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**Chairmanship: Malta****747th PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM**

1. Date: Wednesday, 26 February 2014

Opened: 10 a.m.

Closed: 12.35 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador K. Azzopardi

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

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE

(a) *Presentation on the United Nations approach to security sector reform: potential role of the OSCE, by Mr. D. Titov, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions*: Chairperson, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions (FSC.DEL/29/14 OSCE+), Greece-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 country Norway, member of the European Economic Area; as well as Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/36/14), Spain (Annex 1), Switzerland (Annex 2), Slovakia (Annex 3), Afghanistan (Partner for Co-operation), Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre, Russian Federation, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Armenia

(b) *Presentation on developing SALW control concepts for the future contemporary operating environment, by Lieutenant Colonel I. Nichols, Arms Control and SALW Policy Officer, Federal Ministry of Defence of Germany*: Lieutenant Colonel I. Nichols (FSC.DEL/31/14 OSCE+), Greece-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 country Norway, member of the European Economic Area; as well as Georgia, Moldova and

Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/37/14), Belarus, United Kingdom, Denmark, Turkey, Chairperson of the Informal Group of Friends on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Spain), Sweden, Austria, Canada, Germany

Agenda item 2:           GENERAL STATEMENTS

- (a)   *Joint and combined training exercise entitled “Cold Response 2014”, to take place in Norway from 7 to 22 March 2014: Norway (Annex 4)*
- (b)   *Financial contribution to the capacity development programme for conventional ammunition stockpile management (CASM) in Serbia: Germany (Annex 5), Serbia (Annex 6)*

Agenda item 3:           ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a)   *Distribution of the annotated agenda and indicative timetable of the twenty-fourth Annual Implementation Assessment meeting, to be held on 4 and 5 March 2014 (FSC.AIAM/4/14/Rev.1): Chairperson*
- (b)   *Pilot course on the Vienna Document, to be held in Germany from 23 June to 3 July 2014: Germany*

4.   Next meeting:

Wednesday, 12 March 2014, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



**747th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 753, Agenda item 1(a)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SPAIN**

Mr. Chairperson,

The delegation of Spain would like to thank Mr. Dmitry Titov, UN Assistant Secretary-General, for his comprehensive presentation on the United Nations' activities in the field of security sector reform (SSR) and the potential role of the OSCE in this area.

The delegation of Spain subscribes what has just been said by the representative of the European Union and would like to add some considerations in its national capacity:

1. As stated by the President of the UN Security Council at the meeting of the Security Council held on 20 February 2007, SSR is an essential element in the maintenance of international peace and security. It was in that context that, based on the OSCE's concept of comprehensive and indivisible security seen from a cross-dimensional perspective, the participating States initiated in 2007 consultations with a view to elaborating a Ministerial Council decision on the OSCE basic norms and principles in the field of security sector reform/governance.
2. Discussions, negotiations and drafting work on this issue took place in the framework of the Security Committee during 2007 and, as a result, a draft Ministerial Council decision was put on the agenda of the Security Committee under the reference PC.DEL/823/07/Rev.1 (15 October 2007). This document was divided into four substantial chapters: (i) introduction; (ii) definition and normative approaches of security sector reform/governance; (iii) the OSCE's activities and norms concerning the security sector; and (iv) conclusions.
3. One of the main conclusions included in that draft decision is that the CSCE/OSCE has accumulated over its long-standing experience with a holistic and cross-dimensional approach to security and extensive practical measures in security sector reform/governance, in particular in relation to activities such as democratic control of armed forces, border security and management, counter-terrorism, anti-trafficking, police training and reform, anti-corruption, electoral legislation and judiciary reform and the rule of law.
4. Due to the fact that some positions of the participating States still remained open during the discussions on security sector reform/governance at the Security Committee, the Spanish Chairmanship-in-Office delivered a Chairmanship's perception paper on 30 November 2007 under the reference MC.GAL/9/07, and welcomed the elaboration of the

OSCE basic norms and principles in the field of security sector reform/governance as presented in the draft Ministerial Council decision. That perception paper was included in the compilation of ministerial documents dealt with at the Ministerial Council meeting held in Madrid in November 2007.

Mr. Chairperson,

The delegation of Spain applauds the Chairmanship's devotion to this important issue and welcomes all initiatives in this respect, in particular because, as the representative of the European Union mentioned in its response to the presentation of Mr. Dmitry Titov, major milestones in the area of SSR are the 2008 and 2013 UN Secretary-General's reports which define concrete recommendations *inter alia* on how best to strengthen the contribution of regional intergovernmental organizations to security sector reform/governance.

Taking into account this objective, and if participating States decide to contribute to it with further work on a possible concrete political framework on security sector reform/governance, this delegation would like to propose the participating States to use as a starting point the draft OSCE basic norms and principles in this field as presented in the previously mentioned documents.

I would like to thank once again Mr. Titov for his presentation, which is very relevant in the context of the work already done by the OSCE in the field of security sector reform/governance, and wish him the best in his responsibilities as UN Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions.

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

Thank you very much for your attention.



