resolution processes. In this context, we welcome today's Ministerial statement on the "5+2" process. In addition, commitments regarding the withdrawal of Russian military force should be honoured. We regret that a statement on the Geneva International Discussions was not adopted.

The OSCE's southern region – the Mediterranean – should be kept on our agenda in 2015 as one area of priority. Events in the Middle East and North Africa, including Libya, represent a major risk to security in the Mediterranean region and the OSCE area as a whole.

We regret that freedom of expression and freedom of association and assembly have not been on the agenda of the Ministerial Council despite the support of the large majority of participating States.

We commend the Civic Solidarity Platform for organizing this year again a parallel civil society conference ahead of this Ministerial Council. We take good note of the participants' Basel Declaration on rising intolerance, discrimination, and hate crimes. We would have expected that civil society representatives would have been given the opportunity to present their recommendations at the plenary. We also welcome the side-events organized by the OSCE Academic Network. We will study the network's report on the future of OSCE field operations.

Mr. Chairperson,

2015 marks the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. We remain committed to continue the Helsinki+40 process with the common objective of reaffirming our commitment to the concept of comprehensive security by recording practical results reflecting intensified

efforts to fully implement OSCE commitments. We hope that the Panel of Eminent Persons can contribute to relaunching a genuine dialogue.

We welcome the decisions concerning the German and Austrian Chairmanships in 2016 and 2017. We look forward to working with the incoming Serbian Chairmanship-in-Office. We look to Serbia to lead in focusing the Organization and all participating States on a return to respect for the fundamental principles of the OSCE. This will help us to ensure that the OSCE remains a key forum for dialogue on the significant challenges to European security we currently face. The European Union will do its utmost to contribute to this.

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

The candidate countries the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia¹, Montenegro¹, Iceland² and Albania¹, the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Andorra and San Marino align themselves with this statement.

1 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Albania continue to be part of the Stabilisation and Association Process.

2 Iceland continues to be a member of the European Free Trade Association and of the European Economic Area.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC(21).JOUR/2
5 December 2014
Annex 5

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF CROATIA
(ALSO ON BEHALF OF ALBANIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CANADA,
THE CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FRANCE,
GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, ITALY, LATVIA,
LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY,
POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN,
TURKEY, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)**

Mr. Chairperson,

I would like to make a statement on behalf of the following countries: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Mr. Chairperson,

Arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation continue to play an important role in the achievement of our security objectives. Both the success and failure of these efforts can have a direct impact on our threat environment.

We reaffirm our long-standing commitment to conventional arms control as a key element of Euro-Atlantic security and emphasize the importance of full implementation and compliance to rebuild trust and confidence. Russia's unilateral military activity in and around Ukraine has undermined peace, security, and stability across the region, and its selective implementation of the Vienna Document and Open Skies Treaty and long-standing non-implementation of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE) have eroded the positive contributions of these arms control instruments. We call on Russia to fully adhere to its commitments. We are determined to preserve, strengthen, and modernize conventional arms control in Europe, based on key principles and commitments, including reciprocity, transparency, and host nation consent.

Mr. Chairperson,

The countries subscribing to this statement request its inclusion in the journal of this Ministerial meeting.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC(21).JOUR/2
5 December 2014
Annex 6

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SLOVAKIA (ALSO ON
BEHALF OF AFGHANISTAN (PARTNER FOR CO-OPERATION),
ALBANIA, ANDORRA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, THE CZECH REPUBLIC, CYPRUS,
FINLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA,
MONGOLIA, MONTENEGRO, NORWAY, POLAND, SERBIA,
SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND AND TUNISIA
(PARTNER FOR CO-OPERATION))**

Dear Mr. President,

Slovakia as a Chair of the Informal Group of Friends of Security Sector Governance and Reform, would like to make the following statement, also on behalf of: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Finland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia:

“We believe that an effective and accountable security sector without discrimination and with full respect for human rights, the rule of law, as well as for fundamental principles of good governance, is a cornerstone of peace, sustainable development, and the provision of security for the benefit of everyone.

The Slovak Republic jointly with other States commends the Swiss and the Serbian chairmanship for their much appreciated efforts and leadership to keep the topic of security sector governance and reform high on the OSCE’s agenda.

We applaud the efforts of the OSCE executive structures and in particular of the Secretary General in strengthening the coherence of the organization’s support in the important field of security sector governance and reform. The recommendations of the mapping exercise completed in 2013 were most useful in identifying ways to enhance the OSCE’s efforts in this area.

In this regard, we particularly welcome the launch of the development of internal guidelines for staff of the OSCE executive structures and we are confident that they will add great value to the organization’s SSG/R related activities. The first set of guidelines will

focus on cross-dimensional approaches, regional approaches, comprehensive needs assessments, and sustainable and impact-oriented approaches.

Furthermore, we also commend the efforts aimed at increasing exchanges of best practices and lessons learned with other international organizations, particularly with the UN. Such co-operation will contribute to the efforts of reinvigorating the OSCE's role as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter.

We are convinced, that the continuous efforts will bear fruit and that the work towards more coherence will result in enhanced effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the organization's work. I invite other delegations to join our activities in the open-ended Group of Friends and to support the ongoing endeavours."

I would like to ask you, Mr. Chairperson, to kindly attach my statement to the journal of the day.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC(21).JOUR/2
5 December 2014
Annex 7

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF UKRAINE

Mr. Chairperson,
Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

The Delegation of Ukraine would like to start with expressing gratitude to our Swiss hosts for the warm hospitality that all of us have enjoyed during our stay in Basel. The Swiss Chairmanship and Chairperson-in-Office have invested significant efforts in preparing this event, as well as in pursuing the OSCE activities across all three dimensions, and we are grateful for them.

Our today's session takes place on the day of 20th anniversary since signing of the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, which guaranteed Ukraine's security, political independence and territorial integrity. Ukraine's territorial integrity has been violated by a supposed guarantor – the Russian Federation. It resorted to illegal occupation and annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and to escalation in Ukraine's Donbas, violating international law, Helsinki Final Act and numerous OSCE commitments.

We are grateful for the overwhelming and firm support offered to Ukraine by the ministers and heads of delegations at this Ministerial Council. We witnessed clear condemnation of Russian aggression against Ukraine in Crimea and Donbas. We witnessed broad recognition that this aggression has not only affected my country, it endangers the European and international peace and security. We registered strong calls on the Russian Federation to halt its aggressive actions and to fully abide by its obligations under the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other norms and principles of international law.

There is an urgent need to correct serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Russia's occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. The Russian Federation as an occupying power must stop all human rights violations and allow access of international observers to monitor the situation on the ground.

The Russian military aggression has strongly eroded mutual trust and confidence, which prevented us from adopting more substantive decisions at this Ministerial meeting. It will be important to underpin our activities and deliberations by 3C formula "Commitments cannot be Compromised for Consensus". There is urgency in elaborating practical tools to

make this formula instrumental in safeguarding the OSCE principles and commitments, as well as correcting violations of the core principles and restoring respect to them.

The OSCE toolbox should be strengthened to prevent and halt aggression against an OSCE participating State.

Mr. Chairperson,

As Russian aggression and violations continue, there will be another challenging year ahead of us. We count that the issues of safeguarding strict adherence to the OSCE principles and commitments and correcting their violations will be kept by the incoming Serbian Chairmanship at the top of the OSCE agenda as we will approach the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act in 2015.

We encourage strong and practical support to the Serbian Chairmanship by the OSCE Troika.

In conclusion, I would like to thank again to Chairperson-in-Office, President Burkhalter and able Swiss Chairmanship team for leadership in the course of the year and to wish the Serbian colleagues success in their endeavours at the helm of the OSCE.

I request that this statement be included in the journal of the Ministerial Council.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC(21).JOUR/2
5 December 2014
Annex 8

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF AZERBAIJAN

Mr. President,

This was not my intention to intervene during this concluding session, but since my country was named by the distinguished Ambassador of the United States, I would like to stress the following.

