

Chairmanship: Italy

651st PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM

1. Date: Wednesday, 6 July 2011

Opened: 10 a.m.

Closed: 11.55 a.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador G. Tonini

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

Agenda item 1: GENERAL STATEMENTS

(a) *Adoption of a security strategy by Spain on 24 June 2011*: Spain (Annex 1)

(b) *Co-operation with the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)*:
Germany (Annex 2)

Agenda item 2: SECURITY DIALOGUE

(a) *Presentation on Regional Approach and Facilitation of Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action, by Mr. Michael Storey, Demining Officer, OSCE Office in Tajikistan; Mr. Iztok Hocevar, Adviser to the Director of the Office in Tajikistan; and Mr. Luka Buhin, Project Manager, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF)*: Chairperson, Mr. M. Storey (FSC.FR/1/11 OSCE+), Poland-European Union (with the candidate countries Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Iceland and Turkey; the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; the European Free Trade Association country Norway, member of the European Economic Area; as well as Armenia, Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/123/11), Slovenia (Annex 3), Netherlands, United States of America, United Kingdom, Afghanistan (Partner for Co-operation), Tajikistan

- (b) *Presentation on Modification of the UN Reporting Instrument on Military Expenditures*, by Ambassador Claus Wunderlich, Deputy Federal Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control, Federal Foreign Office of Germany, and Mr. Yuriy Kryvonos, Political Affairs Officer, Conventional Arms Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA): Chairperson, Mr. C. Wunderlich (FSC.DEL/121/11 OSCE+), Mr. Y. Kryvonos (FSC.DEL/120/11 OSCE+)

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Circulation of a recent statement by the United States of America on the Code of Conduct (FSC.DEL/122/11)*: United States of America
- (b) *Matters of protocol*: United States of America, Chairperson, Canada, Romania, Hungary
- (c) *Distribution of the second quarterly CPC survey on CSBM information exchanged in 2011 (FSC.GAL/84/11 Restr.)*: Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre
- (d) *Preliminary findings of the assessment visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 20 to 24 June 2011*: FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (Hungary), Bosnia and Herzegovina

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 13 July 2011, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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

FSC.JOUR/657

6 July 2011

Annex 1

ENGLISH

Original: SPANISH

651st Plenary Meeting

FSC Journal No. 657, Agenda item 1(a)

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SPAIN

Mr. Chairperson,

The delegation of Spain would like to inform the Forum for Security Co-operation that on Friday, 24 June, the Spanish Council of Ministers approved the Spanish Security Strategy and has submitted it to Parliament.

Guaranteeing the security of Spain and its inhabitants is an essential responsibility of the Government and Public Administrations. In order to do so it has become necessary to update the Spanish framework for analysis and response in the face of the new dimensions of this security.

To this end and in fulfilment of the commitment made by the President of the Government to the Congress of Deputies in his investiture speech, the Government has approved the first Spanish Security Strategy.

It has been elaborated under the direction of Mr. Javier Solana by a commission and working group with representatives of the ministries concerned. It has been completed in consultation with international and national experts, representatives of political parties and members of civil society and the private sector so as to achieve the necessary consensus for a State work. It has a scope of one decade and will be reviewed every five years or when required by circumstances. Before its approval by the Council of Ministers and its submission to Parliament the political parties with their own parliamentary groups were informed of the contents.

The Strategy, which is available in Spanish and English on the Moncloa website (<http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/home.htm>), consists of an Executive Summary and five chapters: (i) A necessary strategy, (ii) Spain's security in the world, (iii) Risk multipliers, (iv) Threats, risks and responses, and (v) An integrated institutional model.

Mr. Chairperson,

The main aims of the document are to analyse the threats and risks to our security, evaluate our response capabilities, identify strategic lines of action and update the

institutional mechanisms in this regard. Six basic principles that will guide our efforts with regard to security have been identified: (i) comprehensive approach to the different dimensions of security, (ii) co-ordination between Public Administrations and with society, (iii) efficient use of resources, (iv) anticipation and prevention of threats and risks, (v) resilience of systems and instruments, and (vi) responsible interdependence with our partners and allies.

