

SECOND DAY OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

THIRD PLENARY SESSION (CLOSED)

1. Date: Wednesday, 2 December 2009

Opened: 9.40 a.m.
Suspended: 1.20 p.m.
Resumed: 6.05 p.m.
Closed: 6.25 p.m.

2. Chairperson: H.E. Kanat Saudabayev, Secretary of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan
H.E. Konstantin Zhigalov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan
H.E. Talgat Unaibayev, Deputy Head of the OSCE Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Kazakhstan
H.E. George Papandreou, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE

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

Agenda item 7: STATEMENTS BY HEADS OF DELEGATIONS (continued)

Spain (MC.DEL/71/09), Turkey (MC.DEL/59/09), Hungary (MC.DEL/69/09), Ireland (MC.DEL/53/09), Italy (MC.DEL/75/09), Serbia (MC.DEL/54/09/Rev.1), Belgium (MC.DEL/52/09/Corr.1), Monaco, Bosnia and Herzegovina (MC.DEL/48/09), Liechtenstein (MC.DEL/60/09), Uzbekistan (MC.DEL/67/09), Iceland (MC.DEL/51/09), Azerbaijan (MC.DEL/63/09/Rev.1), Croatia (MC.DEL/50/09), Armenia (MC.DEL/72/09), Algeria (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/62/09), Republic of Korea (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/49/09), Morocco (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/66/09/Rev.1), Egypt (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/79/09), Thailand (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/68/09), Japan (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/55/09), Afghanistan (Partner for Co-operation), Jordan (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/80/09), Israel (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/22/09),

Mongolia (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/41/09), Tunisia (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/70/09)

Contributions by: Council of Europe, United Nations (MC.DEL/42/09), North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Agenda item 8: ADOPTION OF MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DOCUMENTS AND DECISIONS

Chairperson (Greece)

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Ministerial Declaration on the OSCE Corfu Process: Reconfirm-Review-Reinvigorate Security and Co-operation from Vancouver to Vladivostok (MC.DOC/1/09), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Ministerial Declaration on the Sixty-Fifth Anniversary of the End of the World War II (MC.DOC/2/09), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Ministerial Statement (MC.DOC/3/09), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Ministerial Declaration on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (MC.DOC/4/09), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Document adopted: The Ministerial Council adopted the Ministerial Declaration on Non-Proliferation (MC.DOC/5/09), the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 1/09 (MC.DEC/1/09) on furthering the Corfu process, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 2/09 (MC.DEC/2/09) on further OSCE efforts to address transnational threats and challenges to security and stability, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 3/09 (MC.DEC/3/09) on further measures to support and promote the international legal framework against terrorism, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted the Decision No. 4/09 (MC.DEC/4/09) on the future orientation of the economic and environmental dimension, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 5/09 (MC.DEC/5/09) on migration management, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 6/09 (MC.DEC/6/09) on strengthening dialogue and co-operation on energy security in the OSCE area, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 7/09 (MC.DEC/7/09) on women's participation in political and public life, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 8/09 (MC.DEC/8/09) on enhancing OSCE efforts to ensure Roma and Sinti sustainable integration, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 9/09 (MC.DEC/9/09) on combating hate crimes, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 10/09 (MC.DEC/10/09) on the OSCE High-Level Conference on Tolerance and Non-Discrimination, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 11/09 (MC.DEC/11/09) on travel document security – ICAO Public Key Directory, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 12/09 (MC.DEC/12/09) on the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2012, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 13/09 (MC.DEC/13/09) on granting of the status of Partner for Co-operation to Australia, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Australia (Partner for Co-operation) (MC.DEL/87/09)

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 14/09 (MC.DEC/14/09) on the time and place of the next meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 15/09 (MC.DEC/15/09) on small arms and light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Decision: The Ministerial Council adopted Decision No. 16/09 (MC.DEC/16/09) on issues relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Russian Federation (also on behalf of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) (Annex 1)

Agenda item 9: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 2 December 2009, at 6.30 p.m., in the plenary hall

CLOSING SESSION (OPEN)

1. Date: Wednesday, 2 December 2009

Opened: 6.30 p.m.
Closed: 7.05 p.m.

2. Chairperson: H.E. George Papandreou, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE

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

Agenda item 10: FORMAL CLOSURE (STATEMENTS BY THE CURRENT AND INCOMING CHAIRMEN-IN-OFFICE)

Chairperson (MC.DEL/73/09), Sweden-European Union (with the candidate countries Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey; the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia; the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Ukraine, in alignment) (Annex 2), Denmark (also on behalf of Albania, Germany, the United States of America, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, 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) (Annex 3), Ukraine (Annex 4), Moldova (Annex 5), Russian Federation (Annex 6), Georgia (Annex 7), Kazakhstan

The letter from the Chairperson of the Forum for Security Co-operation to the Chairman-in-Office is annexed hereto (Annex 8).