Firstly, I wish to express our regret that the Permanent Representative of the United States delivered his statement under this agenda item that is open for public. While understanding his motives, I don't share his objective, since it does not add to trust, cooperation and dialogue between our delegations.

Secondly, as far as the case of Ms. Ismayilova is concerned, I have checked with our authorities in Baku, and wish to inform the Council that she was invited to Baku City Prosecutor Office to testify as a witness on a case related to an attempted suicide.

Therefore, I encourage the distinguished Ambassador of the United States and his Government to check and verify the facts before raising his concerns at such high level OSCE event.

I thank you Mr. Chairperson, and ask you to attach this statement to the journal of the day.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC.DOC/1/14
5 December 2014

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

DECLARATION ON FURTHER STEPS IN THE HELSINKI+40 PROCESS

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Recall the decision on the Helsinki+40 process launched at the Ministerial Council meeting in Dublin in 2012, and the Declaration on Furthering the Helsinki+40 Process of the Kyiv Ministerial Council in 2013 in view of the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act in 2015;

Will continue to use the OSCE as a platform for addressing European security;

Call on the incoming Chairmanship of Serbia, supported by the Troika, to continue pursuing the Helsinki+40 process in a transparent and inclusive manner.

MC.DOC/1/14
5 December 2014
Attachment 1

Original: ENGLISH

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of the United States of America:

The United States makes the following interpretative statement under paragraph IV.1(A)6 of the OSCE Rules of Procedure and asks that it be attached to this Declaration.

“This declaration we have just adopted is considerably shorter than the Helsinki+40 decision and declaration that preceded it in Dublin in 2012 and Kyiv in 2013. In those texts, we reaffirmed our full adherence to all OSCE principles and commitments and we recommitted that, as participating States, we are responsible to implement our commitments fully and in good faith. Unfortunately, we have not been able to make the same reaffirmations in our Declaration this year for one simple reason: the egregious ongoing violations by the Russian Federation of its international legal obligations and its continuing contravention of the fundamental principles and the commitments of this Organization in its aggression in Ukraine. Russia’s ongoing violations of its OSCE commitments have made it very difficult for this Ministerial to agree on many substantive documents or credibly broaden and deepen the commitments made across all dimensions of security. More importantly, Russia’s conduct has eroded trust among participating States, had a grave impact on human lives, including many thousands of deaths, and is undermining security and stability in the OSCE area and beyond. While this Declaration on the Helsinki+40 process is meagre, previous Ministerial texts on Helsinki+40 provide us both with a framework from which to move forward in the Helsinki+40 process, as well as with a key tool for addressing the crisis of Russia’s aggression in Ukraine: focusing on implementing our commitments fully in good faith.”

Thank you.

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of Ukraine:

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Ukraine makes the following interpretative statement under paragraph IV.1(A)6 of the Rules of procedure of the OSCE.

“Ukraine has joined consensus on this declaration to support progress within the Helsinki+40 process in the course of 2015, a year that marks four decades since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

Ukraine viewed launching and pursuing the Helsinki+40 process as one of the priorities of its 2013 OSCE Chairmanship and invested substantial efforts towards implementation of this commitment.

We therefore deeply deplore that the flagrant violations of the OSCE core principles, in particular those enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, have negatively affected the process in 2014 in terms of achieving those ambitious goals set by the Dublin decision of 2012 and the Kyiv declaration of 2013, including advancing work towards a security community and recording practical results reflecting intensified efforts to fully implement OSCE commitments.

The lack of progress on this track stemmed from the Russian aggression against Ukraine, which resulted in illegal occupation and annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and escalation in Ukraine’s Donbas. In pursuing its aggression the Russian Federation has effectively violated the Helsinki Final Act with its Decalogue of guiding principles, which served as a basis of the Helsinki+40 process.

We note that the Russian aggression has led to further erosion of trust and confidence within the OSCE, which is particularly harmful for our dialogue within the Helsinki+40 process in 2015.

We consider that the dialogue in 2015 should focus, *inter alia* on identifying measures to prevent aggression against an OSCE participating State and to restore respect for the OSCE principles and commitments and to enhance their implementation.”

The Delegation of Ukraine requests that this interpretative statement be attached to the Declaration just adopted, and included in the journal of the Ministerial Council.



Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT ON THE
NEGOTIATIONS ON THE TRANSDNIESTRIAN SETTLEMENT
PROCESS IN THE “5+2” FORMAT**

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe:

Recall the Ministerial Statement on the work of the Permanent Conference on Political Issues in the Framework of the Negotiation Process for the Transdniestrian Settlement in the “5+2” format adopted at the Ministerial Council meeting in Kyiv on 6 December 2013;

Reiterate their strong resolve to attain a comprehensive, peaceful settlement of the Transdniestrian conflict based on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova with a special status for Transdniestria that fully guarantees the human, political, economic and social rights of its population;

Welcome the ongoing work of the Permanent Conference on Political Issues in the Framework of the Negotiation Process for the Transdniestrian Settlement in the “5+2” format and the important role the OSCE plays in supporting this process;

Underline the need to achieve tangible progress in the negotiations on all three baskets of the agreed agenda for the negotiation process: socio-economic issues, general legal and humanitarian issues and human rights, and a comprehensive settlement, including institutional, political and security issues;

Emphasize the importance of increasing the frequency of meetings of the political representatives of the sides in 2015 and encourage the sides to hold high level meetings;

Encourage the sides to increase the continuity and effectiveness of the process by agreeing at the beginning of the year on a calendar for the official negotiations in the framework of the Transdniestrian settlement process for the whole year;

Invite the sides to implement existing agreed confidence-building measures and develop further measures in the framework of the negotiation process to the benefit of the people on the ground and further urge the sides to refrain from unilateral actions that could destabilize the situation in the region;

Call upon the mediators and observers of the OSCE, Russian Federation, Ukraine, European Union and the United States of America to redouble their co-ordinated efforts and to make full use of their potential to promote progress in achieving a comprehensive resolution of the Transdnestrian conflict.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC.DOC/3/14
5 December 2014

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Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
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DECLARATION ON YOUTH

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, recall the OSCE commitments relating to youth and children, which are enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and other relevant OSCE decisions, and take note of the efforts of other international organizations in this regard, in particular the United Nations.

We acknowledge that youth and children require particular attention and that their needs, concerns and interests should be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

We acknowledge the potential of young people to contribute to economic, political and social development, and that they can support participating States in the implementation of commitments in all three dimensions of the OSCE.

We take note of the Swiss Chairmanship's initiative related to youth in the OSCE.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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**DECLARATION ON THE
TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP TO THE PARTIES TO THE
AGREEMENT ON SUB-REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL, ANNEX 1-B,
ARTICLE IV OF THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT FOR
PEACE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 of 8 December 1995 on OSCE action for peace, democracy and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Acknowledges the significant contribution to peace, security and stability in the area of application of the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, Annex 1-B, Article IV of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Agreement) since its entry into force in 1996;

Welcomes the spirit of co-operation, trust and confidence of the Parties while implementing the Agreement;

Recognizes with satisfaction the continuous political will of the Parties to the Agreement to comply fully with all aspects of the process established under this arms control regime;

Welcomes the Parties taking ownership of the Agreement;

Reiterates the strong support of the OSCE community to the Parties for continuing the implementation of the Agreement in good faith.

