



**82nd JOINT MEETING OF THE
FORUM FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION
AND THE PERMANENT COUNCIL**

1. Date: Wednesday, 14 July 2021 (in the Neuer Saal and via video teleconference)

Opened: 10 a.m.

Closed: 12.25 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador A. Papikyan (FSC) (Armenia)
Ambassador U. Funered (PC) (Sweden)

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

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE: OSCE'S ROLE AND COMMITMENTS TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM IN ALL ITS FORMS – TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

– *Presentation by Mr. V. Voronkov, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism*

– *Presentation by Mr. H. Aghasaryan, National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia*

– *Presentation by Mr. M. Norell, Adjunct Scholar at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy and Senior Fellow at the European Foundation for Democracy, Sweden*

– *Presentation by Mr. É. Denécé, Director of the French Centre for Intelligence Studies*

Chairperson (FSC), Chairperson (PC), Mr. V. Voronkov (FSC-PC.DEL/44/21), Mr. H. Aghasaryan (FSC-PC.DEL/42/21), Mr. M. Norell, Mr. É. Denécé (FSC-PC.DEL/50/21), Russian Federation

(FSC-PC.DEL/46/21 OSCE+), Switzerland (FSC-PC.DEL/45/21 OSCE+), Slovenia-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Georgia, Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC-PC.DEL/51/21), Turkey (Annex 1) (Annex 2), United States of America (FSC-PC.DEL/43/21 OSCE+), Georgia (FSC-PC.DEL/52/21 OSCE+), Canada, Armenia (Annex 3) (Annex 4), United Kingdom, France (Annex 5), Azerbaijan

Agenda item 2: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Financial contribution to the Information Management and Reporting System (iMARS) project for collecting, processing and reporting on exchanged military information: Slovenia* (Annex 6)
- (b) *Matter of protocol: FSC Co-ordinator for Matters Related to UNSCR 1325 (Albania), Chairperson (FSC)*
- (c) *Trinational contact event to be conducted from 5 to 11 September 2021: Lithuania (also on behalf of Estonia and Latvia)* (Annex 7)

4. Next meeting:

To be announced



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

FSC-PC.JOUR/69
14 July 2021
Annex 1

Original: ENGLISH

82nd Joint Meeting of the FSC and the PC
FSC-PC Journal No. 69, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF TURKEY**

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.

We should like to thank today's panellists for their comprehensive presentations.

First of all, allow me to pay tribute to all the victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

As a country that has been combating various terrorist groups for decades – particularly PKK/PYD/YPG, Daesh and FETO (the Fethullah Gülen terrorist organization) – Turkey knows full well the heavy toll that terrorism takes on societies.

Tomorrow we shall commemorate the fifth anniversary of the heinous coup attempt by the FETO terrorist organization. We should like to take this opportunity to show our respect for the memory of the 251 citizens who lost their lives on 15 July 2016.

Terrorism and violent extremism are global threats which are expanding both geographically and in terms of tactics. Terrorism is a crime against humanity and cannot and should not be associated with any religion.

Terrorist groups are capable of using emerging technologies, such as unmanned aerial vehicles, paramotors, cybersystems, cryptocurrencies, artificial intelligence devices and many more, to conduct their malicious operational, financial, recruitment and propaganda activities.

Turkey has always been at the forefront of efforts to strengthen bilateral, regional and international co-operation in this field as a staunch supporter of full implementation of the OSCE's *acquis*.

Our efforts within the OSCE framework, including the statements adopted at Ministerial Council meetings, complement the global endeavours taking place under the aegis of the United Nations.

In this regard, we should like to express our particular gratitude to Under-Secretary-General Mr. Vladimir Voronkov for the comprehensive overview that he gave in his video message today.

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy provides us with the backbone of both the national and the international work to be performed in this area.

Turkey is party to all the United Nations conventions and protocols on terrorism. All relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism are swiftly implemented in Turkey.

We have also co-sponsored many United Nations Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2178, which underline the importance of international co-operation to counter the threat of foreign terrorist fighters and the financing of terrorism.

The presence of Daesh in Syria is a serious threat for Turkey – more than for any other country. As a result of Daesh attacks, 312 lives have been lost in Turkey, while more than 1,338 of our citizens have been wounded.