The letter from the Chairperson of the Open Skies Consultative Commission to the Chairman-in-Office is annexed hereto (Annex 9).

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

4. Next meeting:

1 and 2 December 2010, to be held in Astana



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC(17).JOUR/2
2 December 2009
Annex 1

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 8

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (ALSO ON
BEHALF OF ARMENIA, BELARUS, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN
AND TAJIKISTAN)**

The delegations of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, which co-authored the draft Ministerial Council decision on freedom of movement, regret that that document was not supported by a number of participating States. This happened despite the fact that the draft was submitted in good time and the wishes of the delegations involved in the drafting work were taken into account in the text of the document.

Freedom of movement is one of the most important fundamental human rights and freedoms. Commitments regarding freedom of movement are set out in the Helsinki Final Act (1975), the Vienna Document (1989), the Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE (1990), the Charter of Paris for a New Europe (1990), the Budapest Document (1994) and the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept (2005).

We advocate the full implementation by all the OSCE participating States of the commitments in this sphere, including the commitment to liberalize visa regimes.

We urge our partners to engage in a broad-based dialogue within the OSCE on this subject in 2010, including within the Corfu Process, with a view to achieving concrete results for the benefit of the citizens of all participating States.

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



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC(17).JOUR/2
2 December 2009
Annex 2

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 10

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SWEDEN
(ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION)**

Mr. Chairperson, Excellencies,

The European Union expresses its high appreciation to the Greek Chairmanship for the organization, hospitality and tireless efforts to seek consensus during this Ministerial Council.

Since the last Ministerial Council meeting in Helsinki, the EU has engaged constructively and substantively with partners in the dialogue on the future of European security. We warmly welcome the adoption of the “Ministerial Declaration on the OSCE Corfu Process: Reconfirm-Review-Reinvigorate Security and Co-operation from Vancouver to Vladivostok” and the “Decision on Furthering the Corfu Process”. These important texts signal that the OSCE is ready to take on the challenges to address the real security threats in our common space. The EU believes that this dialogue on European Security has great potential to restore trust and confidence between participating States. We also hope that it will lead to a stronger and revitalized OSCE – an “OSCE Plus” that would benefit us all. The EU is open to the convening of a high-level meeting in the OSCE, provided that it is motivated by substance. We will continue to contribute actively to the dialogue within the Corfu process and look forward to its continuation in 2010.

The EU has taken note of and is ready to study the Russian proposal for a European Security Treaty and other proposals related to European security within the framework of the Corfu Process. Our initial impression is that it encompasses only certain existing OSCE commitments, whereas other are not included. The EU considers that our focus should be on practical action and strengthening existing institutions and commitments.

The EU welcomes the fact that after intense consultations the Ministerial Council has managed to adopt a number of important declarations and decisions in all dimensions of the OSCE.

The EU is pleased that the Council could take a decision on the OSCE Chairmanship for 2012 and passes on its best wishes and support to Ireland in its upcoming preparations.

We also welcome Australia as a new Partner for Co-operation.

The EU particularly values the decisions on energy security, issues relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation, small arms and light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition, women's participation in political and public life, hate crimes, Roma and Sinti and the Declarations on Non-Proliferation and on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The EU, however, deeply regrets that consensus could not be reached on all six decisions proposed by the Chairmanship in the human dimension. The EU has promoted relevant decisions on media freedom, rule of law and trafficking in human beings. The protection and promotion of the freedom of expression is an area where the OSCE and participating States need to enhance their efforts. We need to take urgent measures to respond to the negative developments on media freedom in the OSCE region as well as to attacks against journalists and other human rights defenders. With regard to the decision on hate crimes, the EU continues to insist that "sexual orientation and gender identity" is an integral part of the definition of hate crimes and should explicitly be recognized as such.

The EU fully supports the ongoing reform process in the economic and environmental dimension. The ministerial decision on its future orientation paves the way for further measures to improve the effectiveness, enhance the continuity and strengthen the focus on security aspects in this dimension. The EU will continue to insist that the OSCE should play a role in addressing the security implications of climate change.

We welcome future efforts by the OSCE to address transnational threats, to further enhance police related activities, to reinforce the implementation of the international legal framework to counter terrorism and to increase the standards of travel documents security.

