



## Shared Mission

- Guiding Principles -

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## Shared Mission

means

the entire process of

coordinating, harmonizing, planning, preparing,  
executing, reporting on and financing

an

active observation flight

by two or more quota sharing partners (nations)

based on equal rights (e.g. flight route) and  
obligations (e.g. quota allocation)



## Shared Mission



reflects the practical solution for quota sharing

as a result of

OSCC Decision No. 12/03,

followed by OSCC Decision No. 12/04.

The OS Treaty itself does not mention any quota sharing.



## Policy



Multilateral / multinational conduct of arms control and verification measures substantially contribute to the overall goal of enhancing confidence and security through openness, transparency, dialogue, cooperation;

Thus, the purpose and aim of the OS Treaty as stipulated in its preamble do benefit from fostering and widening multinational approaches to practical implementation of the Treaty;

Multilateral / multinational cooperation contributes to costefficiency in the field of OS, thus preserving resources for possible application to other confidence- and security-building measures.



## Phases



### Planning:

- Joint effort requiring intensive preliminary consultations
- Based upon mutual agreements which take national interests and requirements into account
- Joint mission planning includes balancing and combining national „points of interest“ for an agreed flight route
- Willingness to achieve acceptable compromises is vital



## Phases



### Execution:

- Joint effort to achieve agreed mission objectives in a multinational environment
- Team spirit, transparency, communication and efficient cooperation between observing States Parties guided by the lead nation's mission chief
- Detailed division of mission duties between the teams and mutual support
- Exchange of national experience and operational standards



## Phases



### Evaluation and Analysis:

- Multiple copies of documentation and evaluation of observation flight results (flight routes, sensor operation logs, aerial film data, etc.)
- Exchange of observation results and data between observing States Parties
- Lessons learned to improve future joined operations



## Shared Mission - Pros -



- + efficient exploitation of the critical resource >passive quota<
- + utilisation of different aircraft types providing various options for mission execution (range, variety of sensors, etc.)
- + cost reduction by cost sharing
- + better standardisation through exchange of experience
- + teamwork, cooperation, transparency, confidence building



## Shared Mission - Cons -



- Time-consuming planning and coordination process
- Compromise solutions required
- Considerable organisational requirements



## Perspective

- continue / enhance cooperation within the OS family
- utilize shared missions to maximum extent feasible