

SECOND DAY OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

THIRD PLENARY SESSION (CLOSED)

1. Date: Friday, 7 December 2012

Opened: 9.35 a.m.
Suspended: 12.30 p.m.
Resumed: 12.45 p.m.
Closed: 1 p.m.

2. Chairperson: H.E. Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine
Ambassador Ihor Prokopchuk, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to
the OSCE
H.E. Eamon Gilmore, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign
Affairs and Trade of Ireland, Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE

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

Agenda item 6: STATEMENTS BY HEADS OF DELEGATIONS (continued)

Kyrgyzstan (MC.DEL/47/12), Malta (MC.DEL/3/12), Armenia
(MC.DEL/69/12), Estonia (MC.DEL/39/12), Bulgaria (MC.DEL/7/12),
Sweden (MC.DEL/65/12), San Marino (MC.DEL/5/12/Rev.1), Andorra
(MC.DEL/46/12), Latvia, Mongolia (MC.DEL/56/12), Tunisia (Partner for
Co-operation), Israel (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/67/12), Republic of
Korea (Partner for Co-operation), Morocco (Partner for Co-operation)
(MC.DEL/60/12), Australia (Partner for Co-operation), Afghanistan (Partner
for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/48/12), Thailand (Partner for Co-operation),
Jordan (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/49/12), Algeria (Partner for
Co-operation) (MC.DEL/64/12), Japan (Partner for Co-operation), Egypt
(Partner for Co-operation)

Contributions by: United Nations (MC.DEL/50/12), Council of Europe

Right of reply: Azerbaijan, Armenia

Agenda item 7: ADOPTION OF MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DOCUMENTS
AND DECISIONS

Chairperson (Ireland)

The Chairperson (Ireland) announced that Decision No. 1/12 (MC.DEC/1/12) on the OSCE consecutive Chairmanships in 2014 and 2015, the text of which is appended to this journal, had been adopted by the Ministerial Council on 10 February 2012 through a silence procedure.

The Chairperson (Ireland) announced that Decision No. 2/12 (MC.DEC/2/12) on the accession of Mongolia to the OSCE, the text of which is appended to this journal, had been adopted by the Ministerial Council on 21 November 2012 through a silence procedure.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Statement on the Negotiations on the Transdniestrian Settlement Process in the “5+2” Format (MC.DOC/1/12), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (MC.DOC/2/12), the text of which is appended to this journal.

United States of America (interpretative statement, see attachment to the document)

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 3/12 (MC.DEC/3/12) on the OSCE Helsinki+40 process, the text of which is appended to this journal.

United States of America (interpretative statement, see attachment 1 to the decision), Belarus (interpretative statement, see attachment 2 to the decision), Azerbaijan (interpretative statement, see attachment 3 to the decision), Armenia (interpretative statement, see attachment 4 to the decision)

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 4/12 (MC.DEC/4/12) on the OSCE’s efforts to address transnational threats, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 5/12 (MC.DEC/5/12) on the time and place of the next meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Agenda item 8: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None

4. Next meeting:

Friday, 7 December 2012, at 1 p.m., in the plenary hall

CLOSING SESSION (OPEN)

1. Date: Friday, 7 December 2012

Opened: 1 p.m.
Closed: 1.55 p.m.

2. Chairperson: H.E. Eamon Gilmore, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland, Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE

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

Agenda item 9: FORMAL CLOSURE (STATEMENTS BY THE CURRENT AND INCOMING CHAIRPERSONS-IN-OFFICE)

Chairperson (Ireland) (MC.DEL/54/12), Cyprus-European Union (with the acceding country Croatia; 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 Liechtenstein, member of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Georgia, Moldova and San Marino, in alignment) (Annex 1), Russian Federation (Annex 2), United States of America (Annex 3), Greece (also on behalf of Albania, Germany, the United States of America, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, France, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey) (Annex 4), Moldova (Annex 5) (Annex 6), Turkey (Annex 7), Norway (Annex 8), Canada (Annex 9), Ukraine

The letter from the Chairperson of the Forum for Security Co-operation to the Chairperson-in-Office is annexed hereto (Annex 10).

The Chairperson formally declared the Nineteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council closed.

4. Next meeting:

5 and 6 December 2013, to be held in Kyiv



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 1

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

Two years after our Heads of State or Government met in Astana and as we get ever closer to the OSCE's 40th anniversary, the Dublin Ministerial Council meeting has given us the opportunity to take further steps in advancing the vision of Astana. Our Irish hosts deserve our sincere thanks and appreciation for guiding the Organization throughout the year and for their efforts to secure a solid outcome at this meeting.

The EU High Representative stated yesterday that we want to see the OSCE remain a robust pillar in Europe's security architecture. The OSCE should continue to play an important role in this architecture based on its comprehensive security concept and its principles and commitments enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and other documents. The vision of Astana cannot become a reality without our firm adherence to all OSCE commitments in all three dimensions and their full implementation. In this context, it is of core importance that conflicts are prevented and solved and confidence is built in the politico-military sphere, which still needs to be consolidated and enhanced. Furthermore, this concept has at its core the promotion of, and respect for, human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law.

The European Union deeply regrets the failure to adopt any decisions in the human dimension for the second year running. We reiterate that security cannot be achieved without respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of human rights defenders and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. Each participating State must implement all of its human dimension commitments. We deplore the clear signs of backwards movement on existing commitments and values. But our human dimension commitments also need updating to reflect the changing security environment. Freedom of the media, including the safety of journalists, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association are key issues in the OSCE area. We will continue to pursue them. We particularly regret that some participating States were not prepared to acknowledge explicitly that rights and commitments offline also apply online.

Likewise, we deplore that, contrary to last years, there is no forward-looking approach on arms control in Europe and on confidence- and security-building measures.

Respect for the OSCE *acquis* and the Organization's concept of comprehensive security are indispensable for the establishment of the security community defined in the Astana Declaration, and should be the cornerstone of the Helsinki+40 process. We remain

convinced that building on agreed norms, principles and commitments will ensure that the OSCE remains relevant and will play an important role in the future.

The European Union would like to see a more effective OSCE, better able to fulfill its objectives, in a more secure space from Vancouver to Vladivostok. We expect that the Helsinki+40 process will act as the road map and the vehicle for strengthening the Organization, consolidating the *acquis* of 40 years of co-operation and starting a process – including track two initiatives – leading to a more effective and efficient OSCE. We commend the Irish Chairmanship for this initiative and stand fully behind the co-ordinated strategic approach agreed with forthcoming chairmanships.

We consider that the Helsinki+40 process should give an important contribution to our efforts to restore trust and confidence in the OSCE space. We view it as our primary source of guidance on how, and framework in which, to realize the Astana Declaration. This is why we would have preferred a significantly more substantive and ambitious decision operationalizing the outcome of Astana. At the same time, we recognize the guidance given to future chairmanships in this decision. The European Union will work with and support them in this difficult, common endeavour. Valuable input from civil society and academic bodies, for example the Security Days and the IDEAS initiative, has been made.

Protracted conflicts in the Republic of Moldova, Georgia and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict continue to pose a serious threat to our common security. We regret that, for yet another Ministerial Council, adopting a political declaration has not proven possible. This leaves unaddressed by the Ministerial Council two of the conflicts dealt with by the OSCE and the developments associated with their resolution. The European Union stresses the importance of renewed impetus towards tangible progress in resolving protracted conflicts on the way to 2015. The EU is concerned about the lack of progress in the settlement of the conflict in Georgia and of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. We take note, in this context, of the statement made on 6 December 2012 by the heads of delegations of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair countries. It remains our firm belief that the security community cannot be achieved without the resolution of the protracted conflicts.

We appreciate the efforts that the Chairmanship has made in order to revive and advance the 5+2 negotiations on the settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Moldova and we welcome the stated intention of the incoming Ukrainian Chairmanship to achieve further progress. We also welcome the ministerial statement issued today that recognizes progress of the 5+2 talks this year towards a final Transnistria settlement. This is the first time our ministers have issued a separate statement in support of the 5+2 process, reaffirming our collective commitment to help the sides resolve a protracted conflict that has persisted far too long. We urge all participants in the 5+2 process to develop basic principles for a comprehensive settlement consistent with OSCE norms, principles and commitments, and to redouble efforts towards our shared goal of a final settlement that respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova and provides a special status for Transnistria. In addition to the issues addressed in the ministerial statement regarding the 5+2, there are other issues to be dealt with. Commitments regarding the withdrawal of military forces should be honoured. The OSCE has an important role to play in facilitating this process. We also urge intensified work to promote demilitarization and to achieve greater mutual confidence and trust through openness regarding all military forces in the region.