While this has been a very productive Ministerial Council, we would have liked to see progress on the issue of the OSCE legal framework. We would like to thank the Chairmanship for all its efforts on a political declaration and note that we came close to adopting it.

Mr. Chairperson,

The EU is pleased that agreement was reached on a Declaration on Nagorno-Karabakh. We are encouraged by the recent high-level discussions between Azerbaijan and Armenia on the remaining outstanding issues and differences. The EU calls upon the leadership of Armenia and Azerbaijan to continue to engage fully in the negotiations towards a solution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, based on an appropriate combination of support for the territorial integrity of Armenia and Azerbaijan, as expressed by the EU in its Partnership and Co-operation Agreements and in its Action Plans for these two countries, with other OSCE principles, notably the non-use of force or threat of its use and the equal right of peoples to self-determination.

We regret that consensus was not found on statements regarding the conflicts in Georgia and the Republic of Moldova. The EU reiterates its firm support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Georgia and the Republic of Moldova within their internationally recognized borders.

We remain fully convinced of the need for a meaningful OSCE presence in Georgia and will continue to work actively towards that end. We call upon the incoming Kazakh Chairmanship to continue the work carried out by the Greek Chairmanship to seek consensus on the basis of the present Chairmanship's Draft Decision.

The EU also remains firmly determined to seek a settlement of the Transnistrian conflict and calls for the resumption, as soon as possible and without preconditions, of negotiations in the 5+2 format.

Mr. Chairperson,

In conclusion, allow me to reiterate our deep gratitude to the Greek Chairmanship for their diligent efforts in leading this Organization over the last year and congratulate them on the successful outcome of this meeting. We applaud the strong performance of the Chairmanship team, including the Greek delegation in Vienna under the leadership of ambassador Mara Marinaki.

The EU looks forward to a continued close co-operation with Kazakhstan with the aim of achieving a successful Kazakh Chairmanship during 2010. The EU stands ready to lend its full support and wishes Kazakhstan all the best for the coming year.

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

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



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC(17).JOUR/2
2 December 2009
Annex 3

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 10

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF DENMARK (ALSO ON
BEHALF OF ALBANIA, GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, 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,

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 place the highest value on the CFE Treaty regime with all its elements. We underscore the strategic importance of the CFE Treaty, including its flank regime, as a cornerstone of Euro-Atlantic security. We reiterate the endorsement by Heads of State and Government at the Strasbourg/Kehl Summit on 4 April 2009 of the Statement of the North Atlantic Council of 28 March 2008. We reaffirm the Alliance's commitment to the CFE Treaty regime, as expressed in the Alliance's position contained in paragraph 42 of the 2006 Riga Summit Declaration, the final statement by Allies at the CFE Extraordinary Conference in Vienna, and Alliance statements reflecting subsequent developments.

We are deeply concerned that, since 12 December 2007, Russia has continued its unilateral "suspension" of its legal obligations under the CFE Treaty. Furthermore, Russia's actions in Georgia have called into question its commitment to the fundamental OSCE principles on which stability and security in Europe are based: principles which underpin the CFE Treaty. These actions run counter to our common objective of preserving the long-term viability of the CFE regime and we call upon Russia to resume its implementation without further delay.

We offered a set of constructive and forward looking proposals for parallel actions on key issues, including steps by NATO Allies on ratification of the Adapted CFE Treaty and by Russia on outstanding commitments related to Georgia and the Republic of Moldova. We continue to believe that these proposals address all of Russia's stated concerns. In this context, we take note of the Russian Aide Memoire of 5 May 2009 in which Russia refers to the Parallel Actions Package.

Because of our commitment to cooperative security and fulfilment of international agreements as well as the importance we attach to the confidence that results from military transparency and predictability, we have continued fully to implement the Treaty despite Russia's "suspension". NATO CFE Allies will continue to provide their annual information exchange this year, and we call upon Russia to do the same. However, not taking this opportunity could make it difficult for us to provide information to Russia in the future. We are prepared for intensified efforts in cooperation with Russia in 2010 to find a way forward on the basis of the Parallel Actions Package so that together we can preserve the benefits of this landmark regime.

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
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Athens 2009**

MC(17).JOUR/2
2 December 2009
Annex 4

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 10

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF UKRAINE

Mr. Chairperson,

My delegation would like to reiterate the importance of rebuilding mutual trust and confidence in the OSCE area in the politico-military dimension.

In this regard, we underline the significant role which the CFE Treaty has played in arms control and in the process of establishing transparency and confidence in Europe.

Ukraine adheres to an opinion of necessity to continue the full implementation of the Treaty in good faith, including its verification measures, information exchange and other Treaty's provisions by all States Parties.