Turkey is shouldering a huge burden when it comes to tackling the threat of foreign terrorist fighters.

Turkey is the only NATO country with troops on the ground to fight Daesh. Turkey is an active member of the Global Coalition against Daesh and is co-chairing its Working Group on Foreign Terrorist Fighters. Thanks to well-calibrated counter-terrorism operations in Syria, we were able to expunge this threat, including PKK/PYD/YPG terrorism, from our immediate vicinity. We have put in place a broad array of mechanisms to disrupt or stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters. More specifically, Turkey has deported more than 8,000 foreign nationals suspected of foreign terrorist fighter-related activity. Some 100,000 foreign nationals who have proven connections with international terrorism have been included in our country's no-entry list.

Tackling the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters is beyond the scope of any one country. Multilateral co-operation is a must. Advancing a shared understanding of how to handle the problem of foreign terrorist fighters is crucial. Proper and timely information-sharing by the source countries is key to preventing foreign terrorist fighters from travelling to conflict zones.

Dragging feet and/or resorting to ways of preventing foreign terrorist fighters from returning to their home countries is counterproductive. It just means putting off dealing with the problem. As stipulated by the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, foreign terrorist fighters should be repatriated by the source countries. Only then can they be prosecuted in the best possible manner and, where appropriate, rehabilitated. Source countries where foreign terrorist fighters have become radicalized should assume responsibility and examine their own policies towards specific communities as well. That is the only way of finding a lasting solution to this problem.

Impunity is not an option for foreign terrorist fighters. The international community cannot grant a pseudo-official status to PKK/PYD/YPG, which is itself a terrorist organization, for the detention and putting on trial of foreign terrorist fighters. This terrorist organization is releasing Daesh-affiliated individuals from makeshift detention sites in exchange for financial and political gains. It is estimated that over 6,000 Daesh-affiliated individuals have been released from the Al-Hawl camp so far. PKK/PYD/YPG and Daesh are very much bedfellows and they do not hesitate to accomplice whenever it suits their despicable interests.

We should also not lose sight of the fact that foreign terrorist fighters are not restricted exclusively to members of Daesh and Al-Qaida. We have been spotting many foreign terrorist fighters travelling to conflict zones in order to join the PKK/PYD/YPG terrorist organization as well.

Last but not least, terrorist organizations should not be allowed to find safe havens. Many terrorists, be they PKK/PYD/YPG, Daesh or FETO members, exploit the asylum system in some countries. In that respect, judicial co-operation should be strengthened and the “try or extradite” principle must be fully implemented.

In conclusion, terrorism poses a major threat to global peace and security. The international community should not discriminate between terrorist organizations and must act with equal determination in preventing, suppressing, pursuing and prosecuting all terrorist groups, their members and activities.

Turkey’s strong support for the efforts within the OSCE to combat terrorism will continue.

Mr. Chairperson,

I also would like to say a few words for the most unfortunate words of the Armenian panellist about my country.

He displayed the well-known Armenian disinformation campaign and hybrid attacks against Turkey.

Unfortunately, such attitude only cause the dilution of the resolve in fight against terrorism on a global scale and encourages terrorist groups.

We reject all baseless claims of Armenia against our country.

I will not grace by responding more to his provocations and hate speech against Turkey. Our views on the matter are already enshrined in our statement.

This time and energy consuming attitude exploits and misuses the joint FSC-PC meeting.

It does neither serve security nor dialogue which are both the bases and goals of this Organization.

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

Thank you.



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

FSC-PC.JOUR/69
14 July 2021
Annex 2

Original: ENGLISH

82nd Joint Meeting of the FSC and the PC
FSC-PC Journal No. 69, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF TURKEY**

Mr. Chairperson,

I am taking the floor to exercise our right of reply regarding the hate speech of the Armenian delegation against my country.

We completely reject these baseless accusations against Turkey.

We will not waste time and energy by talking on these lies and disinformation. Indeed, our arguments are well known here at the OSCE.

However, I will take this opportunity to directly convey our main messages to those in Yerevan participating online in today's meeting and to our colleagues from the United Nations.