Mr. Chairperson,

A prevailing commitment was made by all participating States in Vilnius to, *inter alia*, revitalize, update and modernize the major instruments for ensuring stability, predictability and transparency, and welcomed intensified negotiations to update and modernize the Vienna Document.

We therefore express our disappointment that the draft decision on issues relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation did not meet with consensus. Notwithstanding this negative development, we consider abiding commitments on arms control and confidence- and security-building regimes, as set out in Astana, Vilnius and other relevant OSCE documents, remain valid and should be further progressed.

We welcome progress made throughout the year in addressing transnational threats and the adoption today by the Permanent Council of the last outstanding decision, on the counter-terrorism framework. We are pleased that ministers recognized this progress in the chapeau decision. We look forward to the full implementation of these decisions.

We regret that the work done this year by the working group on cybersecurity did not culminate in the adoption of confidence-building measures in this field. It is clear to us that the OSCE toolkit in combating contemporary threats and challenges is incomplete without these.

We are pleased that a declaration on good governance has been adopted at this Ministerial. Good governance, cutting across all three dimensions, is paramount for the European Union and we anticipate the full implementation of the commitments in this declaration. The EU stands ready to assist participating States in meeting obligations in this field.

The European Union engaged in an open and constructive manner with all participating States on their proposals. We regret that some participating States were not willing to reciprocate this attitude, refusing to engage on our proposal regarding the freedom of peaceful assembly and association. We thank those participating States that have joined this endeavour and we invite other participating States to consider co-sponsoring this proposal in the future.

We welcome the readiness of all participating States to continue to strive for better implementation of gender commitments including UNSCR 1325 under the Ukrainian Chairmanship.

The OSCE remains an important Organization for the EU; we aim to enhance further the already excellent co-operation between us. We highly value the work of the autonomous OSCE institutions, the ODIHR, the Representative on Freedom of the Media and the High Commissioner on National Minorities, as well as the field missions in supporting the participating States implement their commitments.

In this context, like the Chairperson-in-Office, we lament the decision of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to terminate its 1997 Co-operation Agreement with the ODIHR.

The European Union expects that progress in all dimensions, including in the human dimension, should be made in the forthcoming year. We pledge our support to the incoming Ukrainian Chairmanship and reiterate that OSCE chairmanships should lead this Organization by example.

I kindly request that this statement be annexed to the journal.

The acceding country Croatia¹, the candidate countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia¹, Iceland², Montenegro¹ and Serbia¹, the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidates Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the European Free Trade Association country Liechtenstein, member of the European Economic Area, as well as Andorra, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and San Marino, align themselves with this statement.

-
- 1 Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia continue to be part of the Stabilisation and Association Process.
 - 2 Iceland continues to be a member of the European Free Trade Association and of the European Economic Area.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 2

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The delegation of the Russian Federation expresses its sincere gratitude to the Irish Chairmanship for its intensive and effective work over the year and also for the good organization of the ministerial meeting.

The central event of our meeting was the launch of the Helsinki+40 political process, which is aimed at adapting the OSCE to the new realities and increasing its contribution to the joint efforts to develop a common and indivisible security space. The comprehensive reform of the Organization and its underpinning with a solid legal basis should be an integral element of this process.

For the first time in many years it proved possible to agree on an important statement at the ministerial level on the negotiations on the Transdnestrian settlement process in the "5+2" format. A statement by the countries co-chairing the OSCE Minsk Group on a Nagorno-Karabakh settlement was also adopted.

We welcome the important decision on transnational threats, which welcomes the strategic OSCE documents on this subject adopted in the course of the year – the OSCE anti-narcotics concept, the framework for police-related activities and also the decision on the development of confidence-building measures regarding the use of communication technologies. It is important that this list of decisions also includes the OSCE consolidated counter-terrorism mandate adopted in the course of the work of the Ministerial Council. These documents create a sound systemic basis for the OSCE's work on transnational threats in the medium and long term. It is now important to systematically translate these decisions into practical steps and actions.

We are pleased to note the adoption of the decision on good governance and combating corruption. This is also a threat common to all countries. Combating corruption is a priority topic for Russia, *inter alia* in its capacity as president of the Group of 20.

Unfortunately, we did not reach an agreement on the draft Ministerial Council decisions on issues relevant to the work of the Forum for Security Co-operation. The reason for this lies in the differences in the approaches to the questions of further improving confidence- and security-building measures. We expect from our partners more realistic

positions on these matters and specific proposals capable of removing the obstacles to agreeing on the concepts and parameters for a new conventional arms control regime.

It is true that just like last year it did not prove possible to reach consensus on the humanitarian basket documents. From the very outset the Russian Federation played an active part in the negotiations on all the human dimension documents. Together with a number of other States, we put forward draft decisions on the problems that we believe to be the most relevant at the present time: combating neo-Nazism, freedom of movement with a focus on the abolition of visas, and improving the OSCE's election observation activities. In addition we also worked on topics that are priorities for other States. Unfortunately, none of these documents were adopted.

We believe that it is time to draw serious conclusions from the current situation. The OSCE will work successfully if we push those decisions that enjoy broad general support and in the process all States work on a uniting agenda. We trust that future OSCE chairmanships will take this into account in their work.

We wish the incoming Ukrainian Chairmanship every success in leading the OSCE in 2013.

Thank you for your attention.

I would ask that this statement be attached to the journal of the Dublin Ministerial Council meeting.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 3

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Mr. Chairperson, on behalf of the United States, I would like to thank the Irish Chairmanship for its work to advance fundamental freedoms, strengthen our efforts against intolerance, promote good governance, and combat transnational threats.

In the Astana Commemorative Declaration, all participating States agreed that the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental is our first responsibility. Despite the vigorous efforts of the Chairmanship, for the second year in a row, we were not able to reach consensus on any decisions that reaffirm or strengthen our commitments in the human dimension.

Specifically, we deeply regret that we were not able to adopt ministerial decisions on Strengthening Media Freedom, on Combating Racism and Xenophobia, on the Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and the Freedom of Association, and that we were not able to adopt the Declaration on Fundamental Freedoms in the Digital Age.

Not surprisingly, the countries most responsible for this outcome have an increasingly troubling record on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the implementation of their existing OSCE commitments. We are particularly troubled by efforts made to undermine existing OSCE human dimension commitments by watering them down or refusing to reaffirm them.

Regrettably, even where the task before us was merely to reaffirm existing commitments, we were unable to reach consensus. Forty-seven participating States continue to cosponsor the Fundamental Freedoms in the Digital Age declaration. This declaration contains no new commitments; it merely reaffirms that fundamental freedoms apply whether they are exercised in the real or the virtual world – online or offline. It is deeply troubling that some participating States argue that the emergence of a new technology, such as the Internet, can abrogate or diminish fundamental freedoms.

At a time when our region has witnessed a rise in racism, xenophobia and hate crimes targeting migrants, Roma, Jews, other ethnic and religious minorities, LGBT persons and other vulnerable population, we also find it regrettable that the OSCE was prevented from adopting provisions to help protect our diverse communities, such as strengthening

participating States' responses to hate crimes, enhancing our assistance to victims, and facilitating evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-hate crimes policies.

The Irish Chairmanship's Decision on Strengthening Media Freedom addressed a compelling concern: persistent threats to the safety of journalists and to freedom of expression both online and offline in the OSCE region. These disturbing trends have been documented in detail by the Representative on Freedom of the Media. Independent journalists, bloggers, and activists who employ social media to expose corruption or human rights abuses or oppose government policies face increasing threats in some parts of the OSCE region.

We will continue to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in the OSCE region and we will do our utmost to ensure that they are a major focus of OSCE's onward work. We will return again and again to these issues of profound importance to people across the region.

The outcomes in the human dimension and the limited results achieved with respect to the OSCE's role in the protracted conflicts demonstrate the deep divide amongst participating States on a wide range of fundamental issues. For our part, the way forward is clear: the realization of the Astana Declaration's vision of a "security community" can only be achieved through the implementation of existing commitments.