In this regard, my delegation would like to support the statement made by the delegation of Denmark on behalf of the group of states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization concerning the CFE.

To achieve the entry into force of the Adapted CFE Treaty Ukraine is ready to engage in active consultations in the framework of the Joint Consultative Group or in any other fora, which the States Parties would find suitable for that.

I thank you, Mr. Chairperson.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC(17).JOUR/2
2 December 2009
Annex 5

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 10

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF MOLDOVA

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.

The Moldovan delegation shares the position expressed in the statement delivered by Sweden on behalf of the European Union.

We also join other delegations in expressing our regret that this Ministerial Council has not been able to adopt the Ministerial Declaration and the Statement on Moldova. Our delegation has worked in a constructive and result-oriented manner to reach consensus on these important documents. I express my hope that through a continued engagement of all participating States we will be able to agree on steps to inspire confidence and energize negotiations on settlement of the conflicts in the OSCE area, the Transnistrian conflict in particular.

Mr. Chairperson, I would also like to inform distinguished delegations that Moldova aligns itself with the statement delivered by Denmark on behalf of a group of States with regard to the CFE Treaty.

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

Thank you.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC(17).JOUR/2
2 December 2009
Annex 6

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 10

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

We are gratified to note that the Ministerial Declaration on the Corfu Process confirmed the consensus in favour of adopting immediate co-ordinated measures to overcome the deadlock, remove disagreements regarding the control of conventional armaments and restore the viability of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) so as to permit full implementation of the Treaty regime. This is also precisely in line with the intentions of the Russian Federation.

We share the concern about the crisis situation regarding the control of conventional armaments in Europe. Moreover, the basis for this concern did not emerge in 2007, when Russia suspended application of the Treaty, but much earlier, when certain States artificially linked the fate of the CFE Treaty with extraneous questions.

As a result of the refusal of NATO member States to meet the commitment made in Istanbul to ratify the Agreement on Adaption as soon as possible, the viability of the Treaty has been finally lost. It will be possible to restore it and overcome the enduring crisis only through negotiations on the basis of the draft package solution. On 5 May this year the Russian Federation issued an *aide-mémoire* outlining our thoughts on the substantive and qualitative revision of that document.

We hope that our Treaty partners will overcome their passive inertia and finally respond to our urgent invitations to work intensively and systematically on the “package” in the interests of rescuing and restoring the viability of the CFE Treaty regime.

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



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC(17).JOUR/2
2 December 2009
Annex 7

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 10

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF GEORGIA

Mr. Chairperson,

Georgia aligns to the statement delivered by Denmark on behalf of NATO with regard to the CFE Treaty.

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

Thank you.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC(17).JOUR/2
2 December 2009
Annex 8

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 10

**LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE FORUM
FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GREECE,
CHAIRPERSON OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING
OF THE OSCE 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 since the Sixteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Helsinki in 2008.

In preparing this letter, I have consulted this year's FSC Chairmanships, which in addition to the United Kingdom consist of France and Georgia. During 2009, the Chairmanships have continued working in close co-operation with each other to ensure continuity, balance and efficiency in the Forum's annual work programme.

The focus of the FSC's work in 2009 has continued to be on the core politico-military issues, such as arms control and confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs), small arms and light weapons (SALW), stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA), and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security (CoC). Separate progress reports on further implementation of the documents on these issues have been forwarded to the Ministerial Council, and contain more detailed information about developments in the FSC during the year regarding these aspects of its work.

During the year, the OSCE participating States continued to implement their joint commitments under the Vienna Document 1999. Implementing and strengthening the *acquis* of CSBMs remains high on the Forum's agenda.

Overall, 2009 was a challenging and active year for the FSC. Initiatives put forward by delegations had by November led to the adoption of eleven new decisions, some of which are updated supplementary measures to support already existing commitments, while others introduce new areas of work for the Forum. For example, among the former was a technical update of the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct and among the latter the Forum produced a best practice guide on export controls and transshipments as mandated by UNSCR 1540. During the year, the FSC also provided significant contributions to, *inter alia*, the

Athens Ministerial Council, the Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) and took part in the open meeting that constituted an element of the Comprehensive Review of UNSCR 1540.

Throughout the year the Forum engaged in an intensive dialogue *inter alia* on confidence- and security-building measures and emphasized the FSC's importance as a platform to address and discuss security issues. The Forum's security dialogue on arms control and CSBMs was vigorous, with presentations and discussions on several issues that are topical for the European Security Dialogue.

