
Chairmanship: Luxembourg

732nd PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM

1. Date: Wednesday, 30 October 2013

Opened: 10 a.m.

Closed: 12.40 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador H. Wurth
Mr. P. Grisius

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

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE

(a) *Presentation of the new Austrian security strategy “Security in a new decade: shaping of security” by Brigadier General R. Trischak, Director of the Military Policy Division of the Ministry of Defence of Austria: Chairperson, Brigadier General R. Trischak, Russian Federation, Greece*

(b) *Arms control in Europe*

– *Presentation on “Arms control in Europe” by Dr. V. Badrak, Director, Centre for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies, Kyiv, Ukraine*

– *Presentation on “The way forward in the politico-military area: co-operative security, confidence- and security-building measures and arms control” by Mr. L. Zannier, Secretary General of the OSCE*

Chairperson, Mr. V. Badrak (FSC.NGO/9/13/Rev.1 OSCE+), Secretary General, Lithuania-European Union (with the candidate countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia; the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate countries Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/172/13), Turkey, Greece, Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey

- (c) *Presentation on “Results of the Zapad-2013 Exercise” by Colonel General A. Postnikov, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, and Colonel A. Krivanos, Deputy Head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus: Chairperson, Colonel General A. Postnikov (FSC.DEL/170/13 OSCE+) (Annex 1), Colonel A. Krivanos (FSC.DEL/175/13 OSCE+) (Annex 2), Spain, Denmark, United States of America, Norway*

Agenda item 2: GENERAL STATEMENTS

Financial contributions to small arms and light weapons (SALW) and stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA) projects in the OSCE area: Switzerland (Annex 3), Moldova, Serbia (Annex 4), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Annex 5), Montenegro (Annex 6), FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (United States of America)

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Workshop on Assessment of Implementation and the Role of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) in Achieving the Aims of Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, to be held in Kyiv on 5 and 6 November 2013: Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre (SEC.GAL/185/13 Restr.)*
- (b) *Matters of protocol: Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre*

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 6 November 2013, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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

FSC.JOUR/738
30 October 2013
Annex 1

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

732nd Plenary Meeting
FSC Journal No. 738, Agenda item 1(c)

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

Presentation on “Surprise inspections of the armed forces of the Russian Federation in 2013 and results of the Zapad-2013 joint strategic exercise conducted by the armed forces of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus ” by the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation

Ladies and gentleman,

Today you will be briefed on the results of the troop inspections conducted in 2013 within the armed forces of the Russian Federation and on the results of the Russian-Belarusian joint strategic exercise “Zapad-2013” (West-2013).

The current year has been a busy one for the Russian Federation in terms of operational and troop training activities. The practice of surprise inspections was resumed. Active use had been made of this practice in the past, however in recent times it had fallen out of regular usage.

In 2013, on the instructions of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief and following a decision by the Ministry of Defence, a series of combat-readiness surprise inspections were conducted to assess the ability of the armed forces to carry out their assigned tasks.

These inspections made it possible to study the state of affairs amongst the troops and realistically assess the capabilities of the armed forces to carry out their assigned tasks. Without any prior preparation or advance notification of the scenarios, the commanders decided on the training setting, and the troops carried out combat training exercises in unknown territory and at unfamiliar training ranges. It was the first time that this practice of inspections had been used in the armed forces of present-day Russia.

Formations and military units, airborne forces and military transport aviation units of the Southern and Central Military Districts were inspected in February, the Black Sea Fleet in March, the aerospace defence forces, air force and air defence forces of the Western Military

District and military transport and long-range aviation commands in May, and troops of the Eastern and Central Military Districts in July.

All the inspections were conducted in a comprehensive manner.

Once placed on alert, the troops carried out a whole range of combat training exercises: they prepared armaments and equipment for transportation by various means of transport; they completed long-distance marches of up to 400 kilometres on foot, and up to 12,000 kilometres by combined means; they engaged in various mock combat activities involving firing practice using standard-issue weapons; they worked on practical tasks in the air and at sea.

Completing long-distance marches on foot and using standard-issue weapons and equipment at the training ranges made it possible to assess the real state of the equipment. Malfunctions occurred, especially with outdated models. A number of other problems were also identified, and these are currently being dealt with.