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
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**DECLARATION ON THE
OSCE ROLE IN COUNTERING THE PHENOMENON OF
FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
2170 (2014) AND 2178 (2014)**

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Reaffirming Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism, and other relevant OSCE documents adopted in the field of countering terrorism, and reiterating our strong support for the OSCE's comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism activities,

Recalling our commitment to work together to prevent, suppress, investigate and prosecute terrorism-related acts, and reaffirming our strong determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as a crime that has no justification, whatever its motivation or origin, and that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion,

Expressing our deep concern over the acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs)¹ as described in UNSCR 2178, namely, individuals who travel to a State other than their State of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the provision or receiving of terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict,

Concerned that foreign terrorist fighters increase the intensity, duration and intractability of conflicts, and also may pose a serious threat to their States of origin, the States they transit and the States to which they travel, as well as States neighbouring zones of armed conflict in which foreign terrorist fighters are active and that are affected by serious security burdens, and noting that the threat of foreign terrorist fighters may affect all regions and States, even those far from conflict zones,

Declaring our intention to take resolute action to counter foreign terrorist fighters in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in compliance with our OSCE

1 The denomination of persons as "foreign terrorist fighters" is without prejudice to the legal status under applicable national and international law, in particular international humanitarian law.

commitments, and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations and its entities, as well as other relevant actors, in countering foreign terrorist fighters, in particular the OSCE's work to promote a community policing approach on preventing terrorism and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and taking note of the development of good practices and tools such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum's recommendations that encompass countering violent radicalization and the flow of foreign terrorist fighters,

We call upon the participating States:

1. To co-operate fully in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice foreign terrorist fighters, on the basis of the principle of "extradite or prosecute", in accordance with their obligations under international law and their OSCE commitments concerning the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism;
2. To enhance international co-operation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, including with regards to foreign terrorist fighters;
3. To prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters through effective border controls and controls on the issuance of identity papers and travel documents, to exchange information in this regard, and to implement Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 7/03, 4/04, 6/06 and 11/09 on travel document security while fully respecting our obligations under international law, including refugee and human rights law including to ensure that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts;
4. To enhance international co-operation to counter the use of the Internet for the purposes of inciting violent extremism and radicalisation that lead to terrorism and for recruiting foreign terrorist fighters, and to exchange information about this threat in accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, while fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression;
5. To further promote public-private partnerships with civil society, the media, the business community, and industry in countering terrorism, in line with, *inter alia*, Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08, in order to counter the incitement, recruitment, and travel of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as to prepare for and mitigate the threat posed by their return;
6. To support and inform each other about our specific efforts to counter the threat of foreign terrorist fighters and to continue to exchange good practices, strategies and measures to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, in order to enhance practical co-operation;
7. To invite the OSCE Partners for Co-operation to actively engage with us in these efforts;

We call upon the OSCE executive structures:

8. To facilitate thematic discussions in the OSCE, in a manner complementary to the ongoing efforts at the UN, focused on the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, in order to improve the understanding of the phenomenon, to exchange experiences and good practices, and to promote a comprehensive and coherent response;
9. To offer assistance in capacity-building activities to the requesting participating States, in accordance with Permanent Council Decision No. 1063, and to organize, where appropriate, regional and subregional events to identify potential weaknesses in international legal and operational co-operation mechanisms in order to foster better co-operation and co-ordination nationally and internationally;
10. To continue to promote OSCE efforts to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including through community policing approaches to preventing terrorism, in particular at the local level;
11. To facilitate, in close co-ordination with partner organizations such as the United Nations and other relevant actors, a coherent approach and tailored national assistance, upon request, to take account of, *inter alia*, the comprehensive set of good practices contained in the Global Counterterrorism Forum's Hague – Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the FTF Phenomenon in order to assist interested participating States with the practical implementation of the United Nations counter-terrorism legal and policy framework and to complement the work of the relevant United Nations counter-terrorism entities in these areas;
12. To support requesting participating States in the implementation of their commitments regarding travel document security and border management and to facilitate technical assistance in this field by Interpol and other relevant international organizations to requesting participating States.



Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**DECLARATION ON THE
OSCE ROLE IN COUNTERING KIDNAPPING AND
HOSTAGE-TAKING COMMITTED BY TERRORIST GROUPS IN THE
CONTEXT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTION 2133 (2014)**

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Recalling the adoption of the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (2012), which highlights comprehensive operational principles and identifies the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism as one of the strategic focus areas of the OSCE's counter-terrorism role to guide future activities, and mindful of the OSCE Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (2012),

Recalling the instruments of the United Nations concerning the fight against terrorism and against kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979), and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 2133 (2014),

Reaffirming our commitment that all counter-terrorism efforts be conducted in compliance with the rule of law and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

Strongly condemning incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including raising funds or gaining political concessions and expressing concern at the increase in such incidents, while underscoring that the payment of ransoms to terrorists funds future kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, creating more victims and perpetuating the problem,

Expressing our determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payment or political concessions,

Recognizing the need to further strengthen efforts to support victims and those affected by incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to give careful consideration to protecting the lives of hostages,

We call upon the participating States:

1. To prevent terrorists from benefitting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages;
2. To implement international instruments against terrorism, particularly UN Security Council resolution 2133 (2014), and to ensure that appropriate national legal frameworks are in place and in line with international standards;
3. To reach out to other States with the aim of enhancing the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2133 in order to make global efforts more effective;
4. To inform relevant employers and employees about the risks of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups in certain geographical areas and encourage them to take all necessary steps, in co-ordination with local authorities, in order to prevent such incidents;
5. To strengthen public-private partnerships, encouraging the business community to find common approaches for preventing and responding to kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups without the payment of ransoms;
6. To develop national programmes, as appropriate, for assistance to victims of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, notably hostages and their families;
7. To support capacity-building initiatives and facilitate exchanges among experts, for example by sharing good practices and preparing joint case studies, in order to support States in preventing and responding to future incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice and held accountable, and to combat money-laundering and terrorist-financing networks, for example through tracking financial flows, while ensuring commitments to human rights and the rule of law are upheld;
8. To encourage close co-operation, communication, information sharing and networking among all relevant actors, such as through national contact points as appropriate, during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;
9. To invite the OSCE Partners for Co-operation to actively engage with us in these efforts;

We call upon the OSCE executive structures:

10. To support, under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, relevant United Nations entities, as appropriate, in the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2133 (2014);

11. To facilitate, in close co-ordination with partner organizations such as the United Nations and other relevant actors, a coherent approach and tailored national assistance, upon request, to take account of, *inter alia*, the set of good practices contained in the Global Counterterrorism Forum's Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists;
12. To continue promoting the international legal framework against terrorism, and particularly instruments and resolutions relevant to kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and, in this context, to actively contribute to the discussion on this issue;
13. To explore ways to facilitate the exchange of experiences, best practices, initiatives taken, and information at the strategic, operational and tactical levels between crisis centres, intelligence agencies, law enforcement and criminal justice officials;
14. To continue the promotion of capacity-building for practitioners, in co-operation with other relevant international and regional organizations and multilateral counter-terrorism platforms; and to support networking opportunities for experts with a view to preventing, managing, investigating and prosecuting cases of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;
15. To encourage public-private dialogue and co-operation relevant to kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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5 December 2014

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MINISTERIAL COMMEMORATIVE DECLARATION ON THE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The year 2015 marks the seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, which caused unprecedented suffering and destruction. That war proved to be one of the greatest tragedies ever to have afflicted the peoples of Europe and the world and took tens of millions of lives. The war brought about violations of human rights and freedoms, as well as crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

We mourn all those who lost their lives as victims of the war, the Holocaust, occupations, or acts of repression. We pay our earnest tribute to the historic role of the allied forces and their sacrifices in the defeat of Nazism during the Second World War. We honour veterans and all those who fought for the victory of humanity. Time will not diminish the meaning of their sacrifice and we will never forget their heroic deeds.

1 Includes a correction to the format of attachment 3.

MC.DOC/7/14/Corr.1
5 December 2014
Attachment 1

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegations of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan:

“We welcome the adoption of the Ministerial Commemorative Declaration on the Seventieth Anniversary of the End of the Second World War – a major event next year.

Our detailed position regarding this anniversary is reflected in the joint statement on behalf of the Member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) that is being circulated in the OSCE by the Russian delegation as the country chairing the CSTO.

We request that this statement be appended to the decision adopted, and included in the journal of the day.”

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of Ukraine:

“Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Ukraine makes the following interpretative statement under paragraph IV.1(A)6 of the Rules of procedure of the OSCE.