In the first dimension, Secretary Clinton made clear our concern about the erosion of military transparency in the OSCE region in recent years. We regret that no significant steps were agreed in Vienna this year to redress that decline – and we are concerned that we could not even agree to continue our efforts to modernize the Vienna Document in 2013.

On cybersecurity, we were also disappointed that participating States were unable to reach consensus on an initial set of transparency confidence-building measures.

We are pleased, however, that participating States also agreed the draft transnational threats chapeau decision.

We are also pleased participating States reached agreement on the Chairmanship's Good Governance Declaration, and believe it can serve as a useful tool in guiding our work in the second dimension. It will assist in focusing the work of the field missions and facilitate fruitful co-operation between the OSCE and other international organizations and fora.

We welcome the ministerial statement issued today that recognizes progress of the 5+2 talks this year toward a final Transnistria settlement.

This is the first time our Ministers have issued a separate statement in support of the 5+2 process, reaffirming our collective commitment to help the sides resolve a protracted conflict that has persisted far too long.

We urge all participants in the 5+2 process to develop basic principles for a comprehensive settlement consistent with OSCE norms, principles and commitments, and to redouble efforts toward our shared goal of a final settlement that respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Moldova and provides a special status for Transnistria.

In addition to the issues addressed in the Ministerial statement regarding the 5+2, there are other issues to be dealt with. Commitments regarding the withdrawal of military forces should be honoured. The OSCE has an important role to play in facilitating this process.

We also urge intensified work to promote demilitarization and to achieve greater mutual confidence and trust through openness regarding all military forces in the region.

Consideration of proposals to transform the current peacekeeping force can also contribute to greater security.

We are also pleased that the co-chairs agreed a ministerial-level statement on the work of the Minsk Group and urge broad support for their efforts.

On Georgia, we regret that agreement on a regional statement proved unattainable again this year. We look forward to efforts to develop ideas for a Vienna-based OSCE support team, as discussed here in Dublin.

Next year we will begin work under the rubric of the Helsinki+40 process. Some participating States have suggested that the Helsinki+40 process should usher in significant reforms and changes in the way the OSCE conducts election observation, engages with civil society, or its legal structure. While we believe that there is room for improvement in any organization, we fundamentally disagree with the assessment by some that the OSCE needs “major reform” or a legal charter. The key to making the Organization more effective is to allow it to do the work we have agreed it should do.

Going forward, the United States looks forward to working with the incoming Ukrainian Chairmanship, the Troika, and all participating States to elaborate the tasks to be undertaken as part of an inclusive and transparent Helsinki+40 process that welcomes contributions from civil society as well.

As it has been from the beginning, so too today, the value, relevance, and promise of the Helsinki+40 process rest on its comprehensive concept of security: that lasting peace among States is inextricably linked to respect to human rights within States.

As Secretary Clinton stated yesterday, “as we approach the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, this is a time for the OSCE to once again take up the mantle of leadership, to push forward the frontiers of human rights and dignity, and to reaffirm the values and principles that have guided this Organization ever since its founding.”

Mr. Chairperson, I ask that you attach this statement to the journal of the day.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 4

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF GREECE (ALSO ON
BEHALF OF ALBANIA, GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA,
DENMARK, SPAIN, ESTONIA, FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM,
HUNGARY, ICELAND, ITALY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA,
LUXEMBOURG, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS, POLAND,
PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, THE
CZECH REPUBLIC AND TURKEY)**

Mr. Chairperson,

I would like to make a statement on behalf of the following countries: Albania, Germany, the United States of America, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, France, the United Kingdom, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Turkey.

Mr. Chairperson,

We remain committed to conventional arms control. NATO CFE Allies recall that the decisions taken in November 2011 to cease implementing certain CFE obligations with regard to the Russian Federation are reversible, should the Russian Federation return to full implementation. NATO CFE Allies continue to implement fully their CFE obligations with respect to all other CFE States Parties. Allies are determined to preserve, strengthen and modernize the conventional arms control regime in Europe, based on key principles and commitments, and continue to explore ideas to this end. We are determined also to work towards that goal with regard to the Vienna Document and the Open Skies Treaty.

Mr. Chairperson,

The countries subscribing to this statement request its inclusion in the journal of this Ministerial meeting.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 5

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF MOLDOVA

Mr. Chairperson,

The Republic of Moldova fully subscribes to the statement made in this session by the delegation of Greece on behalf of a group of countries.

I kindly ask you, Mr. Chairperson, to attach this statement to the journal of this Ministerial Council meeting.

Thank you.



Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF MOLDOVA

Mr. Chairperson,

First of all, the Republic of Moldova shares the views expressed by the European Union and the United States on the adoption of the Ministerial Council decision on the OSCE Helsinki+40 process.

Mr. Chairperson, we welcome the adoption of the Ministerial Council statement on the negotiations on the Transdnestrian settlement process in the “5+2” format. By means of this statement, the 57 participating States express their common vision of the way to advance the negotiations towards a political resolution of the conflict that has already affected my country for two decades. We believe that this statement is an important step towards creating a favourable international context by building a common approach and promoting co-ordinated efforts by the international actors, and first of all those participating in the “5+2” process. By adopting the Ministerial Council statement, we reaffirm the key role of the OSCE in this process.

The major goal pursued by this document is to further the “5+2” negotiations – which are the main vehicle of the settlement. To this end, the Ministerial Council statement reaffirms the support of all the OSCE participating States for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova. It expresses the need to advance discussions on all three baskets of the agenda for negotiations, including the basket related to the comprehensive settlement, and political and security issues. The statement also underlines the important role of confidence-building measures, including the removal of the obstacles to the free movement of people, goods and services.

A call to start discussion on the basic principles of the final solution, which is the main task of the negotiations in the “5+2” format, would make this statement even more forward-looking, and we regret it did not find a place in this text.

Mr. Chairperson, let me point out that the political context in which the Transdnestrian settlement process is taking place is much more complex, and a number of issues go beyond the framework of the “5+2” talks. A broader picture includes issues of long-standing concern to us, such as unfulfilled commitments regarding the withdrawal of the Russian forces from the territory of the Republic of Moldova, and the increasing need for transformation of the existing peacekeeping arrangement into a multinational, civilian

mission with an appropriate international mandate. As stated by previous speakers, these issues remain on the agenda of our dialogue, and we look forward to achieving progress in this regard, consistent with the OSCE norms, principles and commitments.

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

Thank you.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 7

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF TURKEY

Mr. Chairperson,

I would like to join the previous speakers in warmly congratulating Ireland for the able Chairmanship and the diligence that it has displayed in steering our Organization in 2012. In this context, we praise your important leadership role in securing the deliverables we have been able to attain during this Ministerial.

We believe that the decision that we have taken on the Helsinki+40 process will be instrumental not only to reflect upon the achievements of the OSCE, but by building on the *acquis* that we have so far accumulated to provide further visionary guidance for the role of our Organization in a changing security environment. We have full confidence that the incoming Chairmanships of Ukraine, Switzerland and Serbia will spare no effort in order to bring this process forward so as to ensure the OSCE's contribution to the achievement of the goal of a security community. We will be ready to make our positive constructive contribution to the process and support the incoming Chairmanships.

Despite the OSCE commitments undertaken at the highest political level, the conflicts which our Organization is mandated to settle unfortunately remain unresolved. This has a negative bearing on trust and confidence in our day-to-day work in this Organization and on efforts for the achievement of regional reconciliations. Moreover, non-resolution of conflicts undermines the credibility of our Organization. Hence, we could only hope and expect that during the Helsinki+40 process, the OSCE will be able to tackle these conflicts in such a way that triggers the political will required for their settlement.

Mr. Chairperson,

Now allow me to make a couple of remarks on our decisions.

In the issues dealt by the Security Committee, we are gratified to have been able to adopt this morning at the Permanent Council level the decision on the OSCE consolidated framework for the fight against terrorism. With our previous decisions in new areas such as cybersecurity and drug trafficking, we are today in a better position of providing to the executive structures of our Organization an updated framework in which the work of the OSCE can develop on a sound and comprehensive basis.

Although we regret that this year there was no decision adopted by the FSC, we remain hopeful that the work of this important body will lead to more positive results in the coming year, including the modernization of the Vienna Document.

In the economic and environmental dimension, an important step has been taken during this Ministerial with the adoption of the Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism. This will contribute to our further work in this area and to our overall objective of strengthening the second dimension.