In the wake of the ceasefire agreement between Armenia and Azerbaijan, new opportunities of co-operation have emerged in the region for all parties.

As Turkey, we want to transform our relations with our neighbours in the region into a deeper co-operation.

We hope that Armenia will hold the hand extended in good faith for co-operation and make good use of the opportunity to shape the future together.

It is our biggest wish that this historic opportunity will not be missed because of unrealistic aspirations, rhetoric and actions.

Anyone who wants to contribute to the new situation in the region must abandon the politics of hatred and provocation and must rather encourage co-operation.

If such an atmosphere emerges, Turkey will do its part as well for normalization with Armenia.

We believe that this promising process will advance much more reliably if Azerbaijan and Armenia crown their ceasefire agreement with a comprehensive and visionary peace treaty.

I kindly ask you to attach this statement to the journal of the day.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Forum for Security Co-operation
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FSC-PC.JOUR/69
14 July 2021
Annex 3

Original: ENGLISH

82nd Joint Meeting of the FSC and the PC
FSC-PC Journal No. 69, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF ARMENIA**

Mr. Chairperson,

Allow me first of all to thank our keynote speakers for shaping today's discussions. Terrorism remains one of the greatest threats to international peace and security. If we are to succeed in our efforts to eliminate terrorism, it is important to understand the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations.

Mr. Chairperson,

Today's joint meeting of the Forum for Security Co-operation and the Permanent Council is a good opportunity to assess our Organization's role in supporting global counter-terrorism efforts.

Over the years, the OSCE has developed a distinct profile in the field of preventing and countering terrorism, as reflected in dozens of decisions, declarations and commitments. There were two main drivers behind this development.

First, despite their divergences, participating States were united in their determination to combat terrorism.

Second, the OSCE has been dynamic in staying abreast of security developments in the OSCE area. A case in point is the adoption of commitments in response to the mass atrocities perpetrated by ISIL, Al-Nusra Front and other groups and entities associated with Al-Qaeda against individuals and communities on the basis of their religion, ethnicity or faith.

Mr. Chairperson,

On 27 September last year, Azerbaijan launched a war of aggression against Artsakh and its people. This 44-day war showed that the aforementioned two factors that once ensured steady progress in counter-terrorism efforts no longer apply. Two out of 57 participating States, namely Turkey and Azerbaijan, openly resorted to the use of foreign terrorist fighters to "resolve" the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Up to 4,000 such fighters were transferred by Turkey from Syria and Libya to Azerbaijan to fight against Artsakh. This fact

was widely reported and documented by independent observers on the ground and by international media outlets, such as Reuters, *The Guardian*, the BBC and many others. It was also recognized by the United Nations Working Group on the use of mercenaries, which cited “widespread reports that the Government of Azerbaijan, with Turkey’s assistance, relied on Syrian fighters to shore up and sustain its military operations in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict zone, including on the front line”.

Mr. Chairperson,

The need for full implementation of the OSCE decisions related to the fight against terrorism emanates not only from political commitments but also from international obligations. The purpose of the OSCE as the world’s largest regional security organization is to promote peace and security and remain unwavering in its resolve to protect its principles and values. Its failure to react to the use of foreign terrorist fighters during the Artsakh war indicates that our Organization seems not to be fulfilling its purpose at present. The OSCE cannot and must not be a mere bystander in the face of security challenges and disrespect by some participating States towards its principles. It has a duty to tackle such challenges.

Mr. Chairperson,

Allow me to conclude by highlighting some possible repercussions of the presence of foreign terrorist fighters in the OSCE area.

First, foreign terrorist fighters can be instrumentalized in the context of other conflicts in the OSCE area.

Second, foreign terrorist fighters can be used as proxy armies to promote a particular State’s geopolitical interests.

Third, since foreign terrorist fighters operate outside the framework of control and accountability, there could well be an increase in terrorist acts in the OSCE area.

We therefore call upon the OSCE to take urgent steps in order to counter the above-mentioned security threats.

I kindly ask you to attach this statement to the journal of the day.

Thank you.



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Annex 4

Original: ENGLISH

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STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF ARMENIA

Without entering into polemics with the delegation of Azerbaijan, I should like to briefly exercise my right of reply.