Ukraine has joined consensus on this Declaration to commemorate dozens of millions of those who lost lives and suffered from the atrocities of the Second World War – the greatest tragedy ever in human history. We pay tribute to those who fought and sacrificed for the victory of humanity, for peace and in defence of their own soil.

Ukraine was interested in a more substantive document and regrets that consensus has not been reached although we presently witness again military aggression, occupation and annexation, acts of repression on the occupied territories. All of them happen in the XXI century, are perpetrated by the Russian Federation and deserve unequivocal condemnation.

The actions by the Russian Federation have challenged the security achievements, that the participating States have been proud for decades after the Second World War. For the first time since the end of the Second World War a part of territory of one participating State has been illegally occupied and annexed by a neighbouring participating State, which thus grossly breached international law and OSCE principles and commitments. For the first time since the end of the Second World War Ukrainians, defending their native soil, are killed by military forces of another country. Thousands of killed and wounded, hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, destruction, sufferings and grave human rights violations in the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are the tragic outcomes of the Russian aggression against Ukraine.

We must not allow the rule of law to be substituted by the rule of force. We must safeguard the core OSCE principles of sovereignty, independence, political unity and territorial integrity of participating States.

To prevent the recurrence of tragedies we must stay united and redouble efforts in countering aggression of one OSCE participating State against another. In particular, we must

firmly counter any attempts to change by force the internationally recognized borders of sovereign states – the lesson, which is drawn from the history of the Second World War.

The Delegation of Ukraine requests that this interpretative statement be attached to the Declaration just adopted, and included in the journal of the Ministerial Council.”

Original: ENGLISH

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

The delegation of Italy, in its capacity as EU Presidency, passed the floor to the representative of the European Union, who delivered the following statement:

“Mr. Chairperson,

The EU wishes to make the following interpretative statement.

We pay our earnest tribute to the historic role of the allied forces and their sacrifices in the defeat of Nazism during the Second World War. However, likewise, we should remember that the Second World War brought about painful divisions in Europe. For many European countries, the end of the Second World War did not bring freedom, but more crimes against humanity committed against their people.

An honest and thorough research on the history of the Second World War contributes to reconciliation. Given our responsibility, towards all victims, past and present, we should avoid using, for extraneous purposes, divisive and selected approaches. In this regard, we condemn one-sided interpretations of history and attempts to justify the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact.

Whilst commemorating the victims of the Second World War, we deplore the fact that peace is still not a reality on the whole of the European continent. The violations of core OSCE principles in the context of the crisis in and around Ukraine have seriously harmed our common vision.

In 2014, Russia has violated international law and the fundamental principles of the UN and the OSCE by illegally annexing a part of a sovereign State, under among other pretexts that of fighting neo-Nazism. We are determined to solve this crisis by diplomatic means and on the basis of international law and to press for a solution that fully respects Ukraine’s independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders.

I request that this interpretative statement be duly registered and appended to this declaration and the journal of the day.”

1 Includes a correction to the format.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
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DECLARATION ON ENHANCING EFFORTS TO COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, recall the OSCE Conference on Anti-Semitism held in Berlin in 2004, at which the OSCE participating States condemned all manifestations of anti-Semitism and committed themselves to common efforts to combat anti-Semitism throughout the OSCE area.

We express our concern at the disconcerting number of anti-Semitic incidents that continue to take place in the OSCE area and remain a challenge to stability and security.

We reject and condemn manifestations of anti-Semitism, intolerance and discrimination against Jews.

We recall the commitment to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction to race, sex, language or religion, as enshrined in the provision of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975.

We appreciate the 2004 OSCE Chairman-in-Office's Berlin Declaration on Anti-Semitism and reaffirm the relevant OSCE commitments.

We take note of the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship conclusions on the tenth anniversary of the Berlin Conference on Anti-Semitism.

We acknowledge the essential contribution made by civil society to preventing and responding to anti-Semitism, including by their active participation in the relevant OSCE and OSCE-related events, in particular during the high-level commemorative event on the 10th anniversary of the OSCE's Berlin conference on anti-Semitism in 2014.

We stress the importance of States collaborating with civil society through effective partnerships and strengthened dialogue and co-operation on combating anti-Semitism.

We declare unambiguously that international developments, including with regard to the situation in the Middle East, never justify anti-Semitism.

We call on political, religious and civil society leaders to engage in open discussions with a view to combating and preventing anti-Semitism while fully respecting fundamental freedoms and human rights.

We call upon the participating States to:

- Encourage political leaders and public figures to speak out strongly and promptly when anti-Semitic incidents occur;
- Promote educational programmes for combating anti-Semitism and provide young people with opportunities for human rights education including on the subject of anti-Semitism;
- Increase efforts to implement existing OSCE commitments related to monitoring hate crimes and collecting relevant data, including motivated by anti-Semitism;
- Investigate effectively, promptly and impartially acts of violence motivated by anti-Semitism and prosecute those responsible;
- Promote and facilitate open and transparent intercultural, interfaith and interreligious dialogue and partnerships;
- Encourage the inclusion of religious and belief communities in public discussions of pertinent legislative initiatives;

We call upon the ODIHR to:

- Offer to participating States best practices on efforts to counter anti-Semitism, including by consulting civil society, to effectively identify and address contemporary manifestations of anti-Semitism;
- Facilitate co-operation between governmental officials and civil society on issues related to anti-Semitism, including hate crime and Holocaust remembrance;
- Assist participating States in their efforts to collect data on anti-Semitic hate crimes, in co-operation with civil society, as appropriate;
- Facilitate the exchange of best practices among participating States on educational initiatives and other measures to raise awareness of anti-Semitism and overcome challenges to Holocaust education;
- Promote dialogue and strengthen the capacity of civil society to foster mutual respect and understanding in order to advance the cause of co-operation between different communities.

We highlight the work of the three Personal Representatives on tolerance issues in support of overall efforts of the OSCE to combat intolerance and discrimination, in particular through their country visits, the resulting recommendations and their reporting to the OSCE Permanent Council.

We encourage the participating States to elaborate Ministerial Council Declarations on enhancing efforts to combat intolerance and discrimination, including against Muslims, Christians and members of other religions.



Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

DECLARATION ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS

1. We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the OSCE participating States, recognize that recent and ongoing international developments provide ample evidence that the security of the OSCE area is inextricably linked to that of adjacent areas, including the Mediterranean as a whole, as already acknowledged in the Helsinki Final Act and reaffirmed in the 2010 Astana Declaration. The fortieth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act will also mark the fortieth anniversary of the recognition in 1975 of the Mediterranean dimension and its relevance for security and stability in Europe.
2. We note that the changes unfolding in the Mediterranean region reflect a profound and complex process that may have enormous consequences for security and human rights in the OSCE region and beyond. We also note that these changes open up opportunities for development and co-operation and also increase the range of diverse and complex challenges, many of which are transnational in nature.
3. In this context, we reaffirm our strong belief in the relevance and the value of the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership, and in the need to further strengthen and tailor the existing dialogue to address common challenges such as terrorism, illicit traffic in narcotics, organized crime, money-laundering, trafficking in human beings, illegal migration, gender equality, energy security, environment and security, and other issues, in a manner consistent with the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security.
4. We also call for strengthened dialogue and co-operation with Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation with regard to ensuring the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, preventing intolerance, xenophobia, violence and discrimination on the basis of religion or belief, including against Christians, Muslims, Jews and members of other religions, as well as against non-believers, promoting interfaith and intercultural dialogue, combating intolerance and discrimination against individuals or religious or belief communities, and promoting respect and protection for places of worship and religious sites, religious monuments, cemeteries and shrines, against vandalism and destruction.
5. We welcome the twentieth anniversary of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners, which serves as the main forum for regular dialogue between the OSCE participating States and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation within the work of the organization and should be more proactively used. We consider that having this dialogue is of

value in itself and must be an essential part of our relations with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.

6. We reaffirm the OSCE's readiness, through its executive structures, as well as through the activities of its Parliamentary Assembly, within their respective mandates and available resources, in line with established procedures and when so requested, to support the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation in accordance with the needs and priorities identified by them, as stated in Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/11 on Partners for Co-operation.