From inspection to inspection, we take into account all the positive aspects and previous shortcomings, working to improve our actions.

In that connection, we have meticulously observed all our international arms control commitments. I should like to point out that we took a number of unprecedented voluntary transparency measures. We informed our partners about the purpose and objectives of the surprise inspections and about the personnel and armaments involved. We in fact did this for the first time well in advance. There has been nothing like this to date in our experience of co-operation with NATO.

During the surprise inspection, for example, of the Eastern Military District troops, prior notifications were sent to all neighbouring States, as well as through OSCE channels. I might mention that we are not required to do this under existing agreements.

The events were given broad coverage in the media, and the senior officials of the Russian Ministry of Defence provided prompt information on all stages of the inspections. Intensive work was carried out with military attachés.

I should like to underscore that the Russian armed forces are currently undergoing a period of reform. We are taking into account similar processes in leading foreign countries, changes in the nature of armed combat, and the emergence of new threats and challenges.

The reforms under way in the Russian armed forces are neither an attempt at demonstrating force, nor us flexing our muscles. This is difficult, painstaking work to form a modern and effective army, equipped with the latest weapons and ready to respond to any military threats and challenges to the Russian Federation.

In accordance with the armed forces training plan, the joint strategic exercise “Zapad-2013” was held in September of this year. I should like to dwell in some detail on the actions of the Russian units and formations making up the joint grouping of troops and also on the training activities conducted on the territory of the Russian Federation.

Later on, my Belarusian colleague will tell you about the part of the exercise conducted on the territory of Belarus and about the actions of the Belarusian component of the regional grouping of troops (forces).

The main objective of the exercise was to work on the training and use of groupings of troops (forces) to ensure the military security of the Union State.

In the course of the “Zapad-2013” joint strategic exercise, a number of key tasks were practised:

- Improving the interoperability of headquarters at different levels;
- Compatibility of troop and weapon command and control systems;
- Testing the provisions of the new service regulations developed by the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation;
- Gaining of practical experience by commanders-in-chief, commanders and headquarters in planning military operations and command and control of troops (forces) during such operations.

The exercise had a number of specific features.

First, we moved away from the traditional forms of warfare in a large-scale war and worked on different ways of containing armed conflicts during a worsening situation on the territory of the Union State.

In that connection, in keeping with the idea of the exercise, multi-service groupings of troops and forces were used to ensure military security.

Second, the exercise was jointly planned with the command structures of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus. Thus, between March and August 2013, more than ten joint operational training activities were conducted.

This made it possible to achieve close co-operation between the headquarters at all command levels of the armed forces of Russia and Belarus while carrying out combat training activities during the exercise.

Third, in order to obtain more objective results, the practical exercises at the training grounds were carried out not according to scenarios prepared in advance but with considerable elements of surprise for the exercise participants at all levels – from the commander of the Western Military District troops to the section leader.

Furthermore, all the troops and forces were operating in unfamiliar training ranges.

In particular, personnel of the 20th Army of the Western Military District carried out tasks in Belarus, while Belarusian subunits were used at the Khmelevka training range in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation.

A particular feature of the exercise was also the participation of the federal executive authorities. Following the decision of the President of the Russian Federation, from 17 September they were transferred to an intensified working regime.

Against the backdrop of this exercise, the Ministry of Defence conducted joint measures with other ministries and departments to enforce a state of emergency and to ensure territorial defence.

The “Zapad-2013” exercise was conducted in several stages.

During the preliminary stage, the creation of groupings of troops (forces) to resolve crisis situations on the territory of the Union State was practised.

In line with the decision of the commander of the Western Military District troops, formations and military units of the 20th Army carried out over a period of ten days a redeployment to the training areas up to 1,500 kilometres away.

Simultaneously, in the Kaliningrad region, formations of coastal defence troops travelled to the areas where the forthcoming combat training activities would be carried out. Baltic Fleet forces were deployed in the waters of the Baltic Sea.

Subunits of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus were transported to the Kaliningrad region by sea.

The Baltic Fleet command, the 20th Army, six formation and detached military unit commands and five battalion tactical groups were deployed to training ranges.

During the first stage, from 20 to 23 September, the headquarters of the Western Military District and the unified command of the regional grouping of troops of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation planned the use of troop groupings.