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

FSC.JOUR/753  
26 February 2014  
Annex 2

Original: ENGLISH

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**747th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 753, Agenda item 1(a)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SWITZERLAND**

Dear Mr. Chairperson,  
Dear Minister,  
Excellencies,  
Dear colleagues,

Switzerland warmly welcomes Assistant Secretary-General Dmitry Titov to the OSCE, particularly to the Forum for Security Co-operation, and thanks him for his very inspiring presentation. We also congratulate the Maltese FSC Chairmanship for having put another important topic on the agenda of today's Security Dialogue.

Enhancing the OSCE's role visibility in security sector governance and reform (SSG/R) is one of the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship's priorities. Indeed, the OSCE is actively engaged in providing SSR/G support through its executive structures, institutions and field presences. The OSCE is the largest regional organization; we are therefore particularly grateful to Mr. Titov for mentioning the potential role of the OSCE within the United Nations approach to SSR/G.

Switzerland is fully committed to identifying the comparative advantages of the OSCE, as well as synergies and efficient labour sharing between the United Nations and the OSCE, also in order to avoid duplications. We are also grateful for the active role of Slovakia and Spain on SSR/G in recent years.

One typical example for synergies with the United Nations approach to security sector reform is the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, which is widely considered as the normative cornerstone for the democratic control of armed forces. It serves as a basis for many of the principles of security sector governance. Switzerland has always been actively engaged in the promotion and implementation of the Code of Conduct, both at the practical level with regional workshops in the OSCE region and at the normative level, with the recent example of a revised version of a food-for-thought paper on a compilation of practical examples for the democratic control of armed and security forces.

Another typical field for synergies between the United Nations and the OSCE is the fight against proliferation, illicit trade in and misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW). The UN Programme of Action has been an important instrument in setting norms, gaining political commitment, and raising awareness of the problematic of SALW.

The OSCE has established a strong and efficient assistance mechanism, through which Switzerland – among others – assists countries in destroying surplus SALW and improving their physical security and stockpile management. Switzerland also aims at improving the implementation assistance mechanisms.

Therefore, the key word for the role of the OSCE in the co-operation with the United Nations is implementation: on the one hand, Switzerland will continue to play an active role within the United Nations to develop and reinforce existing norms; on the other hand, it will also continue to actively support physical security and stockpile management activities in the priority regions of the OSCE Chairmanship and to strengthen the SALW regimes.

As we saw from your presentation, the United Nations has recently undergone a process to formalize its support to SSR/G. Thus, sharing your experience certainly offers valuable insights and inspiration for the OSCE in strengthening its approach to SSR/G support. We hope that your presentation will help us to enhance awareness regarding the benefits of security sector governance, to improve co-operation with the United Nations, particularly with UNDPKO, and to improve coherence and effectiveness of current OSCE activities.

Thank you very much for your attention.

I kindly request that this statement be attached to the journal of the day.



**747th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 753, Agenda item 1(a)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SLOVAKIA**

Mr. Chairperson,

Slovakia subscribes itself with the statement presented by the EU and also would like to thank Mr. Dmitry Titov, UN Assistant Secretary-General, for his very relevant presentation on the United Nations' activities in the field of security sector reform (SSR) and the potential role of the OSCE in that area. Allow me in my national capacity to underline a few aspects of this issue:

1. Slovakia has been in recent years devoting a lot of attention, efforts and energy in promoting comprehensive, systematic and co-ordinated approaches to the SSR within the UN. During Slovak UN Security Council presidency back in February 2007 we chose SSR as the main topic of our presidency and together with our partners launched an initiative which resulted in achieving more coherence on the SSR within the UN. Consequently, this new UN approach calls among others for more partnerships with other regional organizations.
2. In this respect, I would like to highlight the partnership's potential between the UN and OSCE in the field of SSR/G. The OSCE is one of the largest and most comprehensive regional security organizations and through its Secretariat, institutions and field missions has been already heavily engaged in supporting SSR/G activities, although without an overarching strategy. We think that a holistic approach to SSR/G could be applied in the OSCE in order to achieve a synergic and sustainable effect of these processes in the field.
3. We feel that cross-dimensional nature of SSR/SSG activities could be beneficial also for this Forum, even though, we take note that current challenges of the political-military dimension in this area are mainly focused at the implementation of existing commitments. We support the improved implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, as the OSCE main normative document in this field, through all measures which might increase its added value.
4. At the end, let me reiterate Slovakia's full support to the goals of the Swiss presidency in the field of promotion of SSR/G coherence and awareness raising within the OSCE and express our readiness to actively assist in their implementation, for instance in playing the leading role in the work of the Informal Group of Friends.

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

Thank you for your attention.





**747th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 753, Agenda item 2(a)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF NORWAY**

Mr. Chairperson,

In line with the established traditions and as a sign of goodwill, our delegation would like to inform our distinguished colleagues of an upcoming joint and combined training exercise in Norway.

As notified according to the Vienna Document Chapter V (CBM/NO/14/0003/F25/C), the largest exercise to take place in Norway in 2014 is exercise Cold Response 2014 (CR14).