7. In this regard, we welcome the wide range of concrete and results-oriented co-operation initiated between the OSCE Secretariat and the Mediterranean Partners, across all three dimensions of security and we call for their continuation and potential expansion and diversification, if necessary and within available resources.

8. We reaffirm our condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and our firm rejection of the identification of terrorism with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion. We reiterate our resolve to combat it, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and is incompatible with the fundamental values and principles shared by the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation alike. We welcome the dialogue on the efforts to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism, to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters and develop and implement prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in particular foreign terrorist fighters identified therein, to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, as well as to ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made directly or indirectly available to fund the terrorist activities. We reiterate our commitment to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls of issuance identity papers and travel documents. We welcome the opportunity to address the topic of the fight against terrorism during the Twenty-First Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council.

9. We encourage the Mediterranean Partners to voluntarily make concrete and greater use of existing opportunities for further co-operation, and to continue to make the best use, where appropriate, of the OSCE principles, norms and commitments, as well as its relevant tools.

10. The Helsinki+40 process provides an opportunity to strengthen the dialogue with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation. We encourage the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation to contribute actively to the Helsinki+40 process on the issues which are relevant to the Partners, and especially to consider additional options for further enhancing the OSCE's relations with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.

11. We take note of the initiatives by academia, non-governmental organizations and other representatives of civil society, which provide additional channels to support and expand the existing dialogue and co-operation between the OSCE and the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.

12. We stress the importance of OSCE co-ordination and co-operation with other relevant international organizations in accordance with the 1999 Platform for Co-operative Security and in the spirit of the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership.



Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE ASIAN PARTNERS

1. We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the OSCE participating States, welcome the engaged participation of the Asian Partners for Co-operation in the OSCE, noting that, over the years, the partnership has been steadily strengthened and its importance and efficiency demonstrated. We renew our commitment to deepen and expand the dialogue and co-operation with the Asian Partners, on the basis of Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/11, and call on the Partners to continue voluntarily implementing OSCE commitments.
2. We note with appreciation the generous contribution of Asian Partners to OSCE extrabudgetary projects and relevant OSCE activities, *inter alia* the support from Japan, Australia, the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand for the establishment of the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine. We encourage the Asian Partners to continue to make use of existing OSCE mechanisms, including the Partnership Fund.
3. We remain committed to an open and frank exchange of information within the Contact Group with the OSCE Asian Partners for Co-operation, which serves as the main forum for regular dialogue between the OSCE participating States and Asian Partners for Co-operation within the work of the organization. We take note with appreciation of the practice of holding regular OSCE conferences in the Partners for Co-operation and call for a more proactive use by participating States and Partners for Co-operation of those events to intensify the dialogue. In that context, we note a growing interest among the Asian Partners for Co-operation in deepening their understanding of the OSCE's expertise in such areas as combating transnational threats, confidence and security-building measures, empowerment and inclusion of women in the political and economic spheres as well as providing equal opportunities for women and men to contribute to peace processes, and we reaffirm our readiness to continue to share OSCE's best practices through the various existing formats.
4. We reaffirm our long term commitment to further strengthen the OSCE's engagement across the three dimensions with Afghanistan pursuant to the request of the government of Afghanistan, as expressed in Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 4/07 and 4/11. We commend the progress achieved so far and call for continued implementation of those decisions beyond 2014, *inter alia* on border co-operation between the OSCE participating States and Afghanistan on bilateral and multilateral levels. We welcome the holding of elections in Afghanistan in 2014 and the formation of the Government of National Unity. We note with satisfaction the deployment of ODIHR election support teams to the Afghan

elections in recent years and encourage the Afghan Government to make good use of the recommendations made.

5. We reaffirm our condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and our firm rejection of the identification of terrorism with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion. We reiterate our resolve to combat it, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and is incompatible with the fundamental values and principles shared by the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation alike. We welcome dialogue on the efforts to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism, to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters and develop and implement prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in particular foreign terrorist fighters identified therein, to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, as well as to ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made directly or indirectly available to fund terrorist activities. We reiterate our commitment to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls of issuance identity papers and travel documents. We welcome the opportunity to address the topic of the fight against terrorism during the Twenty-First Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council.

6. The Helsinki+40 process provides an opportunity to strengthen the dialogue with the Asian Partners for Co-operation. We encourage the Asian Partners for Co-operation to contribute actively to the Helsinki+40 process on the issues which are relevant to the Partners, and especially to consider additional options for further enhancing the OSCE's relations with the Asian Partners for Co-operation.

7. We take note that initiatives by academia, non-governmental organizations and other representatives of civil society may provide additional channels to support and expand the existing dialogue and co-operation between the OSCE and the Asian Partners for Co-operation.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC.DOC/11/14
5 December 2014

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**COMMEMORATIVE DECLARATION ON THE
OCCASION OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OSCE
CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY
ASPECTS OF SECURITY**

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, we, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, recall the Code of Conduct as a unique, norm setting document and reaffirm the undiminished validity of the guiding principles and common values of the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and the Helsinki Document 1992, embodying responsibilities of States towards each other and of governments towards their people, as well as the validity of other OSCE commitments.



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

MC.DEC/1/14
7 May 2014

Original: ENGLISH

**DECISION No. 1/14
APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE FOR
DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the decision of the Ministerial Council taken at its second meeting in Prague in 1992 concerning the development of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR),

Considering that, according to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1/11, the term of office of the current Director of the ODIHR, Mr. Janez Lenarčič, will expire on 30 June 2014,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Permanent Council,

Decides to appoint Mr. Michael Georg Link as Director of the ODIHR for a period of three years with effect from 1 July 2014.



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

MC.DEC/2/14
14 May 2014

Original: ENGLISH

**DECISION No. 2/14
EXTENSION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE
OSCE SECRETARY GENERAL**

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the decision of the Third Meeting of the CSCE Ministerial Council in Stockholm in 1992 to establish the post of Secretary General, Ministerial Council Decision No. 15/04 of 7 December 2004 on the role of the OSCE Secretary General and Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/08 of 22 October 2008 on the periods of service of the OSCE Secretary General,

Recalling Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/11 of 30 June 2011 on the appointment of Mr. Lamberto Zannier as Secretary General of the OSCE for a period of three years with effect from 1 July 2011,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Permanent Council,

Decides to extend the appointment of Mr. Lamberto Zannier as Secretary General of the OSCE for the second and final term of three years with effect from 1 July 2014.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC.DEC/3/14
5 December 2014

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**DECISION No. 3/14
OSCE CHAIRMANSHIP IN THE YEAR 2016**

The Ministerial Council,

Decides that Germany will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2016.



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014

MC.DEC/4/14
5 December 2014

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

DECISION No. 4/14
OSCE CHAIRMANSHIP IN THE YEAR 2017

The Ministerial Council,

Decides that Austria will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2017.



Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

DECISION No. 5/14 PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the OSCE commitments on combating corruption, in particular the relevant provisions of the Charter for European Security adopted in 1999 at the OSCE Summit in Istanbul, the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension adopted in Maastricht in 2003, Ministerial Council Decision No. 11/04 on combating corruption adopted in Sofia in 2004 and the Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism adopted in Dublin in 2012,

Recognizing that corruption at all levels is a potential source of political tension that undermines the stability and security of participating States, threatens the OSCE's shared values, and facilitates criminal activity,

Convinced that more effective prevention of corruption promotes good governance in all public sectors, reinforces trust in public institutions, increases corporate social responsibility in the private sector, enhances economic growth and contributes to social stability and security,

Reaffirming that freedom of information and access to information foster openness and accountability in public policy and procurement and enable civil society, including the media, to contribute to preventing and combating corruption, the financing of terrorism, money-laundering and its predicate offences,

Underlining the central role played by law enforcement bodies and judicial institutions in preventing and combating corruption,

Recognizing that the ability of an independent media to investigate and to publish the results of that investigation, in accordance with national legislation and international commitments, without fear of prosecution, persecution or physical harm is fundamental to preventing and combating corruption at all levels and in all sectors,

Acknowledging that efficient, accessible, accountable, and transparent public service delivery is one of the key components in building an anti-corruption environment in the public sector,

Recognizing the importance of capacity-building efforts for effectively preventing and combating corruption,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation between national anti-corruption bodies for the exchange of best practices, further development of anti-corruption measures and exchange of knowledge among anti-corruption practitioners,

Welcoming the fact that almost all the participating States have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and are working towards meeting their commitments deriving from the Convention,

Highlighting the importance of co-operation with other relevant international organizations in preventing and combating corruption,

Encourages the participating States to:

- Further develop and implement preventive anti-corruption legislation and policies, and establish and promote practical measures and tools to address all forms and levels of corruption for both the private and the public sectors, and for other stakeholders;
- Take measures to enhance transparency, accountability and the rule of law in public administration, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, including through the introduction of effective measures facilitating public access to information and the promotion of effective public service delivery;
- Adopt, maintain and strengthen systems that prevent conflicts of interest in the public sector, including, for example, by addressing conflicts of interest through enforceable codes of conduct and by establishing and strengthening asset declaration systems applicable to public officials and politically exposed persons, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic law, and to provide for a fair and competitive environment for recruitment in the public sector, so as to increase transparency and integrity in public administration;
- Foster the involvement of the private sector, civil society organizations, the media and academia, including through the support of the OSCE executive structures, in accordance with their mandates, in developing national anti-corruption strategies and policies and to support their subsequent implementation;
- Promote a culture of integrity, transparency and accountability, across all sectors of society in order to contribute to the prevention of corruption;
- Recognize the important role whistle-blowers play in identifying and preventing corruption and defending public interest, and intensify individual national efforts to provide sufficient protection for whistle-blowers;
- Contribute to strengthening awareness-raising measures with respect to corruption throughout all sectors of society, by providing training and educational programmes in the area of corruption prevention and integrity, with special attention being given to

youth, and recognizing the role played in this regard by an engaged and well-informed civil society and an independent, free and pluralistic media;

- Take the necessary steps, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, to establish or enhance appropriate systems of public procurement that are based on transparency, competition and objective criteria in decision-making, that are effective in preventing corruption;
- Support measures to strengthen the integrity of the judiciary and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary and prosecution services;
- Implement and adhere to the relevant international standards to fight corruption, such as those prescribed by the United Nations Convention against Corruption and, where appropriate, by the OECD and the Council of Europe conventions on corruption and contribute to intensifying the involvement of civil society in their implementation as laid out in these conventions;
- Establish and implement effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions and administrative penalties to penalize corruption for natural as well as, where appropriate, legal persons, with a view to discouraging and stemming corruption;
- Facilitate the recovery of stolen assets as part of national measures as well as in the framework of international and, where appropriate, regional co-operation and ensure beneficial ownership transparency;
- Make use of available OSCE tools, guidelines and projects in combating and preventing corruption;

Encourages the relevant OSCE executive structures, including, where appropriate, field operations, in accordance with their mandates and within existing resources, to facilitate the exchange of best practices in the prevention of corruption among participating States upon their request;

Tasks the OSCE executive structures, in particular the Office of the Co-ordinator for OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) and, where appropriate, field operations, in co-operation with relevant international partners, *inter alia*, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank (WB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Council of Europe (CoE), and the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), to assist participating States, within existing resources and upon their request, in the implementation of their commitments within the UNCAC and in the formulation of national policies, in the exchange of best practices and in the delivery of capacity-building activities and projects in the area of preventing and combating corruption;

Tasks the OSCE executive structures, in particular the OCEEA and, where appropriate, the OSCE field operations, to promote, within their available resources and mandates, the available OSCE tools and guidelines on combating and preventing corruption;

Tasks the OCEEA to explore, within its available resources and mandates, the opportunities for co-operation with national, regional and international initiatives, promoting the principles of transparency, citizen participation and accountability;

Tasks the Economic and Environmental Committee, with input and contributions from the OSCE Secretary General and the OSCE field operations, to present a report to the Permanent Council no later than 1 June 2015 providing options for strengthening the current OSCE capacity on combating and preventing corruption and for enhancing co-ordination among the OSCE executive structures in that field, taking available resources into consideration;

Encourages the Partners for Co-operation to voluntarily implement the provisions of this decision.

MC.DEC/5/14
5 December 2014
Attachment

Original: ENGLISH

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of Azerbaijan:

While joining the consensus on the Ministerial Council Decision on Prevention of Corruption, the Delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan would like to make an interpretative statement under paragraph IV.1(A)6 of the Rules of Procedure of the OSCE.

“The Delegation of Azerbaijan has been actively engaged in the discussions on the adopted Decision since the very beginning by contributing to its draft with numerous constructive proposals which had been included to the final text of just adopted Decision.

As reflected in this Decision, corruption is among the factors which facilitates criminal activities. Azerbaijan proceeds from the understanding that criminal activities referred to in the adopted Decision are those identified in the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension adopted in Maastricht in 2003, which includes terrorism, violent extremism, transnational organized crime, and illegal economic activities, including money-laundering, trafficking of all kinds, and illegal migration.

The Ministerial Council Decision welcomes the fact that almost all participating States have ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and are working towards meeting their commitments deriving from the Convention. Azerbaijan hopes that implementation of UNCAC by the OSCE participating States will be in compliance with their commitment in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, which underlines the necessity of implementation of obligations under the Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.”

We request that this statement be attached to the Decision adopted and be included in the journal of today’s meeting.

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**DECISION No. 6/14
ENHANCING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling and reaffirming the OSCE commitments and principles related to the environment, disasters and security contained in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, the 1992 Helsinki Document, the 1999 Istanbul Summit Declaration, the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century and the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension adopted at the Maastricht Meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2003, the Madrid Declaration on Environment and Security adopted at the Madrid Meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2007, Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/13 on improving the environmental footprint of energy-related activities in the OSCE region, and Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/13 on protection of energy networks from natural and man-made disasters,

Emphasizing the often cross-boundary nature of environmental challenges, including disasters,

Acknowledging that environmental degradation, including disasters, could be a potential additional contributor to conflict and that conflicts, poor governance, mismanagement and degradation of natural resources as well as migratory pressures can affect the vulnerability of society to disasters,

Emphasizing the importance of co-operation among participating States in disaster risk management, in order to diminish tensions as part of a broader effort to prevent conflict, and where appropriate, to build mutual confidence and promote good neighbourly relations,

Recognizing that natural hazards may become disasters because of, among other factors, the vulnerability of societies, and acknowledging that the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and natural resources such as soil, water and forests are essential for the prevention of disasters,

Noting the exacerbating effect climate change may have on the frequency and magnitude of disasters, and therefore the importance of climate change mitigation and adaptation to effectively reducing disaster risk,

Acknowledging that each participating State has the primary responsibility for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risks,

Noting the efforts undertaken by regional and international organizations, *inter alia* the United Nations system, in the area of disaster risk reduction, and recognizing that the OSCE, as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations has a complementary role to play within its mandate in addressing this challenge in its specific region while avoiding duplication, focusing on the OSCE's added value, namely its broad membership and its multidimensional concept of common, comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security,

Reaffirming the importance of co-operation with other regional and international organizations in addressing environmental challenges that have an impact on security, including disasters,

Noting the relevant UNECE multilateral environmental agreements to the disaster risk reduction efforts of participating States,

Noting the significance of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, and encouraging the participating States to actively engage in the preparations for the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDDR) aiming at adopting the post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in 2015,

Noting the importance of the ongoing global negotiations on climate change in the context of the UNFCCC, aiming at adopting a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties from 2020, and of the discussions on the post-2015 Development Agenda,

Taking note of the relevant summary conclusions, recommendations and outcomes of the Twenty-Second OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum on “Responding to environmental challenges with a view to promoting co-operation and security in the OSCE area”,