Simultaneously, the military command structures directed the final stage of troop deployment on the territory of the Republic of Belarus and in the Kaliningrad region.

The second stage of the exercise was the most intensive.

From 23 to 26 September, the commanders and headquarters directed the troops (forces) as they carried out the planned activities.

The practical operations of the Russian troops were carried out on the territory of the Republic of Belarus and in the Kaliningrad region of Russia at five multi-service training ranges (two in the Kaliningrad region and three on the territory of Belarus) as well as in the waters of the Baltic Sea.

Formations and military units conducted operations to eliminate illegal armed formations and stabilize the situation.

The Baltic Fleet forces (troops) maintained a sea blockade of the area of military operations to prevent illegal armed formations from withdrawing out to sea. In addition, there was an airborne and amphibious landing operation.

The Russian part of the regional grouping of troops (forces) on the territory of Belarus conducted exercises to protect a segment of the State border by cutting off possible channels for reinforcement of illegal armed formations, blocking and destroying them.

Overall, all the troops (forces) carried out their assigned tasks and showed a high level of teamwork.

On Russian territory alone, 9,400 military personnel were deployed, 201 of them from the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus. A total of 180 pieces of military equipment, including 40 aircraft and helicopters and 10 Baltic Fleet warships were involved.

On the territory of Belarus, 2,520 military personnel of the armed forces of the Russian Federation carried out exercises as part of the regional grouping of troops (forces).

What results did we achieve in carrying out the “Zapad-2013” exercise?

1. A way of making joint use of groupings of troops (forces) to ensure the military security of the Union State has been tested.

Common approaches to the command and control of the armed forces of Russia and Belarus have been practised.

2. Tasks for Western Military District forces and equipment have been clarified.

3. The readiness of headquarters at all levels during the operation to stabilize the situation and respond to crisis situations has been assessed.

4. The exercise made it possible to increase the level of field, air and maritime training of the troops and forces involved.

5. Work has been carried out to develop a joint troop and weapon command and control system.

6. The provisions of the new service regulations developed by the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation have been tested.

Conclusions have been drawn on the basis of the results of the exercise, which form the basis for our continued work to develop the armed forces.

An analysis of the results of the “Zapad-2013” exercise confirmed that the approaches selected for the development and training of the armed forces are correct.

At the same time, on certain issues, the necessary amendments will be introduced to the future plans for the development and activities of the armed forces.

The exercise's goal was achieved and the tasks were carried out in full.

The personnel of the military command structures, major formations, formations and military units showed a high level of skill and diligence in carrying out the combat training exercises.

The holding of surprise inspections and joint strategic exercises will be continued, with the Russian Federation implementing its arms control commitments in full. Transparency measures will be improved and decided upon on the basis of practical usefulness.

Thank you for your attention.

Mr. Chairperson, I request that my statement be attached to the journal of the day.



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

FSC.JOUR/738
30 October 2013
Annex 2

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

732nd Plenary Meeting
FSC Journal No. 738, Agenda item 1(c)

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF BELARUS

Presentation on “Results of the Zapad-2013 joint Belarusian-Russian exercise” by the Deputy Head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Belarus Republic

Ladies and gentlemen,

From 20 to 26 September, the joint “Zapad-2013” (West-2013) strategic exercise was held with the Russian Federation on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. Such exercises are held every two years, in accordance with a decision of the Heads of State of both countries made in 2009 during a similar event.

Joint operational training events are designed to allow the armed forces of both States to harmonize their approaches to ensuring regional security, taking into account national capacities and the interests of the parties. Further steps to improve the system of collective security are decided upon, in general, on the basis of the results of joint exercises. Therefore, the topic and issues raised during the exercise correspond, as a rule, to the requirements for ensuring military security, with a mind to evolving threats.

This year’s joint exercise was no exception. Its focus was on training and using troops in order to ensure the security of the Union State of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation. During this process, the intention was to achieve the main objective of the exercise: testing the capacities of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation to ensure the military security of the Union State.

Alongside the main objective, the exercise aimed to improve teamwork between the military command structures, and to increase the level of field and air training of formations and military units within the regional grouping of troops (forces) of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation.

