

Chairmanship: Iceland

632nd PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM

1. Date: Wednesday, 19 January 2011

Opened: 11.05 a.m.

Closed: 12.45 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador S. Skjaldarson

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

Agenda item 1: OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE
FSC, H.E. AMBASSADOR STEFÁN SKJALDARSON

Chairperson (Annex 1), Hungary-European Union (with the candidate countries Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro 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 countries Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (Annex 2), Iceland, Kazakhstan, United States of America, Ireland, Belarus (FSC.DEL/5/11 OSCE+), Armenia, Lithuania, Italy, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Georgia

Agenda item 2: GENERAL STATEMENTS

None

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

(a) *Chairmanship in 2010 and ninth meeting of the Commission on Article V of Annex 1-B of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina held on 16 December 2010:* France, United Kingdom

(b) *Matters of protocol:* Azerbaijan, Chairperson, Czech Republic, Poland

- (c) *Briefing by the FSC Chairperson's Co-ordinator for the Vienna Document:* FSC Chairperson's Co-ordinator for the Vienna Document (Switzerland) (FSC.DEL/7/11 OSCE+)
- (d) *Briefing by the FSC Co-ordinator for the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security:* FSC Co-ordinator for the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security (Austria) (FSC.DEL/3/11 OSCE+)
- (e) *Briefing by the FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons:* FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons (United Kingdom)
- (f) *Briefing by the FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition:* FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (Hungary)
- (g) *Briefing by the Chairperson of the Informal Group of Friends on Small Arms and Light Weapons:* Chairperson of the Informal Group of Friends on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Sweden) (FSC.DEL/4/11 OSCE+)
- (h) *Briefing on the OSCE Workshop to Identify the Proper Role of the OSCE in Facilitation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 to be held in Vienna on 27 and 28 January 2011:* Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre
- (i) *Distribution of the annual CPC survey on CSBM information exchanged in 2010 (FSC.GAL/2/11 Restr.):* Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre
- (j) *Distribution of the 2011 implementation calendar on information exchange (FSC.GAL/1/11/Rev.1):* Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre
- (k) *Organizational matters related to the OSCE High-Level Seminar on Military Doctrine to be held in Vienna on 24 and 25 May 2011:* Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre, Italy
- (l) *Update on information with regard to the announcing and reminding mechanism:* Chairperson

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 26 January 2011, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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

FSC.JOUR/638
19 January 2011
Annex 1

Original: ENGLISH

632nd Plenary Meeting
FSC Journal No. 638, Agenda item 1

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRPERSON

Excellencies,
Dear colleagues,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is truly an honour for me to welcome you all to the first meeting of the Forum for Security Co-operation in 2011 and thereby commence the Icelandic Chairmanship of the FSC for the first trimester of this year. Assuming the chairmanship of the FSC is both a big responsibility and a great challenge. I remain hopeful that our chairmanship can be both productive and successful. The support we receive from our Troika partners, Ireland and Italy, from our FSC co-ordinators, from the FSC Support Section of the Conflict Prevention Centre and from the Conference Services is invaluable in that respect. But the co-operative spirit that characterizes the work of all the FSC delegations is indispensable for a successful chairmanship, as is of course the political will of the participating States. I very much look forward to working closely with all delegations on furthering the work of the FSC in the aftermath of the Astana Summit.

Although we should be forward-looking as we resume our work, I think it is appropriate to look a little bit in the mirror. The work of the OSCE during the last couple of years or so has been characterized by our dialogue on the reinvigoration and revitalization of our co-operation. The initiation of the Corfu Process by the Greek Chairmanship of the OSCE in 2009, followed by the very important decisions of the Athens Ministerial, carried forward very ably by the Kazakh Chairmanship last year, as tasked by the Athens Ministerial, through the informal ministerial meeting in Almaty and culminating at the Summit in Astana, sets the stage for our work.

The results of the Astana Summit may not have met all the high hopes that some of us had. But nevertheless, at Astana, our leaders reiterated and recommitted to all the basic principles of the OSCE and decided to work towards a security community.

As we start our work here at the FSC in the wake of the Summit, we should set our course on the basis of the guidance given by our leaders and the tasking given by them as they relate to the FSC. In that context, I would like to refer to some of the most important contents of the Astana Declaration.