One of the most important annual FSC events, the Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (AIAM), was held for the 19th time on 3 and 4 March 2009. As established in Chapter XI of the Vienna Document 1999, 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 assess the implementation of the OSCE commitments in the field of CSBMs. In 2009, the meeting of Heads of Verification Centres is to be held on 14 December, separating it from the AIAM in order to allow maturation and development of ideas between the two events. We hope that the meeting of Heads of Verification Centres will again, in 2009, prove to be a valuable opportunity to bring together the collective knowledge and expertise of participating States in the practical implementation of CSBM measures, and give rise to an exchange of experiences and recommendations on their improvement.

Following the AIAM, the FSC prepared its contribution to the OSCE Annual Security Review Conference, held on 23 and 24 June. Following the practice of previous years, the contribution consisted of a list of politico-military elements that served as suggestions for topics of discussion at the Conference and the opening address by the FSC Chairperson on the activities of the Forum. On this occasion, the meeting was enlivened by the presence of Russian Federation Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov as the keynote speaker. Discussions at the ASRC on the current politico-military situation and the value of the OSCE's security dialogue, arms control arrangements and the CSBMs in the OSCE area revealed the continuing relevance of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), despite one State Party's decision to suspend implementation of its obligations under the Treaty.

In 2009, discussion on several proposals regarding the improvement of implementation of VD 99 continued in the FSC working groups and plenary meetings. The discussions resulted in one new decision: a Best Practice Guide for Implementation of the Vienna Document 1999 Chapter IV, Contacts.

In addition, the Forum held a Workshop on a Comprehensive OSCE Approach to Enhancing Cyber Security, on 17 and 18 March 2009 in Vienna, with the participation of relevant international organizations. This provided for a useful exchange of views between participating States on this emerging 21st century challenge. The Workshop was a follow-up to an initiative introduced during the 2008 Estonian FSC Chairmanship.

The OSCE Documents on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) continued to receive considerable attention in the Forum, and participating States noted especially the need for their continued and enhanced implementation. In accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 11/08 and

subsequent FSC decisions, an OSCE meeting was held on 22 and 23 September 2009 to review, for the first time, the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions. This provided for a rigorous and extensive examination of the OSCE Document on SALW by participating States together with relevant international organizations and NGOs. The consolidated summary of the meeting, and its survey of suggestions, provides the basis for a range of potential normative and practical action that the FSC could take in 2010 and beyond. Activity continues in the Forum to discuss proposals for taking this work forward. The range of normative work on SALW was reduced in 2009 in anticipation of the key meeting to review the SALW Document.

In 2009, the OSCE continued the implementation of projects in response to requests for assistance on SALW and SCA. Dealing with these requests from participating States in 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. The second phase of the comprehensive assistance programme on SALW and conventional ammunition in Tajikistan was completed in 2009. Following a request from Cyprus for assistance with the destruction of a number of man-portable air defence systems, a programme was successfully completed in June 2009. In response to a request from Albania the OSCE destroyed stocks of the dangerous rocket fuel melange in July 2009. During the year, the OSCE continued the implementation of two joint assistance programmes with the UNDP, one in Montenegro and the other one in Belarus. In the field of practical assistance on SALW and SCA, special attention should be paid on resolving issues regarding the financing of projects in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Montenegro and Ukraine. The FSC continued to manage the comprehensive SALW and SCA programme. In addition to regular donations to established projects, this programme facilitates contributions to SALW and SCA projects under development. During 2009 a significant reduction in donor financial support to SCA and SALW projects was noted. The FSC received two new requests for assistance on SALW and/or SCA.

The OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security is a normative document adopted by the OSCE participating States with a view to enhancing the norms of responsible and co-operative behaviour in the field of security and the responsibilities of States towards each other, as well as the democratic control of armed forces in the OSCE region. During 2009, intensive discussions continued on an important technical update of the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct and a decision was adopted by the FSC in April. A second decision, postponing the 2009 Annual Information Exchange on the Code of Conduct, was adopted to allow participating States to use the new questionnaire format should they choose to do so.

The general level of implementation of information exchanges in 2009 was significantly lower, and less compliant in timing, than in previous years. FSC Chairs made extensive use of the Announcing and Reminding Mechanism in order to improve the availability of information among participating States. These efforts have engendered some greater compliance with obligations, although not all participating States have yet provided the information required.

Work also continued on supporting the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The participating States are currently discussing the preparation of a suite of best practice guides

for implementation of UNSCR 1540. The guides would provide a compendium of suggested implementation practices and could assist in the continuing development of national action plans by participating States. One such Best Practice Guide on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Export Controls and Transshipment was adopted by the FSC. At a meeting of the FSC on 11 March, a number of high-level experts on counter-proliferation discussed the way forward on 1540 and the OSCE's relevance in that progress. A representative of the CPC attended the 1540 review meeting in New York in October 2009 and was able to provide an update to the review meeting on the work being undertaken on 1540 by the OSCE in Vienna. In addition, the FSC Chairmanship held a special Security Dialogue on 21 October which concentrated on 1540 and included presentations by a representative from NATO and the US 1540 co-ordinator.