We regret that we have once again been unable to adopt a balanced package of decisions in the third dimension at this Ministerial.

We are grateful to the Irish Chairmanship for having identified freedom of the media and racism and xenophobia as two potential areas of deliverables for this Ministerial Council. Indeed, trends of racism and xenophobia have a negative impact on the cohesion and inclusiveness of our societies by hindering intercultural dialogue and provoking marginalization. We supported the Chairmanship's efforts to address the scourge of racism and xenophobia in broad terms despite our preference to emphasize the vulnerability of certain groups which were identified during this year's Human Dimension Implementation Meeting. It is regrettable that the Chairmanship's approach did not find enough ownership. It falls to the incoming Ukrainian Chairmanship to promote further engagement in this dimension and overcome the prevailing divergence of views.

Regrettably, the draft decision on an OSCE-wide action plan to implement UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security in the OSCE region did not reach consensus at this Ministerial Council. As one of the co-sponsors of this draft decision, my country attaches great importance to enhancing OSCE capacities to assist participating States in implementing this important UN resolution. We will continue to work towards this goal together with all participating States and the OSCE Secretariat in the coming year. The support expressed by an overwhelming majority of participating States is a source of encouragement for future endeavours.

Mr. Chairperson,

As we felt the need to stress in our closing statement last year, once again I have to emphasize that there continues to be an evident need for honest self-criticism in our Organization. While continuing to work on better methodologies of consensus building, we must keep in mind that the priorities we determine should broadly reflect the interests of all participating States. Only thus can we ensure the political ownership and engagement necessary to strengthen the implementation of our existing commitments and develop new ones. We hope that the Helsinki+40 process will add to our capacity in engaging with each and every participating State in a spirit of co-operation with the aim of eliminating certain "fault lines".

In concluding, let me once again express our gratitude and appreciation for the excellent job done by our Irish friends, and wish every success to the incoming Ukrainian Chairmanship.

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

Thank you.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 8

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF NORWAY

Your Excellency,

We are grateful for your efforts to make this Ministerial Council meeting a success, and we thank you and your dedicated staff for all your hard work here in Dublin.

We note with appreciation the decision on Helsinki+40, which should enable us to move our Organization forward as we return to Vienna.

We also note with appreciation that we have succeeded in completing the package on the efforts to address transnational threats, as well as those on other important topics.

Your Excellency,

In spite of your efforts, we were not able to reach consensus on any decisions that would reaffirm or strengthen our human dimension commitments.

We regret that no consensus was found on a text that simply would state the obvious, namely, that fundamental freedoms are fundamental regardless of choice of technology.

We regret that no consensus was found on a text that simply would state the obvious, namely, that, because we see an increase in hate speech, hate crimes and fundamentalist attitudes, we must redouble our efforts to combat racism and xenophobia.

We regret that no consensus was found on a text that simply would state the obvious, namely, that, because we see efforts to limit the freedom of assembly and association, we need to reconfirm our commitment to those freedoms.

And, as stated by my minister yesterday, we regret the message from the OSCE PA that they regard the co-operation agreement on election observation no longer to be valid and operative.

Your Excellency,

I ask that my statement be attached to the journal of today.

Thank you.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 9

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF CANADA

Mr. Chairperson,

I have the honour to deliver this closing statement on behalf of the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Robert Dechert.

Canada congratulates Ireland for exercising effective leadership of the OSCE this year as holder of the Chairmanship-in-Office, and for doing its utmost to advance our regional security work in all its dimensions and to promote the democratic values and commitments that our Organization stands for.

We are pleased that we could launch the Helsinki+40 process at this Ministerial Council meeting. We are also pleased that Mongolia has joined our OSCE family under the Irish Chairmanship.

However, despite the determined efforts of the Irish Chair and the vast majority of the participating States, we were unable, once again, to adopt any Ministerial Council decisions in the human dimension. Canada deeply regrets this missed opportunity.

In particular, we came to Dublin to engage actively and constructively on all human dimension texts, and to make progress on combating racism and xenophobia, on strengthening media freedom, on fundamental freedoms in the digital age, and on freedom of peaceful assembly and association. However, for the second year in a row, outcomes of the Ministerial Council in the human dimension could not be achieved because a few participating States are systematically challenging and undermining the OSCE's work on these important issues, and its concept of "comprehensive security", which has the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at its core.

We also regret that in Dublin one participating State blocked us at every turn from furthering the OSCE's implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. This is clearly an issue where the OSCE has a role to play, and on which it should be allowed to do its work.

Also, we have similar concerns regarding our inability to develop an initial set of confidence-building measures on cybersecurity.

Moving forward, Canada will continue to support all efforts to enhance human dignity in all corners of the OSCE region, regardless of race, belief, gender, or sexual orientation. Canada will speak up to ensure that the rights and fundamental freedoms of all are recognized and promoted. The OSCE's vital work on addressing challenges to tolerance and non-discrimination must also continue because, unfortunately, these challenges are on the rise in our region.

Canada intends to work constructively with the incoming Ukrainian OSCE Chairmanship in 2013 to address these priorities and values.

Mr. Chairperson, I kindly request that this statement be attached to the journal of this Ministerial Council meeting.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC(19).JOUR/2
7 December 2012
Annex 10

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

**LETTER FROM THE
CHAIRPERSON OF THE FORUM FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION
TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRELAND,
CHAIRPERSON OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF
THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

Your Excellency,

As the Chairperson of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC), it is a pleasure for me to inform you about the activities of the FSC in 2012.

In preparing this letter, I have consulted this year's FSC Chairmanships, which in addition to the Republic of Macedonia, are Kyrgyzstan and Latvia. During 2012, the Chairmanships continuously worked in close co-operation with each other to ensure continuity, balance and efficiency in the implementation of the Forum's annual work programme in accordance with its mandate and the tasks from the Ministerial Council meeting in 2011.

The focus of the FSC's work in 2012 continued to be on the core politico-military issues, such as small arms and light weapons (SALW), stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA), the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions (UNSCR) 1540 (2004), arms control and confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) and efforts to update the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation of 1994 as well as exploring the role of the FSC in the area of implementation of the UNSCR 1325 (2000). Separate progress reports on further implementation of the commitments on those issues were submitted to the Ministerial Council and contain more detailed information about developments in the FSC during 2011–2012 regarding these aspects of its work.

Initiatives put forward by delegations had by November led to the adoption of nine decisions, which were designed to support the implementation of existing commitments. The FSC also contributed within its mandate to the Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) that provided an opportunity to exchange views on arms control and CSBMs, as well as to the preparation of Dublin Ministerial Council meeting's documents.

In line with the priorities identified in the Astana Commemorative Declaration (2010) and in Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/11 on issues relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation, in 2012, the Forum engaged in further discussions to update, revitalize and modernize CSBMs. Particularly, by November 2012, the FSC had adopted one Vienna Document Plus decision. Active discussions on a number of other concrete proposals related to the Vienna Document took place in 2012.

The strategic discussion during the Security Dialogue emphasized the FSC's importance as a platform to address and discuss security issues. Specifically, an active dialogue took place on matters related to topical European security issues, including, *inter alia*, the strategic security environment in the twenty-first century; the democratic control of the armed forces as an integral part of the OSCE Code of Conduct; missile defence and the European Phased Adaptive Approach; the EU civilian crisis management and response capabilities; the improved security and stability through co-operation, capacity-building and reform; the Republic of Armenia's approaches in the context of the concept of co-operative security; the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation; the Wassenaar Arrangement; the implementation of UNSCR 1540 in Belarus and Serbia; the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme; the Bundeswehr Verification Centre and a possible way ahead for implementation; South-Eastern Europe's response to the security challenges outside of the region; the Mine Action Programme of the OSCE Office in Tajikistan; implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the OSCE region and the gender perspective in relation to military and security operations; the work in the political military dimension of the OSCE addressed by the OSCE Secretary General; the international small arms control standards and Article IV of the Dayton Peace Agreement Annex 1-B.

As envisaged by Chapter XI of the Vienna Document 2011, the FSC held the twenty-second Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (AIAM) on 5 and 6 March 2012. The Meeting provided an opportunity for participating States to discuss present and future implementation of agreed CSBMs, and allowed experts to exchange experiences, make suggestions and to assess the state of implementation. The Heads of Verification Centres (HoV) meeting, held on 14 December 2011 on the margins of the Annual Exchange of Military Information, served to exchange experiences and information on technical aspects of implementation of agreed measures under the provisions of the VD 2011. The next HoV meeting will take place on 13 December 2012, for the first time as a full day event, consisting of specialized working groups.