At Astana, our leaders underlined that no State will strengthen its security at the expense of the security of other States and that the States will maintain only those military capabilities that are commensurate with their legitimate individual or collective security needs. Our leaders also declared that they are determined to increase confidence and that they acknowledge the Organization's significant role in establishing effective confidence- and security-building measures and reaffirm their commitment to their full implementation.

In paragraph 8 of the Declaration our leaders leave little room for interpretation. It reads as follows and, with your permission, I quote; "Conventional arms control and confidence- and security-building regimes remain major instruments for ensuring military stability, predictability and transparency, and should be revitalized, updated and modernized. We value the work of the Forum for Security Co-operation, and look forward to the updating of the Vienna Document 1999. We value the CFE Treaty's contribution to the creation of a stable and predictable environment for all OSCE participating States. We note that the CFE Treaty is not being implemented to its full capacity and the Agreement on Adaptation of the CFE Treaty (ACFE) has not entered into force. Recognizing intensified efforts to overcome the current impasse, we express our support for the ongoing consultations aiming at opening the way for negotiations in 2011."

There can be no doubt that one of the main tasking of the Summit is that we all have to work hard towards strengthening conventional arms control and confidence- and security-building measures. In particular, our job here at the FSC is to continue our work on updating the Vienna Document. Issues relating to the CFE Treaty are of course dealt with in different fora, but we should keep in mind at the FSC that CSBMs and conventional arms control are interrelated.

There are also other issues in the Astana Declaration that relate to the work of the FSC. Our leaders call for achieving more unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, illegal migration, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cyber threats and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, drugs and human beings. Although some of these issues are clearly of a cross-dimensional nature and do not relate directly to the work of the FSC, I would like to underline that issues relating to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and small arms and light weapons are very much part of the agenda of the FSC.

In paragraph 12 of the Astana Declaration, our leaders task the Chairmanship-in-Office with organizing a follow-up process, taking into account ideas and proposals put forward by the participating States, including in the framework of the Corfu Process and in preparation of the Astana Summit and that we assist future Chairmanships-in-Office to develop an action plan.

This means that our leaders have tasked us all to work on the basis of what we have been doing through the run-up to the Astana Summit. Although the tasking in paragraph 12 is for the Chairmanships-in-Office to deliver upon, we as FSC also have work to do in support of our common goal to develop a security community free of dividing lines and zones with different levels of security in the OSCE area.

Let me now turn to the work ahead. We have already distributed the tentative working programme of the FSC chairmanships in 2011 marked as document FSC.INF/4/11. This

document gives an overview or an outline for the main priorities of all the three chairmanships of the FSC in 2011. I am very grateful for the excellent co-operation we have enjoyed with our colleagues from the Italian and Kazakh delegations in forming this document and also to the co-ordinators and the FSC Support Section for their contribution.

We have also distributed as document FSC.INF/3/11 an indicative Schedule for the meetings that we plan to have during the Icelandic Chairmanship. We plan to hold twelve regular FSC plenaries. In addition, we have on our agenda next week the OSCE Workshop to Identify the Proper Role for the OSCE in Facilitation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 and on 1 and 2 March we will hold the twenty-first Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting. I would underline that our meeting schedule is indicative and may change and that the document will be updated as necessary as we move forward.

We plan to have a few security dialogues on issues or themes that we think can be of interest to the participating States, such as the Vienna Document, CSBMs and conventional arms control, aspects relating to moving from conscription to professionalization of national armed forces, multinational rapid reaction forces or battle groups, the Dayton Peace Accords, Article IV and issues relating to private military and security companies where we also plan to have a special seminar in the afternoon. We are very grateful to delegations that have come forward with interesting themes for our Security Dialogue and we are of course also open to suggestions and proposals from delegations for other themes or subjects. One issue that we, as Iceland, attach much importance to is the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and how to facilitate its implementation. A lot of work has already been done at the OSCE regarding this issue, but we feel that more can and should be done. We also hope to be able to hold one or two joint FSC/PC meetings on important issues in close co-operation with our colleagues from the Lithuanian Chairmanship.

However, our immediate attention will be focused on preparing the workshop on UNSCR 1540. This workshop shows once again the importance the OSCE attaches to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It is particularly relevant now to hold this workshop as non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been underlined recently, both at the Athens Ministerial 2009 and at the Astana Summit last December, as a priority issue for our governments.