The threats identified in the Spanish Security Strategy document are: (i) armed conflicts, (ii) terrorism, (iii) organized crime, (iv) economic and financial insecurity, (v) energy vulnerability, (vi) proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, (vii) cyberthreats, (viii) uncontrolled migratory flows, and (ix) emergencies and disasters.

Finally, it should be noted that the document approved by the Council of Ministers proposes the creation of a Spanish Security Council, which will have a Support Unit in the office of the President of the Government, an Integrated External Response Unit (URIE) and an Economic Intelligence System (SIE).

Through this Strategy, Spain joins a small group of countries that have implemented a national security strategy in the last few years. They include the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France (white book), the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Canada and the Russian Federation, all of them OSCE participating States, as well as the European Union itself.

Mr. Chairperson,

I would be grateful if this statement could be attached to the journal of the day.

Thank you.



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Annex 2

ENGLISH

Original: GERMAN

651st Plenary Meeting

FSC Journal No. 657, Agenda item 1(b)

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF GERMANY

On various occasions in the past, the OSCE and the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) have addressed the issue of the promotion and exchange of lessons learned on confidence- and security building measures (CSBMs) with other regions as well. The OSCE *acquis* in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian regions, our long-standing expertise and our daily politico-military co-operation are a model for others. The interest in regional CSBMs is growing in many parts of the world. For example, the topic of greater military transparency recently featured in discussions at the OSCE Mongolia Conference in May 2011 with the OSCE's Asian Partners for Co-operation.

In South America this has also become a relevant security policy theme. Soon after the establishment of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) in 2008, the UNASUR foreign and defence ministers agreed in November 2009 in Quito on a comprehensive catalogue of CSBMs. UNASUR's Defence Council is currently translating this catalogue into concrete measures and instruments.

Germany has been closely involved from the outset with the build-up of security structures for conflict prevention and management within UNASUR and has supported it with specific contributions. We believe that CSBMs could play an important stabilizing role here, and that our own experience, particularly in the OSCE, could be helpful to the South American partners. High-ranking UNASUR representatives visited Vienna, including the FSC and the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, on 24 February 2010 during an information trip organized by Germany.

To strengthen co-operation with the current Presidency of the UNASUR Defence Council, Germany organized and sponsored a joint conference with UNASUR member States on establishing and using CSBMs for peacekeeping in Lima on 27 and 28 June 2011. We are pleased that we were also able to arrange the active participation of the head of the FSC Support Unit in the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre. His guest presentation, notably on the institutional framework of CSBMs and the Vienna Document, provided valuable input. In our view, the conference gave important stimulus to UNASUR's ongoing work on CSBM.

Against this background, Germany also sees sufficient potential for some kind of formal co-operation in the future between UNASUR and the OSCE.



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FSC.JOUR/657

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Annex 3

Original: ENGLISH

651st Plenary Meeting

FSC Journal No. 657, Agenda item 2(a)

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SLOVENIA

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson,

Firstly, I have to say that Slovenia shares the view just expressed by the European Union.

On behalf of Slovenia, I would also like to thank Mr. Michael Storey for his presentation on the “Regional Approach and Facilitation of Central Asian Regional Co-operation in Mine Action”.

Slovenia attaches great importance to demining activities in the context of confidence- and security-building measures. The regional approach represents a vital component of those measures. We believe that regional co-operation is essential, since various important issues can be addressed more efficiently and more cost-effectively if the countries in the region are prepared to help each other in reaching their common goal of a mine-free land.

The exchange of experience and information, excellence in work and know-how, and co-ordination of activities in the field of mine action are crucial components in achieving the countries’ objectives, not to mention the process of confidence-building through mine-action activities in the long run.

We would also like to thank ITF, which, since its establishment in 1998, with the help of 26 governments and around 100 donors, has managed to collect more than USD 430 million, which have been transformed into concrete projects, first in South-Eastern Europe and then in other mine-affected regions and countries as well, e.g., Cyprus, the South Caucasus, Central Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

We also wish ITF a successful implementation of its strategy for the period 2009 – 2013, which also addresses other post-conflict and disruptive challenges.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.