The FSC also contributed to the OSCE Annual Security Review Conference, held from 26 to 28 June 2012. The discussions during the Conference focused on enhancing security dialogue and for reviewing security work undertaken by the OSCE and its participating States, including the Astana Commemorative Declaration and recent Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 6/11, 7/11 and 8/11. The session provided an opportunity to exchange views on issues related to arms control and confidence- and security-building measures in the OSCE area, such as the Vienna Document 2011, and to address outstanding challenges and opportunities at a strategic level.

The OSCE Documents on Small Arms and Light Weapons and on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition remained one of key topics on the FSC's agenda. Two years after the adoption of the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW, the FSC held a meeting to review its implementation and an Expert Level Session on SALW Stockpile Management, Surplus

Reduction and Destruction from 22 to 24 May 2012. A number of concrete proposals were made to improve the implementation of the Plan of Action. Accordingly a document outlining possible implementation steps of the Plan of Action was suggested and issued by the FSC Chair based on the proposals made during the Meeting. Next, the FSC Chair participated in the UN Second Review Conference on the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects held from 27 August to 7 September 2012, at which the OSCE achievements to implement the UN Programme of Action were introduced. Furthermore, in accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/11 on SALW and SCA and the subsequent FSC Decision No. 3/12, the OSCE Document on SALW was reissued incorporating all supplementary decisions related to SALW. The Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC), together with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, has conducted an analysis of the States' methodology for compiling annual information exchange on SALW exported to and/or imported from other participating States during the previous calendar year. The report uncovered possible reasons for mismatches in the information provided by participating States and put forward recommendations in this regard.

In 2012, the OSCE continued implementation of projects in response to requests for assistance on SALW and SCA. Dealing with the requests from participating States with regard to destruction and stockpile management and security of SALW and SCA remains one of the most dynamic areas of implementation of the Documents on SALW and SCA. During the year, one project in Albania was completed. Also during the year, the OSCE continued the implementation of three joint assistance programmes with the UNDP, one in Montenegro, one in Georgia and the other one in Belarus, and launched two projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. This year, the Forum also received one new request for assistance on SALW and SCA from Bulgaria. In the field of practical assistance on SALW and SCA, special attention should be paid to resolving issues regarding the financing of the projects in Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine. The FSC continued to manage a comprehensive SALW and SCA programme. In addition to regular donations to established projects, this programme facilitates contributions to SALW and SCA projects under development.

The Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security retained its importance in the work of the FSC in 2012. For the first time an Annual Implementation Discussion on the Code of Conduct was held on 11 July 2012 in Vienna. This meeting provided a unique opportunity to discuss how to promote and improve the implementation of the Code of Conduct including its annual information exchange, to undertake an evaluation discussion and to examine the application of the Code of Conduct in the context of the existing political and military situation. In addition, the fifth regional seminar pursuant to FSC Decision No. 1/08 was held in Riga, Latvia, from 18 to 20 June 2012, for the countries of the Baltic Sea area. The focus of the seminar was on issues such as the parliamentary oversight of armed forces, security sector reform and UNSCR 1325, the respect for international humanitarian and human rights law and the rights of armed forces personnel. Lastly, the Code of Conduct also continued to remain on the agenda of the FSC meetings during the year. In particular, a Security Dialogue which focussed on the democratic and parliamentary control of armed forces was organized in June 2012.

The general level of implementation of information exchanges in 2012 was stable and high. FSC Chairs continued to make extensive use of the Announcing and Reminding

Mechanism in order to improve the availability of information among participating States. These efforts helped increase compliance with obligations, although not all participating States have yet provided the required information.

Activities also continued to support the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. In 2012, a number of country-specific dialogue visits were organized in co-ordination with the UNSC 1540 Committee and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. As a direct result of these visits, the national action plans on the implementation of the resolution have been developed by the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Serbia and Kyrgyzstan. In addition, such a dialogue was initiated with ten more countries from the OSCE region. The success of the OSCE efforts in the facilitation of the implementation of the resolution has been recognized by a number of OSCE participating States, as well as the UNSC Committee 1540 and its experts. Worthwhile mentioning is the OSCE/UNODA Workshop on the Implementation of UNSCR 1540 held in Vilnius in June this year.

Furthermore, the Forum has been instrumental in facilitating information sharing among participating States on matters related to non-proliferation. In line with the FSC Decision No. 19/11, the CPC has developed and currently maintains a network of points of contact on UNSCR 1540, which has also been shared with the UNSC 1540 Committee. Forty-six participating States have identified and appointed to the OSCE their national point of contact on UNSCR 1540 implementation. In addition, throughout 2012, several regional events and tailor-made trainings on UNSCR 1540 were organized in the OSCE region. The OSCE has become one of the most active regional organizations in advancing the implementation of the resolutions 1540 and 1977, in close collaboration with the UNSC 1540 Committee.

Lastly, in July 2012, the FSC Chair appointed a Co-ordinator on Non-Proliferation Issues (FSC.DEL/86/12) who was tasked, among others, to explore ways to update the OSCE 1994 Principles Governing Non-Proliferation as well as to continue to identify and strengthen, when and as appropriate, specific forms of the OSCE's contribution to assist participating States in the full implementation of UNSCR 1540.

In line with Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/11, the FSC continued to examine ways in which it can assist in the implementation in the OSCE region of UNSCR 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. In order to promote specific activities related to the implementation of the Resolution two Security Dialogue Meetings were organized by the FSC Chair dealing with the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the OSCE region and UNSCR 1325, related resolutions and gender perspectives in relation to military and security operations/missions. In addition, in 2012, the FSC Chair appointed an FSC Chairperson's Co-ordinator on Matters Relating to UNSCR 1325 (FSC.DEL/32/12).

Finally, all three FSC Chairmanships in 2012 continued to work jointly with the Permanent Council (PC) on issues of relevance of both bodies as part of the OSCE's concept of comprehensive and indivisible security. To this end, two joint FSC-PC meetings had been held by December 2012 on peacekeeping operations and on transition aspects in Afghanistan to address cross-dimensional issues relevant to the work of both the FSC and the PC.



Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**STATEMENT ON THE NEGOTIATIONS
ON THE TRANSNIESTRIAN SETTLEMENT PROCESS
IN THE “5+2” FORMAT**

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe:

Reaffirm their strong support for a negotiated, comprehensive, just and viable resolution of the Transdnestrian conflict based on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova with a special status for Transdnestria that fully guarantees the human, political, economic and social rights of its population;

Welcome the holding of five official meetings of the Permanent Conference on Political Issues in the Framework of the Negotiation Process for the Transdnestrian Settlement in the existing 5+2 format (“the 5+2”) in the course of 2012, following the decision to resume official negotiations taken in Moscow in the 5+2 format on 22 September 2011, and the holding of the first such meeting in Vilnius on 30 November and 1 December 2011;

Welcome in particular the adoption in the course of 2012 of “Principles and Procedures for the Conduct of Negotiations” and of a comprehensive agenda for the negotiating process, and look forward to advancement of the negotiations on all three baskets of the agreed agenda: socio-economic issues, general legal and humanitarian issues and human rights, and a comprehensive settlement, including institutional, political and security issues;

Express satisfaction that the resumption of work in the “5+2” format has been accompanied by reactivation of the work of the expert working groups and of direct contacts between the sides, which have led to concrete achievements of benefit to the local population such as resumption of rail freight traffic through the Transdnestrian region;

Express satisfaction at the recognized complementary role of civil society and media from the sides in the settlement process;

Call on the sides to redouble efforts at all levels to agree and implement measures to build confidence and demonstrate goodwill in resolving outstanding problems including by removing obstacles to the free movement of people, goods and services;

Call on the mediators and observers of the OSCE, Russian Federation, Ukraine, European Union and United States of America to intensify their co-ordinated efforts and to make full use of their potential to promote progress in resolution of the conflict.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC.DOC/2/12
7 December 2012

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**DECLARATION ON
STRENGTHENING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMBATING
CORRUPTION, MONEY-LAUNDERING AND THE
FINANCING OF TERRORISM**

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, declare our strong support for promoting good governance and transparency in the OSCE area.

We recognize that the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and subsequent OSCE landmark documents contain shared commitments, principles and instruments that the participating States should implement in their efforts to promote good governance and transparency.