A particular feature of this exercise was the holding, jointly and with a common plan, of the “Vzaimodeystvie-2013” (Co-operation-2013) exercise with the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) Collective Rapid Reaction Force (CRRF). Previously, exercises

by the military arm of the CSTO had been held separately from training events for national armed forces.

Given the involvement of the CSTO Force, one of the goals of the exercise was to improve operational teamwork by the troops and command structures of the CRRF when working jointly to address challenges with the regional grouping of troops (forces) to ensure security in the eastern European region.

For the purposes of the exercise, a politico-military training scenario was created. This was done by analysing international experience of how threats to military security emerge, the forms they take, and what shapes them. The plan was based on a scenario where there had been a sharp upturn in political and religious extremism, aggressive nationalism and separatism, there was increased activity in terms of terrorism and transnational organized crime, and there had been an increase in uncontrolled flows of weapons, ammunition, and revenue intended for the financing of terrorist activities by illegal armed formations.

All of this had led to the destabilization of the socio-political situation in the country. Therefore, in accordance with the plan, the armed forces, other troops, military formations, and other State bodies and organizations had to contain the destructive extremist forces and stabilize the internal political situation, thereby preventing the conflict from spreading through the region.

In order to provide assistance, the Russian Federation, acting in accordance with its existing commitments, sent a contingent of troops to join the regional grouping of troops (forces) of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation. The CSTO CRRF was brought in to contain the conflict.

The exercise was conducted in two stages.

The planning for the use of the regional grouping of troops (forces) was completed during the first stage, which lasted three days.

During the first stage, plans for the use of the troop groupings were refined. This phase involved commanding the troops (forces) during the final stages of forming groupings of troops (forces) to protect the State border of the Republic of Belarus from illegal penetration by destructive elements and isolate the areas where illegal armed formations were operating on the territory of the Union State, and expanding the single regional air defence system to protect the airspace of the Union State.

The second stage, over the next four days, involved commanding the troops and other State structures during the stabilization of the internal political situation.

During the second stage, the focus was on protecting the State border of the Republic of Belarus through joint operations by the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus, border services, territorial troops, military units and subunits of the 20th Army and the CSTO CRRF; expanding the single regional air defence system to protect the airspace of the Union State and create a no-fly zone over the territory of the Republic of Belarus; and combating terrorist organizations, raiding parties and illegal armed formations.

The following participated in the exercise:

On behalf of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus:

- Subdivisions of the Ministry of Defence, General Staff and military command structures assigned to the unified command of the regional grouping of troops (forces) with military units (subunits) for communications, security and maintenance;
- Command elements of the air force, air defence force and special operations forces of the armed forces, operational (operational and tactical) command, formations and military units of branches of the armed forces, special troops, armaments and rear services of the armed forces;
- Direct reporting formations and military units;
- Territorial defence operational headquarters, organized territorial defence command structures and territorial troop subunits;
- Operational groups of State bodies involved in the exercise;

On behalf of the armed forces of the Russian Federation:

- Officers assigned to the unified command of the regional grouping of troops (forces);
- The 20th Army command and some of its formations and military units;
- Aircraft from the air force of the armed forces of the Russian Federation to carry out drill tasks;

On behalf of the Member States of the CSTO:

- Command and subunits of the CSTO CRRF.

A total of 12,850 military personnel and 350 pieces of armoured equipment, including 69 tanks and 52 aircraft and helicopters, were involved in the exercise.

Six training ranges in the Republic of Belarus were used for the troops' (forces') practical drills:

- Parts of Area 230, the multi-service Obuz-Lesnovskiy training ground, and of Area 174, the Domanovo air force and air defence force training ground;
- The Gozhskiy and Brestskiy training grounds; Area 227, the multi-service Borisovskiy training ground; and the Osipovichskiy training ground.

During the exercise:

- In Area 230, the multi-service Obuz-Lesnovskiy training ground, Area 227, the multi-service Borisovskiy training ground, and at the Osipovichskiy, Brestskiy and

Gozhskiy training grounds, drills focused on performing joint operations to protect the State border of the Republic of Belarus from illegal penetration by destructive elements, fighting raiding parties, and isolating the areas where illegal armed formations operate;

- In Area 174, the Domanovo air force and air defence force training ground, military command structures and troops (forces) performed practical drills to defend the State border of the Union State from the air.

