

What is the OSCE?



Who we are



The OSCE's work on the ground enables the Organization to tackle crises as they arise. The OSCE has deployed hundreds of monitors to Ukraine with the aim of reducing tensions.

With 57 participating States in North America, Europe and Asia, the OSCE – the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – is the world's largest regional security organization. The OSCE works to build and sustain stability, peace and democracy for more than one billion people, through political dialogue and projects on the ground.

The OSCE is a forum for political dialogue on a wide range of security issues and a platform for joint action to improve the lives of individuals and communities. The Organization helps to bridge differences, build trust and foster co-operation within and between states. Where there is instability, the OSCE works to prevent conflict, manage crises, and promote post-conflict rehabilitation.

With its expert units, institutions and network of field operations, the OSCE addresses issues that have an impact on our common security such as arms control, terrorism, good governance, energy security, human trafficking, democratization, media freedom and national minorities.

Our history

The OSCE's origins date back to the early 1970s, to the Helsinki Final Act (1975) and the creation of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which during the Cold War served as an important multilateral forum for dialogue and negotiations between East and West.



The Helsinki Final Act, signed on 1 August 1975, established ten fundamental principles (the 'Decalogue') governing the behaviour of States towards each other as well as towards their citizens. The document guides the OSCE's work to this day. (akg-images)

The Helsinki Final Act, which was signed on 1 August 1975, contains a number of key commitments on politico-military, economic and environmental and human rights issues. It also establishes ten fundamental principles (the 'Decalogue') that govern the behaviour of States towards each other, as well as towards their citizens.

From 1975 until the 1980s, the CSCE, through a series of meetings and conferences, built on and extended its participating States' commitments, while periodically reviewing their implementation. It created a clear link between human rights and security, and was one of the few channels

of dialogue between the Eastern bloc and the West, as well as the neutral and non-aligned countries.

With the end of the Cold War, the Paris Summit of November 1990 set the CSCE on a new course. In the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the CSCE was called upon to play its part in managing the historic change taking place in Europe and responding to the new challenges of the post-Cold War period. This led to the establishment of permanent structures, including a secretariat and institutions, and the deployment of the first field operations.

After the break-up of the former Yugoslavia and the

ensuing conflicts, the CSCE helped to manage crises, and re-establish peace. It also worked with participating States to support the process of democratic transition.

In 1994, the CSCE was renamed the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to reflect more accurately these changes. Since then, the Organization has continued to evolve in order to better address security threats and challenges, while remaining rooted in its founding principles.

How we work

Inclusiveness underpins everything the OSCE does. OSCE participating States enjoy equal status and take decisions by consensus.



The OSCE is an intergovernmental organization in which the 57 participating States work as equals in all decision-making bodies.

Decision-making bodies

Each week, the participating States' permanent representatives meet in the Permanent Council, the OSCE's regular decision-making body, and in the Forum for Security Co-operation, where decisions are taken regarding military aspects of security. A Ministerial Council is held annually to review OSCE activities and provide overall political direction. Summits of heads of state or government of OSCE participating States can take place periodically to set priorities at the highest political level.

OSCE Chair

A different participating State chairs the OSCE each year, with that country's foreign minister serving as Chairperson-in-Office (CiO) and working alongside the previous and succeeding Chairs: together the three Chairs form the OSCE Troika.

The CiO may appoint personal representatives. Currently there are personal representatives covering a wide range of issues from preventing and managing conflicts in the OSCE region, and ensuring co-ordination in specific areas like gender and youth issues to promoting tolerance and non-discrimination.

Secretariat

Elected for a three-year term by the Ministerial Council, the Secretary General heads the Secretariat located in Vienna and directly supports the OSCE Chair. In addition to its administrative functions, the Secretariat is comprised of the Conflict Prevention Centre as well as departments and units focusing on economic and environmental activities, co-operation with partner countries and organizations, gender equality, anti-trafficking, as well as transnational threats. They monitor trends,

provide expert analysis and implement projects in the field.

Institutions

The OSCE includes three institutions dedicated to specialized areas of work:

The Warsaw-based **Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)** promotes democratic development and human rights. Its work includes election observation, supporting the rule of law, promoting tolerance and non-discrimination and improving the situation of Roma and Sinti. ODIHR hosts the annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, the largest annual human rights conference in the OSCE region.