References to the alleged use of mercenaries by Armenia during last year's war and the portrayal of Armenian nationals as "terrorists" are nothing but a defamation campaign aimed at diverting the international community's attention away from the fact that Azerbaijan used foreign terrorist fighters in its war against Artsakh. Together with the groundless allegations targeting Armenian diaspora organizations, they are part of the false narratives artificially created after Azerbaijan's war of aggression against Artsakh.

Many of the Armenian diaspora organizations, which Azerbaijan is attempting to smear, have been working in humanitarian relief and assistance for many decades, helping first the survivors of the Armenian Genocide and then the people of Armenia and Artsakh following the ravages of the 1988 earthquake and of the continuous aggression by Azerbaijan. They also have a solid track record of contributing to the development and prosperity of many of the host countries and societies in which they have been based.

Apart from the so-called "credible" reports by Azerbaijani media on the alleged use by Armenia of mercenaries and humanitarian organizations for terrorist purposes, Azerbaijan has not provided any evidence to back up its claims. It is all the more ridiculous to hear such allegations coming from Azerbaijan – a country where independent media are persecuted by the State authorities, and which is notorious for its endemic corruption and money-laundering operations.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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Annex 5

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

82nd Joint Meeting of the FSC and the PC
FSC-PC Journal No. 69, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF FRANCE**

Mr. Chairperson,

France aligns itself with the statement by the European Union, but I should like to convey the following in my national capacity.

We thank Mr. Éric Dénécé for his participation in this panel, but we should like to emphasize that his presentation today was made on behalf of the French Centre for Intelligence Studies, which is an independent centre with no links to the French Government.

I kindly ask you, Mr. Chairperson, to attach my statement to the journal of the day.

Thank you.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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Annex 6

Original: ENGLISH

82nd Joint Meeting of the FSC and the PC
FSC-PC Journal No. 69, Agenda item 2(a)

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF SLOVENIA**

Mr. Chairperson,

I make the following statement in my national capacity.

It is well known that Slovenia strongly supports the Information Management and Reporting System (iMARS) on account of the many benefits that it brings.

We regard iMARS as a major step forward in the field of arms control, and so the Slovenian Government has decided to make an additional contribution of 7,000 euros to the project for the year 2021, to be followed by further contributions in total amount of 28,000 euros over the period 2021–2024.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.

Please attach this statement to the journal of the day.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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FSC-PC.JOUR/69
14 July 2021
Annex 7

Original: ENGLISH

82nd Joint Meeting of the FSC and the PC
FSC-PC Journal No. 69, Agenda item 2(c)

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF LITHUANIA (ALSO ON BEHALF OF
ESTONIA AND LATVIA)**

Mr. Chairperson,

Thank you for giving me the floor.

I would like to make an announcement on behalf of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Colleagues, allow me to draw your attention to the fact that earlier this week Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania transmitted their national Vienna Document F22 notifications through the OSCE Communications Network, inviting the participating States and the Conflict Prevention Centre to a single tri-national contact event.

Estonia sent the notification CBM/EE/21/0007/F22/O on 12 July.

Latvia transmitted the notification CBM/LV/21/0009/F22/O on 13 July.

Lithuania's notification is CBM/LT/21/0006/F22/O of 12 July.

The combined visit to the military facilities in Tapa (Estonia), Adazi (Latvia) and Rukla (Lithuania) is organized pursuant to Chapter IV of the Vienna Document. Three units (brigades) will be covered by the event.

In conjunction with the visit to the military facility in Rukla, Lithuania is also arranging the demonstration of a new type of major weapon and equipment system, namely the infantry fighting vehicle Vilkas – Boxer.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania planned to conduct the combined visit last year; however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic we had to postpone it to this year.

The event will start on 5 September in Estonia, continue in Latvia, and end on 11 September in Lithuania. Participating States are asked to reply to the invitation by transmitting an appropriate F23 notification by the middle of August.

I would like to use this opportunity to encourage the participating States and the Conflict Prevention Centre to delegate their representatives to take part in the visit to the military facilities of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Thank you for your attention.

Mr. Chairperson, I kindly ask for this statement to be attached to the journal of the day.