On the slide, you can see the plan for the demonstration of joint operations between the CSTO CRRF and the regional grouping of troops (forces) to stabilize the situation and stop terrorist actions by illegal armed formations. The demonstration was attended by Ministers of Defence and representatives of other defence and security agencies from the CSTO Member States.

A demonstration of joint operations to stop illegal penetration of the State border of the Republic of Belarus by a sizable illegal armed formation also took place at the Gozhskiy training ground before the Presidents of the Republic of Belarus and of the Russian Federation, as well as the Ministers of Defence and Chiefs of the General Staff.

During the exercise, there was a display of weaponry, as well as of military and special equipment developed by the national military-industrial complex. The equipment is either already in use by troops or is in the final stages of development.

The tasks that had been performed once again made it possible to assess the capacities of the regional grouping of troops (forces) of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation, as well as of the CSTO CRRF.

If we are to draw general conclusions from the results of the exercise, then the following aspects are worthy of particular note:

- The exercise demonstrated the shared approaches of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and other CSTO Member States with regard to ensuring national and regional security;
- The operational compatibility of the Belarusian and Russian components of the regional grouping of troops (forces), the effectiveness of the established command system, the ability of the grouping to work together to perform tasks to ensure the military security of the Union State in today's conditions;
- The field and air training of the formations and military units of the regional grouping of troops (forces) has been improved;
- During the joint strategic exercise, the provisions of the new service regulations developed by the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation were tested.

The exercise was open in nature. OSCE participating States were informed in good time that it would take place. The day before the exercise, briefings were held by senior

officials from the Ministries of Defence of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation, focusing on the plan for the exercise and the areas it would cover. During the exercise, the press and online media reported daily on its outcomes.

Accredited military attachés from 22 countries, as well as a military observers from Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine (34 individuals in total) were present during the exercise.

In conclusion, I should like to note that the “Zapad-2013” joint exercise made it possible to combine in practice the efforts of national, collective and regional security mechanisms in order to contain possible threats in the eastern European region, and in so doing, to raise the level of pan-European security.

Thank you for your attention.

I request that my statement be attached to the journal of the meeting.



732nd Plenary Meeting

FSC Journal No. 738, Agenda item 2

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SWITZERLAND

Mr. Chairperson,
Excellencies,
Colleagues,

Switzerland considers the OSCE SALW and SCA assistance projects to be important vectors for reducing risks originating from degraded ammunition, for preventing unplanned explosions, as well as for contributing to the combat against illicit trade in and misuse of small arms and light weapons. These projects are appropriate means to contribute to prevention and enhance security and stability in the OSCE region and hence to facilitate the establishment of the necessary framework for economic development and prosperity. I have therefore the great privilege to announce today several pledges from Switzerland to such assistance projects. The following amounts are prepared to be contributed:

1. 100,000 Swiss francs (CHF) in Bosnia and Herzegovina for infrastructure refurbishment projects to enhance the safety and physical security of weapons and ammunition storage sites (Project: 2200268). We also wish to remove the caveat from former pledges that “the funds should exclusively be used for the ammunition storage site KRUPA”, and thus support the implementation of the SECUP project for the ammunition storage sites KRUPA and KULA 1 as well for the weapons storage sites TEUFIC BUZA and RABIC.
2. 100,000 Swiss francs (CHF) in Moldova, of which 75,000 Swiss francs (CHF) for the upgrade of SALW and CA storage facilities (Project: 3100229) and 25,000 Swiss francs (CHF) for the PSSM capacity-building project and to support the establishment of the relevant normative framework and regulations (Project: 3100210).
3. 50,000 Swiss francs (CHF) in Serbia for the destruction of surplus stocks of white phosphorus and napalm-powder-filled ammunition (Project: 1101215).
4. 50,000 Swiss francs (CHF) in Montenegro for MONDEM, the capacity development programme for ammunition demilitarization and safe storage (Project: 2700240).
5. 50,000 Swiss francs (CHF) for the Repository Programme for SALW and SCA Projects. The funds are to be transferred and allocated to a designated project subsequent to consultation and further instruction by Switzerland (Project: 1100745).