The Vienna-based **Representative on Freedom of the Media** monitors media developments and provides early warning on violations of

freedom of expression and media freedom, promoting full compliance with OSCE media freedom commitments.

As an instrument of conflict prevention, the **High Commissioner on National Minorities**, based in The Hague, uses quiet diplomacy and early action to seek resolution of ethnic tensions that might endanger peace, security and stability.

Parliamentary Assembly

The Parliamentary Assembly brings together more than 300 lawmakers from the parliaments of OSCE participating States to advance the OSCE's goals of comprehensive security through inter-parliamentary dialogue. OSCE parliamentarians also play a key role in the Organization's election observation activities, conduct field visits, and engage in parliamentary diplomacy.

What we do

The OSCE has a comprehensive approach to security encompassing three dimensions: the politico-military, the economic and environmental, and the human dimension.

Through this three-dimensional approach, the OSCE supports its participating States in building trust and working toward a free, democratic, common and indivisible Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community.

In **military matters**, it seeks to foster greater openness, transparency and co-operation and has developed the world's most advanced regime of **arms control** and **confidence-**

building measures. Areas of work include security sector reform and the safe storage and destruction of small arms, light weapons and conventional ammunition.

Economic and environmental issues are also key factors in building security. The OSCE helps with promoting **good governance**; **tackling corruption**; **raising environmental awareness**; sharing natural resources

and the sound management of environmental waste.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the bedrock of stable societies. The OSCE helps its participating States to build democratic institutions; hold genuine and transparent **elections**; ensure respect for human rights, **media freedom**, the **rights of persons belonging to national minorities** and the **rule of law**; and promote **tolerance and non-discrimination**.

The OSCE also addresses transnational security challenges, such as **violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism**; **cyber-attacks**; **trafficking in**

drugs, arms and human beings; **migration**; and the **environmental and human impact of climate change**. These are shared issues on which states need to work together.

Across the full spectrum of its work, the OSCE aims to ensure **gender equality** and to engage with **youth**.

The OSCE works closely with other international and regional organizations and co-operates with its Mediterranean and Asian partner countries (Partners for Co-operation). It involves civil society in many of its activities and increasingly reaches out to a wide range of other partners, including in academia and the private and development sectors.

The many branches of the OSCE's work



On the ground

Most of the OSCE's staff and resources are deployed in field operations in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia.

Recognizing that schools are an excellent place to nurture mutual trust, break down stereotypes and broaden understanding of universal human rights, the OSCE engages actively with children, young people and educators.

Field operations are established at the invitation of the host countries and their mandates are agreed by consensus of the participating States. They support the host countries in implementing their OSCE commitments through projects that respond to their needs. Some field operations, like the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, which includes over 1,300 civilian staff members among whom more than 740 monitors, work to reduce tensions. Others play a critical post-conflict role, helping to restore trust among affected communities.

One of the OSCE's core activities is to address protracted conflicts in its region through agreed negotiation formats. These include the Transdniestrian Settlement Process, aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict over Transdniestria; the OSCE Minsk Group, which seeks a peaceful negotiated solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; and the Geneva International Discussions on the aftermath of the August 2008 conflict in Georgia, which the Organization co-chairs with the United Nations and the European Union.



The OSCE observes elections, and advises governments on how to develop and sustain democratic institutions.



Independent and professional media are a cornerstone of democratic societies, and a key focus of the OSCE's work.