We reiterate that good governance at all levels is fundamental to economic growth, political stability, and security. Good public and corporate governance, rule of law and strong institutions are essential foundations for a sound economy, which can enable our States to reduce poverty and inequality, to increase social integration and opportunities for all, to attract investment and to protect the environment.

We reaffirm that peace, good international relations, the security and stability of the State and the security and safety of the individual within the State, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights, are crucial for the creation of a climate of confidence which is essential to ensure positive economic and social development.

Transparency in public affairs is an essential condition for the accountability of States and for the active participation of civil society and the private sector in economic and development processes. Transparency increases the predictability of, and confidence in, institutions and economies which are functioning on the basis of adequate legislation and with full respect for the rule of law.

We agree that problems of governance, including corruption and money-laundering, deprive participating States of the capacity to effectively ensure sustainable economic, social and environmental development and undermine social cohesion, stability and security. Weak governance is among the factors conducive to the spread of terrorism. We therefore reaffirm our full commitment to tackling corruption and countering money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and related offences by making them policy priorities backed up by appropriate

legal instruments, adequate financial, human and institutional resources and, where necessary, appropriate tools for their practical and effective implementation.

We recognize the progress achieved to date by the OSCE participating States, individually and collectively, in addressing these threats and challenges to stability and security. We affirm that the OSCE political commitments related to good governance and transparency cut across all three dimensions, and we reiterate our full adherence to implementing these commitments through a comprehensive approach, as set forth in this and other relevant OSCE documents.

We reaffirm our agreement to work on a national basis, with the support of relevant international institutions, to strengthen good governance in all its aspects and to develop methods of co-operation to assist each other in achieving this goal.

I. Good governance and transparency

We view a public sector based on integrity, openness, transparency, accountability and rule of law as being a major factor of sustainable economic growth, and recognize that such a public sector constitutes an important element for fostering citizens' trust in public institutions and government. Thus, we underline the importance of providing education and training on ethical behaviour for public officials, establishing and enforcing relevant codes of conduct and conflict-of-interest legislation, and adopting and implementing comprehensive income- and asset-disclosure systems for relevant officials. In particular, we recognize that both the development of and adherence to codes of conduct for public institutions are critical to reinforcing good governance, public-sector integrity and the rule of law, and to providing rigorous standards of ethics and conduct for public officials.

We welcome the support the OSCE and its field operations have already provided in this regard and call on them to continue providing their valuable assistance to participating States upon their request, also in sharing among themselves, through the OSCE platform for dialogue, national experiences gained and good practices.

We recognize that good governance requires a framework of economic policies, legislation and institutions in which businesses and investments can grow. Therefore, we reaffirm our determination to have clear legal frameworks conducive to the development of business, including small and medium-sized enterprises, which are critical to economic growth, and to the promotion of investment.

We recognize that achieving good governance and combating corruption will not succeed without the full and equal participation of women and men in political and economic processes and institutions, as stipulated in a number of OSCE documents. We underline the importance of empowering women to actively participate in and contribute to policies and activities related to good governance for the equal benefit of men and women.

We recognize the importance of adopting and enforcing laws and other measures against bribery, providing, for example, for the criminalization of bribery of domestic and foreign public officials and the development of public-private partnerships to counter the bribery of public officials.

We reaffirm that the effective management of public resources by strong and well-functioning institutions, a professional and effective civil service, as well as sound budgetary and public procurement processes are major components of good governance. Thus, we recognize the importance of openness, transparency and non-discrimination in the area of goods and services, providing a solid financial basis for our public administration systems, ensuring fiscal and budgetary transparency and adopting fair and transparent government procurement systems, taking into consideration resources such as the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on Public Procurement and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Government Procurement.

We acknowledge the importance of transparency in different economic sectors. In this respect, we take note of the activities of multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives in this sphere, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and the Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST).

II. Combating corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism

We encourage those OSCE participating States that have not yet done so to become States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and to fully implement it. We welcome OSCE assistance towards its implementation, and task the OSCE Secretariat, in particular the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), at the request of OSCE participating States with providing support, including the mobilization of technical assistance.

We recognize the need to enhance the implementation of our international and national anti-corruption commitments by *inter alia* involving civil society and the business community in the process, as appropriate, and the importance of regularly reviewing them, including, within the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in accordance with the terms of reference of the Mechanism.

We welcome that the OSCE, and in particular the OCEEA, continues to assist participating States, at their request, with developing and/or harmonizing their national anti-corruption legislation, in line with their international commitments, with ensuring practical implementation and effective enforcement through exchanges of experience and good practices at the regional, subregional and national levels, and with providing advice and training in co-operation with other relevant organizations, such as, *inter alia*, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Anti-Corruption Academy. We also recognize other relevant regional anti-corruption monitoring mechanisms, such as the Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), as effective tools, which can assist participating States as they fight corruption.

We recognize that combating corruption requires long-term and comprehensive strategic approaches and strong institutions. We are convinced that those in charge of the prevention, identification, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption offences

should be free from improper influence. In particular, we underline the central role that law enforcement bodies and judicial institutions play in fighting against corruption and in guaranteeing the rule of law. We recognize the critical importance of safeguarding the judiciary's independence in order to enable it to fulfil this function and the need to intensify efforts in this regard. We also acknowledge the importance of, and the need to ensure adequate resources for such institutions.

We also acknowledge the fundamental importance of effectively preventing transfers of the proceeds of crime, the theft, embezzlement and other diversion of public assets, and of recovering stolen assets, for the credibility of our anti-corruption efforts and for economic development. We recognize that effective asset recovery requires appropriate legal frameworks and institutions, empowered practitioners with proper skills and resources, proactive and swift national and international co-operation, networking frameworks and strong political will.

We therefore support measures geared towards removing barriers to asset recovery, *inter alia*, by increasing the efficiency of legal procedures and preventing abuse of those procedures, enhancing efforts to prevent money-laundering, and strengthening international co-operation on asset recovery. We encourage continuing efforts in our countries aimed at the recovery and return of stolen assets and the denial of safe haven in our countries to the proceeds of corruption, consistent with applicable law.

We further encourage the OCEEA to support interested participating States in implementing their international asset-recovery commitments, including by co-operating with and complementing the efforts of other relevant organizations and initiatives *inter alia* of the World Bank/UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative and the International Centre on Asset Recovery.

We recognize the importance of extending sufficient protection to whistleblowers in the public or private sector, as they play a key role in the prevention and detection of corruption, thus defending the public interest. We will intensify our efforts to take appropriate measures to put in place and implement legal mechanisms for the effective protection of whistleblowers and their close family members, from retaliation, intimidation or other psychological or physical harm, or the unwarranted loss of their liberty or livelihood. We recognize such measures to be necessary elements of an effective anti-corruption regime.

We recognize that acts of international terrorism depend on the financing that terrorists may obtain. We consider that the financing of terrorism is a matter of grave concern to the international community as a whole. We are convinced of the urgent need to enhance international co-operation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, as well as for its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

We fully support the international standards contained in the revised Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and we express our support to the work of FATF-style regional bodies and their observers and, as appropriate, to ratifying or acceding to and fully implementing relevant regional and international instruments to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism including, as appropriate, the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (Warsaw, 16 May 2005).

We encourage the OCEEA to support interested governments and other relevant partners in implementing the FATF Recommendations, including by building capacity to conduct, and to contribute and respond to, money-laundering and financing-of-terrorism risk assessments.

We also encourage the OCEEA and Transnational Threats Department within their respective mandates to assist participating States, at their request, in their efforts to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, including through the development, adoption and implementation of legislation and practices to improve inter-agency and external co-ordination mechanisms in this area.

We recognize that financial investigations are a crucial tool in tackling not only money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, but also related and predicate offences.

III. Civil society and the private sector

We encourage the OSCE to further embrace its comprehensive approach to security and to continue to strengthen the dialogue and co-operation between governments, civil society and the private sector in order to support good governance efforts, including combating corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in the participating States.

We recognize that it is important to include the private sector in efforts to counter corruption and enhance good governance and to engage it in favour of a fair and transparent business environment. Such a commitment by the business community is important to enhancing good governance, transparency, stability and security at the national and international levels. In the context of promoting good corporate governance, we take note of the updated OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

We encourage the business community to take into account in its activities the social, environmental, humanitarian and security needs of the participating States.