Finally, in line with the Greek OSCE Chairmanship's priorities, all three FSC Chairmanships in 2009 continued working on strengthening co-operation between the FSC and the Permanent Council (PC) as part of the OSCE's concept of comprehensive and indivisible security. Five joint FSC-PC meetings were held during 2009 to address cross-dimensional issues relevant to the work of both the FSC and the PC.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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Athens 2009**

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Annex 9

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**LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE
OPEN SKIES CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION TO THE
PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
GREECE, CHAIRPERSON OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF
THE OSCE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

Your Excellency,

In my capacity as Chairperson of the Open Skies Consultative Commission (OSCC), I have the honour, on behalf of the chairmanships of the Kingdom of Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Bulgaria, to inform you of the activities of the OSCC following the Ministerial Council meeting in Helsinki in 2008.

During the reporting period the OSCC focused on current issues essential to the effective implementation of the Treaty on Open Skies, and began planning for the Second Review Conference on the Implementation of the Treaty on Open Skies, to take place in 2010.

Since the previous reporting period, the States Parties have conducted over 100 observation flights that by and large have been judged successful and have been conducted in an atmosphere of mutual co-operation between the observing and the observed parties. In the course of these observation flights, the States Parties made wide use of such forms of co-operation as shared observation flights, in which two or more observing parties participated in an observation mission over the observed party. Furthermore, the States Parties continued the practice of conducting training observation flights on a bilateral basis.

The OSCC began planning the necessary arrangements for the organization of the Second Review Conference in 2010. The OSCC took three decisions regarding the Conference, establishing the dates (Decision No. 4/09) and the rules of procedure and working methods (Decision No. 5/09), and setting up the Informal Working Group on Planning the Review Conference (IWGPRC) (Decision No. 6/09). The IWGPRC has begun discussions on preparation of the agenda and final document of the Conference.

The OSCC continues to address the issues arising in relation to the day-to-day implementation of the Treaty through the Informal Working Group on Rules and Procedures (IWGRP). The IWGRP finalized, and the OSCC adopted, two important decisions: on

alternate airfields governing both the practice of designation and use of such airfields by the States Parties, and the mechanism for distribution of costs arising due to the landing of an observation aircraft at an alternate airfield (Decision No. 9/08) and the fifth revision of Decision Number One to the Treaty on Open Skies (Decision No. 2/09), which is a compendium of the fundamental financial documents relating to the Treaty. This revision comprises provisions on the mechanism for mutual financial settlements between the States Parties associated with landings of observation aircraft, including at alternate airfields, which had not been previously established in the Treaty and OSCC decisions.

During 2009, the Informal Working Group on Sensors (IWGS) continued their work on revision one to Decision Number Fourteen (the video decision) and on a new decision on digital image processing. In January, the OSCC agreed on a Chairperson's statement that establishes the technical specifications for digital video sensors, enabling States Parties to begin future acquisition planning. The IWGS is continuing its discussions on these decisions so as to enable States Parties to prepare for transition from the current film-based sensors.

A meeting on active quota distribution was held on 8 October and resulted in an agreement on the distribution of active quotas in the year 2010. The meeting was regarded as being very time efficient, successful and in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty. The Chairperson is hopeful that this vital instrument of co-operation will become a permanent institution. On the basis of the results of the meeting, the OSCC adopted a decision on distribution of active quotas for observation flights in the year 2010 (Decision No. 8/09).

The overall number of States Parties to the Treaty has remained at 34. In 2009, no new applications for accession to the Treaty have as yet been registered. The Chairperson encourages and welcomes accession to the Treaty by more OSCE participating States. The application of Cyprus remains on the agenda of the OSCC.

The Treaty on Open Skies continues to enhance openness and transparency among the States Parties and contributes to maintaining a climate of co-operation in their territories, from Vancouver to Vladivostok. Moreover, the Treaty is making a substantial contribution to achieving the goals and objectives of the OSCE, in particular to the objective of promoting confidence, stability and security in Europe. In that regard, we welcome the professionalism of States Parties in 2009 in continuing to implement their commitments under the Open Skies treaty and build confidence, sometimes even in challenging circumstances.

Your Excellency, you may deem it useful to reflect this information in the relevant documents of the Ministerial Council meeting.



Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 8

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON THE OSCE CORFU PROCESS:

Reconfirm-Review-Reinvigorate Security and Co-operation from Vancouver to Vladivostok

1. We, the Foreign Ministers of the 56 participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, meet, for the second time this year after our informal meeting in Corfu, to mark the significant progress that we have achieved together since the reunification of Europe and the elimination of Europe's old divisions. We reconfirm that the vision of a free, democratic and more integrated OSCE area, from Vancouver to Vladivostok, free of dividing lines and zones with different levels of security remains a common goal, which we are determined to reach.
2. To achieve this goal, much work remains to be accomplished. We continue to be seriously concerned that the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and OSCE commitments are not fully respected and implemented; that the use of force has not ceased to be considered as an option in settling disputes; that the danger of conflicts between States has not been eliminated, and armed conflicts have occurred even in the last decades; that tensions still exist and many conflicts remain unresolved; that stalemates in conventional arms control, resolution of disagreements in this field, resumption of full implementation of the CFE Treaty regime, and restoration of its viability require urgent concerted action by its States Parties; and that our common achievements in the fields of the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms need to be fully safeguarded and further advanced. This is occurring at a time when new emerging transnational threats require, more than ever, common responses.
3. We recognize that these security challenges, further accentuated by the ongoing international financial and economic crisis, should be tackled with a renewed commitment to achieve results through multilateral dialogue and co-operation. At this stage, our highest priority remains to re-establish our trust and confidence, as well as to recapture the sense of common purpose that brought together our predecessors in Helsinki almost 35 years ago. In this context, we welcome the dialogue on the current and future challenges for security in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian area, initiated at the 2008 Helsinki Ministerial Council and launched by the Greek Chairmanship in June 2009 as the "Corfu Process", aimed at achieving the aforementioned goals. We consider the first ever OSCE Informal Ministerial Meeting in Corfu, with broad participation, as a milestone in this process, where we expressed our political will to confront security challenges, in all three OSCE dimensions.

4. The Corfu Process has already improved the quality and contributed to the revitalization of our political dialogue in the OSCE on security and co-operation from Vancouver to Vladivostok. We are committed to continue and further develop this process, setting ambitious, concrete and pragmatic goals, while also focusing on the key issues identified in our work so far. The OSCE, due to its broad membership and its multidimensional approach to common, comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security, provides the appropriate forum for this dialogue. We welcome the valuable contributions of all relevant organizations and institutions dealing with security, on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security.

5. The dialogue within the Corfu Process will be grounded in the OSCE and in the principles of equality, partnership, co-operation, inclusiveness and transparency. It will aim at addressing disagreements openly, honestly and in an unbiased manner, acknowledging our diversities and concerns, in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding. It will build on three basic guidelines:

- (a) Adherence to the concept of comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security, as enshrined in the OSCE fundamental documents;
- (b) Compliance with OSCE norms, principles and commitments in all three OSCE dimensions, in full and in good faith, and in a consistent manner by all;
- (c) Determination to strengthen partnership and co-operation in the OSCE area, as well as to enhance the effectiveness of the OSCE and its contribution to security in our common space.

6. The Corfu Process will be taken forward by our Permanent Representatives to the OSCE in Vienna, in accordance with the decision we are adopting today. We remain committed to provide strong political impetus to the Corfu Process, and we are looking forward to reassessing its progress in 2010, in the format and level that we will deem appropriate, taking into consideration the results we achieve.

7. We welcome Kazakhstan in the 2010 OSCE Chairmanship, the first ever to be exercised by a Central Asian OSCE participating State. We note with interest its proposal to hold an OSCE summit in 2010. We point out that such a high-level meeting would require adequate preparation in terms of substance and modalities. We task the Permanent Council to engage in exploratory consultations to determine the extent of progress on the OSCE agenda to inform our decision.



Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
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MINISTERIAL DECLARATION
ON THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF
THE WORLD WAR II

The year 2010 marks the sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the battles of the World War II, which caused unprecedented suffering and destruction. That war proved to be one of the greatest tragedies to afflict the peoples of Europe and the world. It lasted for six and a half years and took tens of millions of lives. The war brought about violations of human rights and freedoms as well as crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

We mourn all people who lost their lives, as victims of the war, the Holocaust, occupations and acts of repression. We honour veterans and all those who fought for the victory of humanity against fascism, dictatorship, oppression and aggression. Time will not diminish the meaning of their sacrifice and we will never forget their heroic exploits.