The exercise is a national exercise open to participation by allied and partner countries under the command of the Norwegian Joint Headquarters in Bodø. CR14 will be held from 7 to 22 March including a field exercise from 12 to 19 March. The area of operation in which the exercise will take place consists of Northern Norway and the adjacent Swedish territory as well as the Norwegian coast line.

The main purpose of Cold Response 14 is to ensure that the Norwegian armed forces are capable of performing complex and demanding tasks abroad and at home. This includes training with foreign forces, joint training of headquarters and a contribution to NATO's overall military capacity. It will also provide foreign forces with competence regarding the special challenges applying to the Arctic area. The aim of exercise Cold Response is to retain and further develop military skills in high-intensity joint and combined operations in a challenging environment.

This exercise is therefore a part of Norway's commitment to the northern areas and meant to increase predictability and stability in the area. Joint combined winter exercises in northern Norway with multinational participation are important for us to accomplish these goals. The use of Swedish territory as a part of the exercise area complies with the wishes of the Norwegian government for a closer co-operation of the Nordic countries within the security and defence area.

Besides Norway 15 countries are participating in CR14 with armed forces: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The contributions include sea, air and land-based forces from the above mentioned participating countries as well as NATO.

On the operational level, NATO will participate with NATO's air surveillance plane AWACS and NATO's standing naval force (SNMG 1).

The total number of participants in the exercise is anticipated to be approximately 16,000 troops, of whom 7,000 are allied forces. Up to 30 fixed-wing aircraft will be involved flying an envisaged number of 600 sorties.

Despite its size, owing to its force composition the exercise remains below the threshold for observation of notifiable military activities set out in Chapter VI of the Vienna Document 2011. The notifiable Vienna Document number of troops according to Chapter V is 11,855.

Mr. Chairperson,

Norway supports the need for enhanced transparency and military predictability and sees utility in continuing to provide this type of information to the Forum, when it:

- Is given before the military activity occurs;
- Consists of substantive information that is of genuine transparency value;
- Complements existing formal commitments in a meaningful way.

Although Norway has provided this information according to Chapter V and today informs about the exercise, we believe it would be of wider benefit to all participating States and, in turn, be a significant contribution to confidence and security if land-based military activities of a lower scale were formally notified.

Following this we would also like to see that activities of this kind and level would be made subject to observation by the participating States.

We therefore take this opportunity to reiterate the pressing need for the substantial modernization of the Vienna Document 2011, especially regarding the lowering of Chapter V and VI thresholds.

I request that this statement is attached to the journal of the meeting.



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

FSC.JOUR/753  
26 February 2014  
Annex 5

ENGLISH  
Original: GERMAN

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**747th Plenary Meeting**  
FSC Journal No. 753, Agenda item 2(b)

## **STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF GERMANY**

Mr. Chairperson,  
Esteemed colleagues,

Obsolete ammunition still poses an insidious danger to people in many countries. As you will surely remember, Serbia has requested support in the destruction of stockpiles of old ammunition. The project is supported by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, together with a now large number of donors.

Back in 2012, Germany supported the “destruction of napalm powder” component to the tune of 94,200 euros. This part of the project has, with some delay, now been successfully completed.

I am pleased to announce today that the Federal Republic of Germany will support the destruction of phosphorus ammunition with a further 100,000 euros.

The German support will enable the programme launched in 2012 to destroy old stockpiles of ammunition to continue in Serbia and will in this way also make a contribution to ensuring the safety of the population.

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



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**747th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 753, Agenda item 2(b)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SERBIA**

Mr. Chairperson,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia and on my own behalf let me thank the delegation of Germany for the information concerning the financial support to the Serbian capacity development Programme for Conventional Ammunition Stockpile Management – CASM in demilitarization of white-phosphorus-filled ammunition and express our gratitude to the German side for their generous contribution.

In November 2013 the first phase of the project for disposal of the napalm powder was completed. In July 2013 approximately 161 tons of napalm powder was transported to the SAKAB specialized facility in Kumla, Sweden and disposed in an environmentally friendly and cost-efficient way.

We are intensively working on the second phase, demilitarization of white-phosphorus-filled ammunition, which is a much more complicated part of the first component of the CASM Programme. The implementation of the second phase of the project started with the demilitarization of 550 tons of white-phosphorus-filled ammunition. At the end of the second stage, we estimate that Serbian contribution will be 600,000 euros.

The donor support for this project by the OSCE partner States is still of great importance for its further implementation. We would like to thank the donor States for their support and concurrence with the proposed changes, namely combining of components 1 and 3 of CASM Programme, under the existing project. Component 3 of the CASM Programme envisages an upgrade of the demilitarization facility – TRZ Kragujevac, replacing mirrors with CCTV systems, installations of fire-fighting system and installation of anti-static floors.

Also, I want to say that CASM Programme, in addition to its primary objective, contributes to regional security and stability, improving human security and enhancing counter – proliferation measures through reduction of ammo surplus and upgrading storage and overhauling facilities.

The Republic of Serbia highly appreciates the support for the projects by the OSCE participating States. Let me once again thank the distinguished delegation of Germany for

their contribution and reaffirm the readiness of Serbia to further co-operate with our OSCE partners on this particular matter in the 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.