We should also as soon as possible commence our work on updating the Vienna Document in line with the tasking from Astana. This work has of course already started. During 2010 we already made substantial progress on updating the Vienna Document. There is no reason to wait until we get under time pressure later this year when we come closer to the Vilnius Ministerial to commence our work. We have already had several draft decisions and food-for-thought papers tabled regarding the updating of VD 99 that did not receive consensus before the Summit. I would encourage sponsors and supporters of these drafts and food-for-thought papers to take a fresh look them again and I would also like to ask all participating States contribute to this work in a constructive and positive manner. To facilitate this work, we plan to hold a special FSC plenary on the Vienna Document, confidence- and security-building measures and conventional arms control on 16 February. We hope that this meeting will help substantiate our work and give inspiration and ideas on how we can deliver. We as chair are open to all suggestions and ideas on how to move forward on this very important issue.

As regards the tasking from Astana to develop an action plan, the work of the FSC is already well advanced. We should continue our work on the basis of the two papers that were extensively discussed in our forum at Astana. The two papers, "FSC Input to the Astana Summit" and "Proposal for a Draft OSCE Programme for Further Actions in the Field of Arms Control and Confidence- and Security-Building Measures" have significant potential and I would suggest that they be looked into again with a view to developing them further. It goes without saying that other suggestions and constructive ideas from participating States will be welcomed.

There are a few issues that the Forum did not reach consensus on before we left for Astana but were well advanced and would merit decision at our earliest convenience. We still have not attained consensus on the adoption of a decision pertaining to the High-Level Seminar on Military Doctrine that is scheduled for 24 and 25 May. We would like to see an early adoption of a decision regarding this important seminar.

The FSC adopted last year the Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons. The Forum adopted also the first decision on the implementation of the Plan of Action on SALW which pertains to information exchange on the control of brokering in SALW. Currently we have proposals awaiting consensus on stockpiles of conventional ammunition and the Code of Conduct. These items are also well advanced and as with the High-Level Seminar on Military Doctrine, we look forward to their early adoption.

On 1 and 2 March we will hold the Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting. The FSC has already adopted a formal decision on the agenda and modalities of the AIAM. We will co-operate closely with the AIAM chairs, Denmark and Spain, to make this event a success.

Dear colleagues,

The Vienna Document 1999, the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, and the Documents on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) remain the basic normative documents of our Forum. In order to enable us to continue to make progress in these areas, the FSC Chairmanship, in agreement with the other members of the FSC Troika and the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC), has decided to confirm the mandates of the FSC Chairmanship's co-ordinators, together with those of the Chairperson of the Informal Group of Friends on SALW and the co-ordinator for the High-Level Seminar on Military Doctrine:

- Dr. Pierre von Arx, of the delegation of Switzerland, as the FSC Chair's Co-ordinator for the Vienna Document;
- Colonel Anton Eischer, of the delegation of Austria, as the Co-ordinator for the Code of Conduct;
- Colonel Steve Hartnell, of the delegation of the United Kingdom, as the Co-ordinator for Projects on SALW;
- Lieutenant Colonel László Szatmári, of the delegation of Hungary, as the Co-ordinator for Projects on SCA;

- Colonel Anders Byrén, of the delegation of Sweden, as the Chairperson of the Informal Group of Friends on SALW;
- Minister Counsellor Loretta Loria, of the delegation of Italy, as the Co-ordinator for the High-Level Seminar on Military Doctrine.

We are grateful to you for all the work you have done last year and look forward to working with you this year. Your contribution to the work of the FSC and your support to the chairmanship cannot be overestimated.

I would in particular like to take this opportunity to thank the outgoing chair, Ireland, for their outstanding contribution to the work of the FSC in the last trimester of last year in the run-up and during the Astana Summit. Your work has set a standard that will be difficult for us to uphold. But we will do our utmost to build on the sound foundation you have laid for our post-Astana work and we very much look forward to working with you in the Troika. I would also like to thank the outgoing Troika member Hungary for their excellent contribution last year and for their co-operation on the Troika. I wish you well in your new capacity as Presidency of the European Union. I would also like to welcome Italy on the Troika. We very much look forward to working with you as well. My thanks also go to the Conflict Prevention Centre and in particular the FSC Support Section. The support from the Conference Services is also very much appreciated. Finally, dear colleagues and friends, we very much look forward to working with all delegations. Without your support and co-operation, no chairmanship can be successful. We as chair remain confident that through your support and friendship, we will be able to make substantial progress.

Thank you for your attention.



