Date: Wednesday, 20 February 2019
Opened: 10.05 a.m.
Closed: 12.30 p.m.

Chairperson: Ambassador C. Wild (FSC) (Switzerland)
Ambassador R. Boháč (PC) (Slovakia)

Before taking up the agenda, the Chairperson of the Permanent Council made an announcement regarding North Macedonia’s seat in the Permanent Council (Annex 1).

Subjects discussed – Statements – Decisions/documents adopted:

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE: LESSONS LEARNED FROM CONFLICT RESOLUTION

A perspective by Mr. B. Ahern, former Taoiseach (Prime Minister) of Ireland

Chairperson (PC), Chairperson (FSC), Mr. B. Ahern, Russian Federation (FSC-PC.DEL/1/19/Rev.1), United States of America (FSC-PC.DEL/2/19), Romania-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland and Liechtenstein, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and San Marino, in alignment) (FSC-PC.DEL/3/19), Slovakia, Azerbaijan (FSC-PC.DEL/4/19 OSCE+), Ireland (FSC-PC.DEL/7/19 OSCE+), United Kingdom (Annex 2), Ukraine (FSC-PC.DEL/6/19), Armenia, Slovenia, Georgia, Turkey
Agenda item 2: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

(a) Proposed dates for the 2019 Annual Security Review Conference: Chef de file of the FSC for the 2019 Annual Security Review Conference (Greece), Chairperson (PC)


(c) Conference entitled “2019. Capturing Technology. Rethinking Arms Control”, to be held in Berlin on 15 March 2019: Germany (Annex 3)

4. Next meeting:

To be announced
ANNOUNCEMENT BY
THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE PERMANENT COUNCIL

Dear colleagues,

Before we take up our agenda for today, I should like to recall to your attention Permanent Council Decision No. 81 from 1995 (PC.DEC/81), in which the Permanent Council welcomed as a participating State of the OSCE “the State [that] will be provisionally referred to for all purposes within the OSCE as ‘the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia’ pending settlement of the difference which has arisen over the name of that State.”

I am pleased to inform you that, on 15 February 2019, the OSCE Chairmanship received an official notification from the State referred to in Permanent Council Decision No. 81 indicating that the difference that had arisen over its name has now been settled. The Final Agreement for the Settlement of the Differences as Described in the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 817 (1993) and 845 (1993), the Termination of the Interim Accord of 1995, and the Establishment of a Strategic Partnership between the Parties (“Final Agreement”), signed at Prespes on 17 June 2018, entered into force on 12 February 2019.

The State in question has formally requested that it henceforth be referred to within the OSCE as “the Republic of North Macedonia” (official name) and as “North Macedonia” (short name), instead of by the provisional name contained in Permanent Council Decision No. 81.

The Chairmanship distributed the above-mentioned official notification to all participating States, OSCE institutions and Partners for Co-operation on 15 February 2019 under document number CIO.GAL/24/19.

I request that this announcement be attached to the journal of the day.
STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom subscribes to the statement delivered on behalf of the Member States of the European Union, but I would like to add a few comments in my national capacity.

Firstly, on behalf of the United Kingdom, I would like warmly to welcome former Taoiseach of Ireland, Bertie Ahern, to this joint meeting of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) and the Permanent Council.

I’d also like to thank you, Messrs. Chairpersons, and the Swiss FSC team for inviting such a distinguished speaker to bring so vividly to this forum the story of the Northern Ireland peace process, to share conflict resolution lessons learned in that context and to reflect upon some of the challenges we currently face in the OSCE region. From the former Taoiseach words this morning, one message came through strongly: “The key to resolving conflict is the will of all parties.” In other words, where there’s a will there’s a way.

The progress of the last few decades – from the Troubles to ceasefire; from ceasefire to political agreement; and from agreement to active participation by unionists and nationalists in institutions that enjoy cross-community support – has been a massive achievement.

The decisive moment in the transformation of Northern Ireland’s fortunes was, of course, the Belfast or Good Friday Agreement in 1998, the signing of which was the beginning of a new process of building peace and providing the foundation for a better future.

Successive UK and Irish Governments have played their parts, often working together in close co-operation to achieve this progress.

The United Kingdom greatly values the strong bilateral relationship between the United Kingdom and Ireland. As Her Majesty the Queen said during her historic visit to the Republic of Ireland in 2011, our shared goal is simple: “to live together as neighbours and friends, respectful of each other’s nationhood, sovereignty and traditions, and co-operating to mutual benefit.”
We remain committed to working together with the Irish Government, in full accordance with the well-established three-stranded approach to Northern Ireland affairs, to ensure that the Belfast Agreement is fully protected and implemented.

Messrs. Chairpersons, our distinguished speaker stressed the importance of common principles. The principles contained within this Agreement are the bedrock of peace and stability in Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom’s commitment to the Agreement remains absolute.

I ask that this statement be attached to the journal of the day.
STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF GERMANY

Mr. Chairperson,
Excellencies,
Esteemed colleagues,

Allow me to announce the conference on arms control on 15 March 2019 in Berlin.


The plan is to present a joint political statement by the participating Foreign Ministers on the basic principles of using new technologies in the field of arms control (compliance with international law, human control and accountability, and dialogue with science and industry). And furthermore, to make an appeal for arms control to find answers to these new challenges.

The conference focuses on particularly relevant areas: lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS), cyber-instruments, new missile technologies and biotechnology.

It is planned to start the conference with the ministerial segment. The participants in the expert segment, which brings together diplomats, military representatives and scientists, are from the European Union, NATO, BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and States that are of relevance to arms control as technology leaders or initiators. Government representatives at the level of disarmament directors and foreign policy advisers to Ministers of Defence are invited.

Between 5 and 8 February, invitations were sent to our international partners, members of the German Bundestag and representatives of the scientific community, and also to the EU and multilateral organizations (NATO, the OSCE and the United Nations).

Five leading security research institutions are thematic partners of the conference, ensuring a close exchange with the scientific community. These are the Foundation for Strategic Research (Paris), the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London), the
RAND Corporation (Washington, DC), the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Berlin).

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