We underline the importance of enhancing the contribution of academia, the business community and civil society to raising awareness of impediments to economic growth, including barriers to market entry, trade and investment, and of the need for greater transparency to foster sustainable economic development.

We recognize that freedom of information and access to information foster openness and accountability in public policy and procurement, and enable civil society, including the media, to contribute to preventing and combating corruption, the financing of terrorism, and money-laundering and its predicate offences. We reaffirm our commitment to make our governments more transparent by further developing processes and institutions for providing timely information, including reliable statistics, with a view to promoting a well informed and responsive dialogue.

We uphold the value of openness in our engagement with citizens to improve services, increase public integrity, effectively manage public resources, create safer communities and increase corporate accountability. We encourage the OCEEA to explore

opportunities for co-operation with the Open Government Partnership, which promotes the principles of transparency, citizen participation, accountability and technology and innovation, with a view to achieving greater prosperity, well-being and human dignity.

IV. Working together for progress

We recognize that the OSCE provides a forum for political dialogue, information exchange and co-operation on good governance, as well as a platform on which to build the necessary political consensus and understanding regarding the importance of preventing and suppressing corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism at all levels for sustainable socio-economic development and stability. We reaffirm our commitment to co-operating in the development of strategies for good governance and to sharing experience regarding best practices.

We welcome the established close co-operation between the OSCE and other relevant organizations and institutions, including the United Nations, and we call on the OSCE executive structures and in particular the OCEEA to further develop co-operation with them in order to ensure added value and complementarity of activities.

We recognize the valuable contribution that the OSCE executive structures, including the OSCE field operations, bring to the wider work of the Organization in promoting good governance, transparency and the rule of law. We call on them to further foster their co-operation and to continue to co-ordinate their efforts to assist participating States, at their request, in implementing the provisions of this declaration.

MC.DOC/2/12
7 December 2012
Attachment

Original: ENGLISH

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of the United States of America:

“Thank you Mr. Chairman.

In connection with the Ministerial Council Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, we note that we are very pleased to join consensus on this decision.

We would like to state our view that when paragraph 10 of Section II speaks of fully implementing relevant regional and international instruments to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, we take that to include the United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, including Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999), and 1989 (2011), and recognize these resolutions and conventions as providing critical international authorities and imposing substantive international obligations to prevent the financing of terrorism.

We would ask that this interpretative statement be attached to the declaration just adopted, and included in the journal of the Ministerial Council.”



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council**

MC.DEC/1/12
10 February 2012

Original: ENGLISH

**DECISION No. 1/12
OSCE CONSECUTIVE CHAIRMANSHIPS IN 2014 AND 2015**

The Ministerial Council,

Taking note of the joint statement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland and Serbia (CIO.GAL/241/11) and the principles of co-operation (MC.DEL/62/11),

Decides that Switzerland will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2014;

Decides that Serbia will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2015.

MC.DEC/1/12
10 February 2012
Attachment

Original: ENGLISH

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of Albania:

“On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania, I would like to make the following interpretative statement under paragraph IV.1(A)6 of the Rules of Procedure of the OSCE. This statement is made with respect to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1/12 (MC.DEC/1/12), on the OSCE consecutive Chairmanships in 2014 and 2015, which has been adopted through a silence procedure.

Albania has joined the consensus on this decision with a view to ensuring continuity in the political leadership of our Organization for the years to come. This stance indicates our steadfast commitment to the OSCE, its future and its standing in the European security architecture.

It is Albania’s clear and principled position that every participating State that offers to chair our Organization should inspire trust and awaken confidence in all the other participating States that are actively seized with the matters of this Organization. To date, Serbia’s positions regarding security issues in the Western Balkans and in relation to neighbouring countries continue to be a cause for uncertainty for Albania.

In this respect, it is our legitimate expectation that Serbia should make responsible and unbiased use of its Chairmanship-in-Office and should fully comply with the commitments that bind us all here in the OSCE. A first meaningful step in this direction would be for Serbia to engage constructively in the dialogue with neighbouring Kosovo. It is of the utmost importance that Serbia should implement in their entirety all agreements reached so far in the framework of the EU-facilitated dialogue, discontinue its support to the illegal parallel structures in northern Kosovo and offer its genuine assistance for the removal of the barricades that hinder the free movement of people and goods between Kosovo and Serbia. We recall that these are also obligations in Serbia’s EU integration process.

The above, along with other significant steps – such as the facilitation of Kosovo’s accession to regional initiatives and other international organizations, including the OSCE – would send a strong signal of Serbia’s readiness to work towards lasting security and stability in the Western Balkans, as would be expected of a future Chairmanship of the OSCE.

We also expect Serbia to fully and unambiguously honour the contents of the joint declaration distributed under reference number CIO.GAL/241/11 and of the principles of

co-operation distributed under reference number MC.DEL/62/11. We recall that both documents were signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia and the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, and are referred to in the Ministerial Council decision.

Albania, along with other participating States that have expressed reservations concerning Serbia's bid, will keep a close eye on Serbia's performance at the helm of the OSCE and on its implementation of the Joint Declaration and Principles of Co-operation. Any attempt to depart from these documents or abuse of the trust we have placed in Serbia will adversely affect the international standing of this Organization and is likely to compromise consensus-building on issues of major relevance to the OSCE.

Chairing the OSCE is indeed a highly challenging endeavour, which requires a participating State to put aside national and personal agendas and display a great sense of responsibility.

We wish Serbia every success in this task. Serbia's success will be our success, as a region.

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

Thank you."



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council**

MC.DEC/2/12
21 November 2012

Original: ENGLISH

**DECISION No. 2/12
ACCESSION OF MONGOLIA TO THE OSCE**

The Ministerial Council,

Following the receipt of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (CIO.GAL/213/11 of 28 October 2011) in which Mongolia expressed its willingness to join the OSCE as a participating State and its acceptance of all commitments and responsibilities contained in OSCE documents, and of the addendum from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia (PC.DEL/780/12 of 7 August 2012) in which Mongolia articulates its responsibilities – specifically with regard to the Vienna Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures,

With reference to Ministerial Council Decision No. 12/11 of 7 December 2011 on the application of Mongolia to become a participating State and to the Chairmanship's report on this matter (CIO.GAL/82/12 of 4 July 2012),

Welcomes Mongolia as a participating State of the OSCE on the understanding that the zone of application for CSBMs as defined in Annex I to the Vienna Document will not extend to Mongolia's territory, unless the Ministerial Council determines otherwise, and in that regard, Vienna Document commitments that apply only to the zone of application will apply to any Mongolian forces in the zone but not to the territory of Mongolia.

MC.DEC/2/12
21 November 2012
Attachment

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of the Russian Federation:

“First of all, we should like to congratulate Mongolia in its capacity as a fully fledged participating State of the OSCE. We hope that this new status will allow Mongolia, which we regard as a friend, to be more actively involved in the collective efforts to promote a common and indivisible security space from Vancouver to Vladivostok in line with the OSCE Astana Summit decisions.

We joined the consensus on the Ministerial Council decision on the admission of Mongolia to the OSCE, in which it was confirmed that the zone of application for confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) in the military sphere will remain unchanged, i.e., as defined in Annex I to the Vienna Document. Accordingly, the aforementioned CSBMs will not extend to the territory of Mongolia, as stated in this Ministerial Council decision.

At the same time, we note the need for strict compliance in the future with the mandate of the Forum for Security Co-operation in the preparation of decisions affecting its competence, including those concerning the application of CSBMs.

We also take the position that the accession of Mongolia to the OSCE as a State that does not fall within the geographical zone of responsibility of the CSCE/OSCE defined by the Helsinki Final Act is an exceptional case. The OSCE’s status as ‘a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations’, whose main purpose is to support the United Nations efforts to strengthen security and co-operation in Europe, should not be changed. In this connection, the adoption of the decision on the admission of Mongolia cannot be regarded as setting a precedent for other OSCE Partners for Co-operation and other States that are not participating States of the OSCE.

In the light of the above, we support the Chairmanship’s proposal to initiate a discussion within an informal working group on the elaboration of criteria for the participation and admission to the OSCE of new participants.

I would ask that this statement be attached to the decision adopted and included in the journal of the Ministerial Council meeting in Dublin.”



Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

DECISION No. 3/12

THE OSCE HELSINKI+40 PROCESS

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming its full adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and to all OSCE norms, principles and commitments, starting from the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and all other OSCE documents to which we have agreed, and our responsibility to implement them fully and in good faith,

Recalling the Astana Commemorative Declaration Towards a Security Community, in which participating States recommitted themselves to the vision of a free, democratic, common and indivisible Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community stretching from Vancouver to Vladivostok, rooted in agreed principles, shared commitments and common goals,

Recalling the determination of our Heads of State and Government to work together to fully realize this vision, and their pledge to do all they can to assist the incoming Chairmanships in achieving progress,

Welcoming the initiative to launch the “Helsinki+40” process as an inclusive effort by all participating States to provide strong and continuous political impetus to advancing work towards a security community, and further strengthening our co-operation in the OSCE on the way towards 2015, a year that marks four decades since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act,

Stressing that this special anniversary represents a unique opportunity to reaffirm the participating States’ commitment to the concept of comprehensive, co-operative, equal and indivisible security, by recording practical results reflecting intensified efforts to fully implement OSCE commitments and to reconfirm and build upon the OSCE achievements across the three dimensions, and to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century,

1. Calls on the forthcoming Chairmanships of Ukraine, Switzerland and Serbia to pursue the Helsinki+40 process on the basis of a co-ordinated strategic approach, adding a multi-year perspective and continuity to participating States’ work towards a security community;
2. Tasks forthcoming Chairmanships to facilitate this process by establishing an open-ended informal Helsinki+40 Working Group at the level of permanent representatives of all participating States;

3. Requests the current and incoming members of the Troika and forthcoming Chairmanships to propose the agenda of meetings of the Helsinki+40 Working Group;
4. Tasks forthcoming Chairmanships, assisted by the OSCE Secretary General, to regularly take stock of progress made under the Helsinki+40 process, and report to the participating States twice a year, before the summer recess and before the meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council;
5. Calls upon the Forum for Security Co-operation, within its mandate, to contribute to the Helsinki+40 process;
6. Calls on participating States to demonstrate commitment to the result-oriented process leading up to 2015.

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of the United States of America:

“Thank you Mr. Chairman.

We thank the Irish Chairmanship for its initiative to launch the Helsinki+40 process to provide strategic guidance to the Organization and foster implementation of commitments over the coming three years.

We believe that the Helsinki+40 process must be absolutely clear with respect to the fundamental principles and assumptions that will underpin OSCE efforts to create a true security community.

- A “free, democratic, common and indivisible Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community” can be best achieved by the implementation of existing commitments;
- There can be no re-negotiation of the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE agreements;
- The strategic principles that guide Helsinki+40 work should be the existing Helsinki Final Act Decalogue of Guiding Principles;
- The comprehensive concept of security covers all three dimensions and we need to achieve results in each;
- Any new commitments must assist in the implementation of existing commitments and strengthen (not weaken) existing OSCE norms, principles, commitments and institutions to meet new challenges;
- Commitments regarding the protracted conflicts, including commitments to non-use of force must be fulfilled; respect for all basic Helsinki principles must be the foundation of our approach to the conflicts; and our goal must be to achieve tangible results;
- Civil society should have a voice/role in Helsinki+40 discussions;
- The role and autonomy of institutions should be strengthened and participating States should support their work to fulfil their mandates;

- Strengthening and adaptation of the OSCE does not require fundamental structural changes or a legal framework, but rather an alignment of resources with 21st century strategic priorities, and the political will to implement our commitments.

No element of the Helsinki+40 process should provide, in the name of “modernization”, “reform” or “de-politicization”, an opening to limit the effectiveness of the OSCE. In this vein, while we cannot support the call for discussions aimed at changing the OSCE’s “legal framework,” we believe that the OSCE’s effectiveness and efficiency can be improved by developing a multi-year budget and planning cycle, enhancing program evaluation and co-ordination with other international organizations. Work under the rubric of Helsinki+40 should reaffirm the OSCE’s historic role in addressing protracted conflicts, in crisis response, and in building military transparency. Finally, the fundamental goal of the Helsinki+40 process should be, by 2015, for the OSCE participating States to demonstrate concrete improvements in their implementation of existing OSCE commitments. We welcome the stated intention of the OSCE Troika to facilitate concrete work across all OSCE dimensions for 2015 and stand ready to support their efforts.

We would ask that this interpretive statement be attached to the decision just adopted, and included in the journal of the Ministerial Council.”

MC.DEC/3/12
7 December 2012
Attachment 2

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of Belarus:

“In connection with the adoption of the decision on the OSCE Helsinki+40 process, I should like to make the following interpretative statement on behalf of the Republic of Belarus.

In view of the fact that the Helsinki+40 process is designed to promote the realization of the goal of the 2010 OSCE Astana Summit to form a common and indivisible security community in the OSCE area, Belarus takes the position that one of its practical results should be the unconditional implementation by all participating States of the OSCE principles and commitments concerning the inadmissibility of the use or threat of the use of force, sanctions or any kind of restrictive measures. Without the confirmation of these commitments and without the complete rejection of an unacceptable practice of this nature, which undermines confidence and co-operation among the participating States, it will be simply impossible to build a genuine security community.

Belarus also firmly believes that questions regarding the comprehensive reform of the OSCE and its adaptation to today’s challenges should be at the heart of the agenda of the Helsinki+40 process.

I would ask that this interpretative statement be attached to this decision and included as an annex to the journal of the meeting.”

MC.DEC/3/12
7 December 2012
Attachment 3

Original: ENGLISH

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of Azerbaijan:

“Mr. Chairperson,

Delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan joined the consensus on the draft Ministerial Council decision on the OSCE Helsinki+40 process proceeding from the following:

This decision represents a unique opportunity for OSCE participating States to take the stock of the progress made in the implementation of the commitments undertaken in the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE fundamental documents.

We call the OSCE participating States to ensure that progress on this decision accommodates a number of legitimate security concerns expressed by the Republic of Azerbaijan in the course of its preparation, including, *inter alia*, decreasing OSCE’s role in the pan-European security architecture, resolving the protracted conflicts in the OSCE area, addressing the increasing co-operation and co-ordination of the OSCE activities with military and defence blocks existing in the OSCE area and its impact on the security of participating States, who are not members of such security blocks, and providing adequate political and security guarantees to those non-members.

The Republic of Azerbaijan will consolidate its efforts to ensure that these issues are properly addressed and included into the final product of the Helsinki+40 process as well as in the course of upcoming informal discussions.

Mr. Chairperson,

I would like to request you to attach this statement to the decision we have just adopted and include it in the journal of the Ministerial Council meeting.”

MC.DEC/3/12
7 December 2012
Attachment 4

Original: ENGLISH

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of Armenia:

“The delegation of Armenia would like to make the following interpretative statement.

Armenia considers the Helsinki+40 as important initiative to establish trust and confidence among OSCE participating States and peoples, as well as to embark on the processes of historical reconciliation.

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



Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

DECISION No. 4/12

OSCE'S EFFORTS TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL THREATS

The Ministerial Council,

Welcomes the important decisions adopted in 2012 by the Permanent Council aimed at further strengthening the OSCE's efforts to address transnational threats:

- Development of confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies, PC Decision No. 1039;
- OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors, PC Decision No. 1048;
- OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities, PC Decision No. 1049;
- OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism, PC Decision No. 1063;

Cognizant of the efforts already made to implement these decisions, underlines the importance of their full operationalization and integration into the activities of the Organization with the aim of translating political commitments agreed by the participating States into effective and sustainable programmatic action,

Calls upon the Secretary General, who acts as a focal point for Organization-wide programmatic activities that relate to countering transnational threats, to promote the implementation of these decisions, in close co-operation with the participating States;

Noting the progress that has been made in strengthening co-ordination and coherence of action in the OSCE's work relating to transnational threats since the adoption of Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/11 in Vilnius, tasks the Secretary General to continue to ensure strengthened co-ordination and coherence of action across all three OSCE dimensions, among all OSCE executive structures, while respecting their mandates;

Tasks the Secretary General to report to the participating States on the progress achieved in the implementation of the abovementioned decisions by the end of 2013.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Dublin 2012**

MC.DEC/5/12
7 December 2012

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Nineteenth Meeting
MC(19) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 7

**DECISION No. 5/12
TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE
OSCE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

The Ministerial Council,

Decides that the Twentieth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council will be held in Kyiv on 5 and 6 December 2013.