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

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Annex 2

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632nd Plenary Meeting
FSC Journal No. 638, Agenda item 1

STATEMENT BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

Mr. Chairperson,

The European Union warmly welcomes Iceland as the new Chairmanship of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC). The European Union also welcomes Italy as new member of the FSC Troika.

The EU thanks Ambassador Skjaldarson for his comprehensive opening statement. The EU supports the plans set out by the Icelandic FSC Chairmanship, which provide an excellent framework for working towards our common goals, including their plans for the Security Dialogue, which remains a valuable forum for addressing current security issues.

On this occasion the EU expresses its appreciation for the work done last year by the three Chairmanships of Greece, Hungary and Ireland. Looking back at the four last months, we congratulate Ireland for its effective Chairmanship, under which important decisions have been adopted. The FSC adopted the first “VD Plus” decisions that have demonstrated the willingness of participating States to modernize the Vienna Document 1999 (VD 99). Thanks to the excellent preparation and stewardship by the Irish Chairmanship, the meetings of the FSC held at the Astana Summit have helped to build a broad consensus on furthering the various areas of the FSC activities. The EU believes that these results remain valuable, notwithstanding the regrettable fact that consensus was not reached on the Framework for Action.

Our overall strategic goal remains to restore trust and confidence between States in the OSCE area, with the aim of creating a reinforced security community. The EU is convinced that our common work in the FSC can contribute decisively to these efforts.

Iceland assumes the chairmanship of this Forum at an important time, facing the demanding task of steering the FSC after the Summit in Astana. As outlined on several occasions, the EU considers strengthening conventional arms control, including progress on the CFE regime, as well as enhancing and modernizing confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) as a priority. Another key EU goal is strengthening OSCE capabilities in all three dimensions to promote early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, including in relation to protracted conflicts.

The EU welcomes the “Astana Commemorative Declaration: Towards a Security Community”, in which our Heads of State or Government recommitted themselves to the vision of a common and indivisible security space stretching from Vancouver to Vladivostok. The Declaration specifically refers to issues pertaining to the work of the FSC and sets goals for the politico-military dimension: apart from reaffirming eminent politico-military principles enshrined in the Code of Conduct, it confirms that conventional arms control and CSBMs should be revitalized, updated and modernized and makes prominent reference to the updating of the VD 99 by the FSC. It also calls for achieving greater unity in facing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW). These taskings from the highest political level will guide our further discussions and negotiations in the FSC. We must translate them into meaningful results.

In this light, the EU hopes that in the coming months the FSC will take forward the ongoing negotiations and will substantially update the VD 99, including Chapters V and IX, in order to maintain its relevance in promoting military transparency. The EU is committed to play a constructive role in this process and will support a more co-ordinated and structured approach, based on topics, which would provide a potential framework for achieving the best results.

The EU recalls again the adoption of the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW and supports the implementation efforts started by the first decision on brokering control, initiated by an EU Member State. The EU will continue to make its contribution to OSCE activities in this field that complement the EU’s own efforts, including funding projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA).

The EU attaches great importance to the full implementation and the promotion of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and supports discussions on establishing periodic implementation assessment meetings. The EU also welcomes the inclusion in the indicative schedule of a specific Security Dialogue on private military and security companies, along with a subsequent seminar on this important topic.

Currently we have proposals awaiting consensus on three decisions: the Reference Guide on the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security; the destruction of conventional ammunition as well as the agenda, timetable and modalities for the High-Level Seminar on Military Doctrine. These items are well advanced and the EU looks forward to their early adoption.

The EU supports endeavours to clarify the contribution of the OSCE to non-proliferation issues and looks forward to the OSCE Workshop to Identify the Proper Role of the OSCE in Facilitation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004), to be held on 27 and 28 January 2011 in Vienna. We hope that this Workshop will also provide a valuable contribution to the review of OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation in the near future.

Regarding the UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), we consider it important to explore further ways of co-operation in implementing Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security and in increasing women’s participation in peace building and matters of security policy including pertinent OSCE mandates and activities.

Mr. Chairperson, the EU looks forward to co-operating with the Icelandic FSC Chairmanship during this important period after the OSCE Summit in Astana and stands ready to engage constructively in the framework of this Forum.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.

The candidate countries Turkey, Croatia*, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* and Montenegro, the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, the European Free Trade Association countries and members of the European Economic Area Liechtenstein and Norway, as well as Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Andorra and San Marino align themselves with this statement.

* Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue to be part of the Stabilisation and Association Process.