1. Encourages the participating States, which have not done so, in an effort to foster security and resilience, to strive to adopt an integrated approach to disaster risk management including measures for prediction, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery at all levels;
2. Encourages the participating States to develop, co-ordinate and implement, where appropriate, disaster risk reduction measures with climate change adaptation and mitigation plans at all appropriate levels;
3. Encourages the participating States to promote technological development, innovation, and the transfer of technology and know-how among themselves and with all relevant stakeholders, in support of disaster risk reduction;
4. Encourages the participating States to promote good governance and transparency in the field of disaster risk reduction, to incorporate local knowledge and information into national plans, taking into consideration the capabilities of both men and women and the

specific vulnerabilities of children, women, the elderly, the poor, and the disabled, and to actively engage all relevant stakeholders, including where appropriate local authorities, civil society, the private sector, the media and academia in all phases of disaster risk reduction;

5. Tasks the OSCE executive structures, in particular the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), and where possible in co-operation with the OSCE field operations, within their available resources and mandates, to support the participating States upon their request in strengthening disaster risk reduction and management at all levels, and to facilitate co-operation, where appropriate, within and across borders, including by making best use of the OSCE's partnership within the ENVSEC Initiative;

6. Tasks the OSCE executive structures, in particular the OCEEA, within their available resources and mandates, to strengthen the exchange of knowledge and experience, building upon the OSCE's good practices in disaster risk reduction gained particularly in the field of water management, flood risk management, and fire management;

7. Tasks the OCEEA, in co-operation with the OSCE field operations, within their available resources and mandates, to assist the participating States, upon their request, in implementing where appropriate increased preparedness for cross-border implications of disasters, with a view to building trust and confidence among the OSCE participating States;

8. Tasks the OCEEA and the OSCE field operations, within their available resources and mandates, to support the participating States, upon their request, in raising disaster risk awareness at the local level, and to promote community-based and gender/age/disability-sensitive disaster risk reduction, including, where appropriate, through Aarhus Centres, civil society organizations and other multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives;

9. Encourages the OSCE Partners for Co-operation to voluntarily implement the provisions of this decision.

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

DECISION No. 7/14
PREVENTING AND COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the commitment to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as enshrined in the provision of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975,

Recalling that the full and equal exercise by women of their human rights is essential to achieving a more peaceful, prosperous and democratic OSCE area and that the OSCE participating States are committed to making equality between men and women an integral part of their policies, both at the level of their States and within the OSCE executive structures, as was declared at the OSCE Istanbul Summit in 1999,

Reaffirming that the inherent dignity of the individual is at the core of comprehensive security, as asserted in the Astana Commemorative Declaration in 2010,

Reaffirming all relevant OSCE commitments, including those contained in Ministerial Council Decision No. 14/04 on the Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and the Ministerial Council Decision No. 15/05 on preventing and combating violence against women,

Recalling that OSCE commitments on human rights and gender equality are inspired by the international human rights framework, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women and peace and security,

Acknowledging commitments that participating States have undertaken in international and regional fora on combating violence against women,

Taking note of international and regional initiatives to combat sexual violence, in particular in armed conflict,

1 Includes a correction to the format of attachment 2.

Taking note of the High-Level Gender Equality Review Conference, held in Vienna in July 2014, related to the progress of and gaps in implementation of relevant OSCE commitments,

Deeply concerned by the persistence of violence against women as one of the most pervasive human rights violations in the OSCE area, manifested as physical, sexual, and psychological violence and reiterating the particular need to take more vigorous measures in preventing and combating violence against women, to which gender inequality can be among the major contributing factors,

Reaffirming the importance of effective accountability with regard to violence against women and against children, including sexual violence, abuse and exploitation, and of undertaking adequate measures to combat such violence,

Calls on the participating States to take on the following measures related to combating and preventing violence against women in the areas of developing legal frameworks and partnerships, preventing and prosecuting violence against women, and protecting victims;

Calls on the participating States to ensure for all women the protection and full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Strongly condemns all forms of violence against women and refrain from justifying it, as described in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;

(A) Legal framework

1. Calls on the participating States to:

- Request, as appropriate, opinions produced by the ODIHR on legal and policy frameworks for preventing and combating violence against women, including domestic violence;
- Collect, maintain and make public reliable, comparable, disaggregated, and comprehensive evidence based data and statistics regarding all forms of violence against women, including sexual and domestic violence, whilst ensuring compliance with their data protection laws, and include information on the number of cases reported to law enforcement bodies, the numbers investigated and prosecuted and the sentences imposed;
- Align national legislation with relevant international standards they have undertaken, if they have not done so already, and OSCE commitments on all forms of violence against women, and consider best practices when adopting relevant legislation;
- Give consideration to the signature and ratification of relevant regional and international instruments, such as the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, where applicable.

2. Tasks the OSCE executive structures to, within their mandates:

- Promote the exchange of best practices regarding legislation related to combating all forms of violence against women;

(B) Prevention

3. Encourages the participating States to:

- Strengthen efforts to reach out to the public through public awareness and sensitization activities, in order to address negative stereotypes, attitudes, and prejudices which contribute to all forms of violence against women;
- Take appropriate measures to increase the engagement and participation of men and boys in the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women, including sexual and domestic violence;
- Take measures to raise awareness of the vicious cycle of violence that might emanate from physical, sexual, and psychological violence experienced in childhood and adolescence;
- Develop programmes to work with the perpetrators of violence against women, both during and after their sentence in order to avoid repeat offenses;
- Provide treatment, counselling and training courses and other measures to prevent re-victimization and trauma, including during judicial processes.

4. Tasks the OSCE executive structures to, within their mandates:

- Improve co-operation with relevant stakeholders of international and regional organizations on efforts to collect sex-disaggregated data and statistics on the occurrence of all forms of violence against women in the OSCE area;
- Assist the participating States, upon their request, in their efforts to promote comprehensive, effective and evidence-based approaches to combating all forms of violence against women, including sexual and domestic violence, and better respond to the needs of all victims.

(C) Protection

5. Encourages the participating States to:

- Ensure that victims of all forms of violence against women receive timely and adequate information on available legal measures and support services, such as sexual violence crisis centres, shelters or other relevant structures, as well as healthcare, and to ensure that they are easily accessible;
- Promote programmes and activities that empower and support women who have been victims of violence.

6. Tasks the OSCE executive structures to, within their mandates:
- Assist the participating States, upon their request, in strengthening their capacities for protection of victims of all forms of violence against women;
 - Facilitate the exchange between the participating States of information, experience, and best practices concerning protection;
 - Provide technical assistance to the participating States that request so, in organizing support services such as telephone hotlines, crisis centres, etc.;
 - Offer to participating States specialized training courses for relevant professionals from interested participating States dealing with victims or perpetrators of all forms of violence against women, including sexual and domestic violence.

(D) Prosecution

7. Encourages the participating States to:
- Strengthen the efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of all forms of violence against women and provide victims with protection and appropriate remedies;
 - Ensure the development and effective implementation of legislation that criminalize violence against women and that provides for preventative and protective measures, such as emergency barring orders and protection orders, where they exist, as well as the investigation, and submission for prosecution and appropriate punishment of perpetrators, including with a view to end impunity.

(E) Partnership

8. Encourages the participating States to:
- Develop comprehensive and co-ordinated national policies aimed at combating all forms of violence against women, encompassing all relevant actors, such as law enforcement and the justice sector, parliaments, national human rights institutions, healthcare and social services as well as civil society organizations.
9. Tasks the OSCE executive structures to, within their mandates:
- Enhance co-operation with relevant stakeholders of international and regional organizations;

- Facilitate the exchange of information, experiences and best practices among the participating States and all relevant stakeholders with regard to combating all forms of violence against women.

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of Azerbaijan:

“While joining the consensus on the Ministerial Council Decision on Preventing and Combating violence against Women, the Delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan would like to make an interpretative statement under paragraph IV.1(A)6 of the Rules of Procedure of the OSCE.

The Delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been actively engaged in the discussions on this Decision with a view to producing a comprehensive and substantial document that addresses the needs and concerns of all victims, including those of vulnerable groups referred to in the Ministerial Council Decision No. 15/05 on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women.

Azerbaijan regrets that only one delegation – the Delegation of Armenia demonstrated obstinate resistance to include the reference to the vulnerable groups in the adopted Decision only because these groups incorporate, *inter alia*, refugees and IDPs. This is yet another example of Armenia’s continuing disrespect to the rights of Azerbaijani refugees and IDPs, which have been gravely violated as a result of its military aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan accompanied by massive ethnic cleansing and expulsion of Azerbaijanis from their native lands in Armenia and in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan considers this Decision as an additional instrument to respond to the needs of the Azerbaijani refugees and IDPs and it will continue utmost efforts, including through this Decision, to remedy the violations of their rights deriving from international law and as envisaged in relevant documents of international organizations.

We request that this statement be attached to the decision adopted and be included in the journal of today’s meeting.”

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

The delegation of Italy, in its capacity as EU Presidency, passed the floor to the representative of the European Union, who delivered the following statement:

“Mr. Chairperson,

The EU wishes to make the following interpretative statement.

The EU supports the adoption of this decision. We would, however, like to clarify our views in relation to the following three points:

The EU is firmly committed to preventing and combating violence against women. In this respect we recall Ministerial Council Decision No. 15/05 adopted at the Ljubljana Ministerial Council and call for its full implementation.

Furthermore, we would like to emphasize that on the basis of the Helsinki Document from 1992, ODIHR has a general mandate to assist OSCE participating States in the implementation of their human dimension commitments. In the implementation of this mandate, ODIHR, as an autonomous institution, can develop guidelines, handbooks, organize workshops and other activities without the request of participating States.

Finally, we want to stress that human rights include reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Mr. Chairperson,

We request that this interpretive statement be duly registered and appended to this decision and also to the journal of the day.”

1 Includes a correction to the format.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC.DEC/8/14
5 December 2014

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**DECISION No. 8/14
ADDENDUM TO THE 2004 OSCE ACTION PLAN FOR THE
PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY**

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming all the relevant OSCE commitments and in particular the 2004 OSCE Action Plan on the Promotion of Gender Equality (MC.DEC/14/04),

Recognizing the progress achieved in the implementation of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan on Promotion of Gender Equality since its adoption,

Recognizing that further improvements are needed in this ongoing process, as noted during the High-Level Gender Equality Review Conference, held in Vienna in July 2014, related to the progress of and gaps in implementation of relevant OSCE commitments,

Tasks the participating States:

To elaborate an Addendum to Ministerial Council Decision No. 14/04 on the Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality to be presented to the Permanent Council for adoption in 2015.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Basel 2014**

MC.DEC/9/14
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Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
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**DECISION No. 9/14
TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE
OSCE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

The Ministerial Council,

Decides that the Twenty-Second Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council will be held in Belgrade on 3 and 4 December 2015.



Second day of the Twenty-First Meeting
MC(21) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**DECISION No. 10/14
SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS AND STOCKPILES
OF CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION**

The Ministerial Council,

Recognizing the importance of OSCE measures aimed at combating the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in all its aspects and at contributing to the reduction and prevention of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of SALW,

Willing to complement and thereby reinforce the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, particularly by promoting co-operation, transparency and responsible action by participating States in the export and import of SALW,

Taking note of the upcoming entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty,

Noting the United Nations Security Council's focus on addressing the threats arising from illicit SALW and their destabilizing accumulations, and the importance of regional organizations to those efforts, as outlined, *inter alia*, in UNSCR 2117 (2013),

Noting the outcome documents of the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, which took place from 16 to 20 June 2014 in New York,

Recalling FSC Decision No. 8/08 and taking note of ongoing activity in the United Nations General Assembly on related issues,

Taking note of United Nations Security Council resolutions 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013) where relevant to the mandate of the FSC,

Acknowledging the important work the OSCE has accomplished in establishing recognized standards and best practices in SALW management and security and a possible contribution the voluntary application of other international standards could make in this regard,

Recognizing the continuing importance of OSCE measures aimed at addressing security risks and safety of stockpiles of SALW, SCA, explosive materials and detonating devices in surplus and/or awaiting destruction in some States in the OSCE area,

Also reaffirming the voluntary nature of the assistance provided by the OSCE participating States in the reduction of SALW, in the destruction after registration of surplus stockpiles of conventional ammunition and in the upgrading of stockpile management and security practices of participating States that request assistance in this regard,

Also reaffirming its commitment to the full implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, 20 June 2012), the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (FSC.DOC/1/03/Rev.1, 23 March 2011), and related FSC decisions, including the OSCE Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.DEC/2/10, 26 May 2010),

Recalling Kyiv Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/13 of 2013,

Welcoming FSC-related activities on small arms and light weapons undertaken in 2014 with the OSCE Partners for Co-operation in the context of the FSC as well as of the OSCE Mediterranean Conference,

1. Welcomes and takes note, within the Forum for Security Co-operation's activities since the 2013 Ministerial Council, of:
 - The active role taken by the OSCE during the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, which took place from 16 to 20 June 2014 in New York;
 - The OSCE Implementation Assessment Meeting on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition;
 - The progress reports on the continuing implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and on the continuing implementation of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, as submitted to the Twenty-First Meeting of the Ministerial Council;
 - The ongoing efforts of the FSC on improving the implementation of commitments set out in the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, and related FSC decisions, including the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW;
 - Agreement on voluntary guidelines for compiling national reports on SALW exports from/imports to other participating States during the previous calendar year, in order to improve the utility and relevance of the information provided;
 - The focused discussions in the Security Dialogue on topical security issues related to small arms and light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition;
 - The progress in and results of OSCE SALW and SCA projects;

2. Tasks the Forum for Security Co-operation, in accordance with its mandate, in 2015, to:
- Continue to strengthen efforts to fully implement existing measures and commitments set out in the OSCE Document on SALW, the OSCE Document on SCA, and related FSC decisions;
 - Further intensify efforts to continue implementing the OSCE Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its aspects;
 - Take note of the CPC synopsis of status of SALW and conventional ammunition projects and discuss issues arising from SALW and SCA projects, including, *inter alia*, issues pertaining to personnel and resources from participating States involved in such projects, with the aim of facilitating procedures for providing assistance to the OSCE participating States under the SALW and SCA mechanism;
 - Ensure coherence and complementarity with the relevant United Nations framework, *inter alia*, taking account of the outcome documents of the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States on the United Nations Programme of Action on SALW;
 - Support the timely and full submission of OSCE SALW-related information exchanges, making use of the reporting template introduced by the CPC for one-off information exchanges related to the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, including sample formats for national end-user certificates and/or other pertinent documents, regulations concerning brokering activities with regard to SALW and the annual information exchange on the points of contact on SALW and SCA;
 - Consider the development of a voluntary online tool for submission of OSCE SALW-related information exchanges;
 - Continue to explore ways to review and, where appropriate, supplement the 2012 OSCE Document on SALW, the 2011 OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition and the OSCE Handbooks of Best Practices on SALW, as well as the 1993 CSCE Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers;
 - Exchange views and information and share best practices, on a voluntary basis and if relevant to the mandate of the FSC, on the impact of illicit SALW on women and children as well as on creating equal opportunities for women's participation in policymaking, planning and implementation processes to combat illicit SALW;
 - Explore ways to enhance outreach to the OSCE Partners for Co-operation on issues related to SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition;
 - Submit progress reports, through its Chairperson, to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2015 on work in relevant areas, in accordance with its mandate;

3. Invites the participating States to:
 - Continue providing extrabudgetary contributions to support FSC assistance projects on SALW and SCA, either for a specific project or by providing resources and technical expertise to the OSCE's comprehensive programme on SALW and SCA;
 - Continue, within the Security Dialogue, discussions on topical security issues related to SALW and SCA;
 - Continue within the Security Dialogue general discussions related to the ATT.