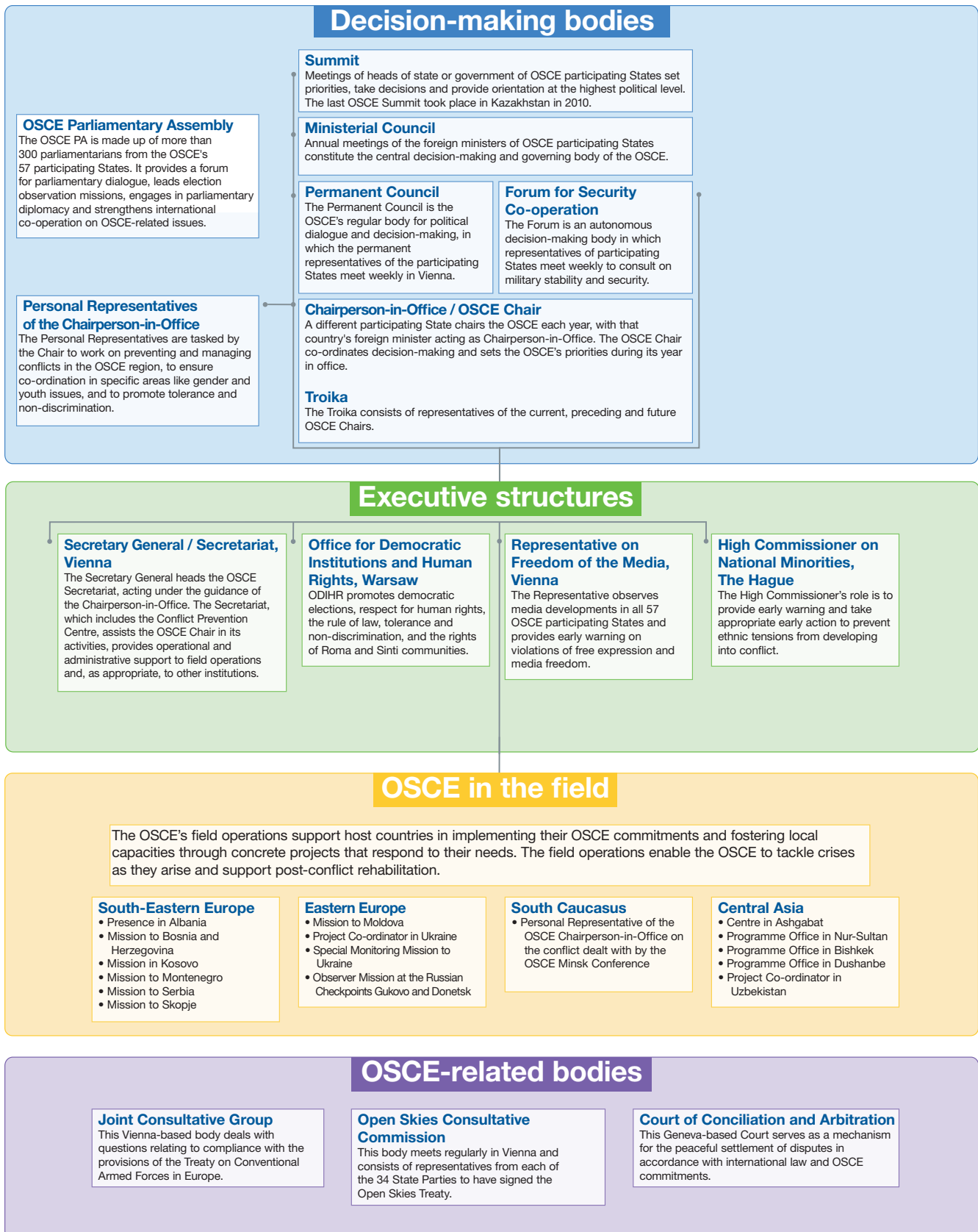


Promoting professional and effective policing is an integral part of the OSCE's efforts in conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation.



The OSCE, through its field operations, helps to stop the spread of surplus weapons and offers assistance with their destruction.

OSCE structure



Facts and figures

(as of September 2019)

Up-to-date figures can be found at www.osce.org/whatistheosce/factsheet

Budget:

€139 million

OSCE Budget for 2019

Additional funding:

€102.4 million

for OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine and OSCE Observer Mission at the Russian Checkpoints Donetsk and Gukovo

€45 million

for extra-budgetary or special projects

Staffing:



3,603 total staff

employed by the OSCE (fixed-term staff, including staff financed from extra-budgetary contributions)

Composed of:

2,999 staff

in the OSCE's **16 field operations** in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia

604 staff

in the **Secretariat** and the **institutions** together

Gender balance:



Share of female and male staff in different posts across the OSCE:

	Male	Female
General staff	52%	48%
Professional staff	63%	37%
Senior Management	75%	25%
Total	58%	42%

OSCE participating States

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia

Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Holy See
Hungary
Iceland

Ireland
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Monaco
Mongolia

Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia

Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uzbekistan

Partners for Co-operation

Afghanistan
Australia
Japan
Republic of Korea
Thailand
Algeria
Egypt
Israel
Jordan
Morocco
Tunisia

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