In recent years, many of the OSCE participating States have suffered because the global economic crisis has put pressure on financial contributions to international organizations and initiatives. In this regard, such pledges are regularly called into question by parliaments and are under intense scrutiny. Professionalism and effectiveness are therefore of the utmost importance in the execution of projects. Hence, Switzerland will continue to support the OSCE SALW and SCA assistance projects with in-kind contributions and expert missions. Furthermore, we think that it is also important that the FSC should continue to discuss and review issues related to SALW and SCA projects with the aim of facilitating procedures for deploying such expert missions and thus strengthening the SALW and SCA assistance mechanism.

Thank you.



732nd Plenary Meeting
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STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SERBIA

Mr. Chairperson,

On behalf of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia, let me thank the delegation of Switzerland for their continued financial support to the Serbian Capacity Development Programme for Conventional Ammunition Stockpile Management (CASM) for the demilitarization of white-phosphorus-filled ammunition and napalm powder.

The donor support of the OSCE participating States for the above-mentioned project in the Republic of Serbia is of great importance for its further implementation. We are certain that this donation will help us to continue the CASM project in a smooth and cost-effective manner.

During the presentation of the CASM Programme at the FSC meeting on 2 October 2013, you were informed that the project had reached the stage at which the first part of Component 1 – disposal and destruction of 161 tons of napalm powder– had been concluded, and we were intensively working on the second part, demilitarization of white-phosphorus-filled ammunition.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the Co-ordinator for Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the CPC FSC Support Section for the support and organization of an informal meeting on the CASM Programme, which will take place on 12 November 2013, and to remind you that the invitation was distributed under reference number FSC.DEL/164/13, dated 18 October 2013. The informal meeting will provide an excellent opportunity to obtain the latest information on the CASM Programme and the relevant project under implementation.

The Republic of Serbia greatly appreciates the support of our projects by the OSCE participating States. Let me once again thank the distinguished delegation of Switzerland for that country's contribution and reaffirm the readiness of Serbia to further co-operate with our OSCE partners on this particular matter in a spirit of openness and transparency.

I thank you for your attention and kindly ask that this statement be attached to the journal of the day.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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FSC.JOUR/738
30 October 2013
Annex 5

Original: ENGLISH

732nd Plenary Meeting
FSC Journal No. 738, Agenda item 2

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Mr. Chairperson,
Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

The delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Switzerland and also the governments of other contributing countries, which have provided 300,000 euros for the Project for the Security Upgrade of Ammunition and Weapons Storage Sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We also wish to thank the Chairmanship of the Forum for Security Co-operation, the CPC and the FSC Chairmanship's Co-ordinator for Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition for helping to make this project feasible.

We would like to assure you that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a credible partner and a fully fledged OSCE participating State, and we are fully committed to determining the optimum models for our own security as well as for compliance with the international commitments that we have assumed towards the OSCE and its participating States.

However, there are still 17,000 tons of surplus SALW in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We are aware that that is a threat, not only to our country, but also to regional security. And much work remains to be done to solve problems in fields such as surpluses of SALW, improvement of the infrastructure of ammunition and weapons storage sites, demining, etc.

In conclusion, we would like to stress that this particular project is still in need of approximately 140,000 euros.

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

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.



732nd Plenary Meeting
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STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF MONTENEGRO

Mr. Chairperson,

Montenegro is very grateful to Switzerland for its substantial donation for the MONDEM programme.

Provision of the funds needed to continue the planned activities in the third phase of the MONDEM programme is very important to us.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that, with the consent of the OSCE and UNDP, the MONDEM management board has decided to divide phase III into sub-phases. Up to now, Phase III, sub-phase 1, has been executed from April to October, and 247 tons of surpluses have been neutralized. The cost of carrying out this sub-phase was 220,000 euros, of which UNDP paid 150,000 euros, and 70,000 euros were contributed by the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro.

Regarding the second MONDEM Programme project, “Reconstruction of the BREZOVIK depot”, after reconstruction of the two buildings, we are looking forward to its continuation.

Also, I would like to inform you that the MONDEM Donors Conference will be held in Podgorica on 1 November, and the Permanent Mission of Montenegro will inform you in good time of its outcome.

Once again, I thank Switzerland as well as all the contributors and the CPC for recognizing the value and importance of the MONDEM programme in enhancing the overall security and stability of the region.

I kindly ask you to attach this statement to the journal of the day.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.