Resolved to prevent the recurrence of such a European and international catastrophe, our countries made a clear and unequivocal commitment to peace, security and democracy, in particular by founding the United Nations and through the establishment of regional organizations. Today we are proud of our common achievements and we hail the progress that has been made in the past sixty-five years in overcoming the tragic legacy of World War II, towards achieving global peace and security, reconciliation, international and regional co-operation and the promotion of democratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms. We stress the important role that the CSCE and OSCE have played in this regard in the past decades.

Recalling the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the Charter for European Security, and other agreed OSCE documents we should not tolerate dividing lines and we shall spare no effort to avoid the emergence of new ones in the OSCE area, and to eliminate sources of hostility, tensions and confrontation. We reiterate our position that within the OSCE no State or group of States can consider any part of the OSCE area as its sphere of influence. We are determined to continue our collective efforts with a view of creating a common and indivisible space of security in the OSCE area, based on democracy, the rule of law, economic prosperity, social justice, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities. This remains our common purpose.

An honest and thorough research on the history of World War II contributes to reconciliation.

We have learned from history the danger of intolerance, discrimination, extremism and hatred on ethnic, racial and religious grounds. We are committed to combat these threats, including through the OSCE, and we reject any attempts to justify them.

We strongly condemn any denial of the Holocaust. We condemn all forms of ethnic cleansing. We confirm our adherence to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted on 9 December 1948 and call on the participating States to take every possible action to ensure that attempts to commit genocide are prevented today and in the future. The perpetrators of such crimes should be brought to justice.

The lessons of the World War II are still of relevance today, when we need to unite our efforts and resources to address threats and challenges to our common security and stability and to defend our common principles. New times have brought new threats and challenges, one of the most dangerous of which is terrorism. We will fight this and other threats to security together, *inter alia*, through the OSCE.

We are convinced that the peaceful resolution of all existing conflicts, the observance of the norms of international law, the aims and principles of the UN Charter, the fulfilment of commitments contained in the Helsinki Final Act and other agreed OSCE documents are the best way to pay tribute to those who struggled for peace, freedom, democracy and human dignity, to commemorate all victims of World War II, to overcome the past, and to save present and future generations from the scourge of war and violence.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
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MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

We welcome the joint statement of 1 December of Foreign Minister Lavrov, Foreign Minister Kouchner, and Deputy Secretary Steinberg of the Minsk Group Co-Chair countries and the Azerbaijani Foreign Minister Mammadyarov and Armenian Foreign Minister Nalbandian. We urge the parties to sustain the positive dynamic of the negotiations and strongly support their commitment to finalize the Basic Principles on the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, based on the Madrid Document in order to begin drafting a comprehensive peace agreement in good faith and without delay. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to work intensively to resolve the remaining issues, to reach an agreement based, in particular, upon the principles of the Helsinki Final Act of Non-Use of Force or Threat of Force, Territorial Integrity, and the Equal Rights and Self-Determination of Peoples. We are convinced there is today a real opportunity to build a future of peace, stability, and prosperity for the entire region.



Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
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**MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE
25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONVENTION
AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR
DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT**

1. We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the OSCE, reaffirm our strong commitment to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1984, to which all OSCE participating States have become parties.
2. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of this Convention we reaffirm that, as also set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
3. We recognize that torture is a most serious crime and affirm that freedom from torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right, which protects the inherent dignity and integrity of the human person.
4. We strongly condemn all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can never be justified.
5. We are seriously concerned that torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment still take place in many parts of the world, including in OSCE participating States.
6. We therefore pledge to uphold the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment as set forth in the Convention, to implement fully and in good faith its provisions, and to act in full conformity with all its principles.
7. We call upon the participating States, which have not yet done so, to give early consideration to becoming parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.
8. We also reaffirm our determination to implement fully our common OSCE commitments to eradicate torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

9. We shall intensify our efforts to take persistent, determined and effective measures to prevent and combat torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to ensure full rehabilitation of torture victims.
10. We recognize the valuable contribution of the OSCE in promoting the principles and provisions laid down in the Convention.
11. We consider it important to co-operate fully to this end with the applicable international intergovernmental bodies.
12. We commend the persistent efforts of civil society working to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to alleviate the suffering of victims.



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MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON NON-PROLIFERATION

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the OSCE, recalling OSCE commitments on non-proliferation, emphasize that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The international non-proliferation regime faces major challenges. We are committed to continue to address them resolutely.

We welcome and reaffirm our commitment to the UN Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1887 (2009) to take further steps with the view to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. We recognize the role of the UN Security Council in addressing threats to international peace and security arising from non-compliance with non-proliferation obligations. We remain seriously concerned that some States do not comply fully with relevant UN Security Council resolutions and call upon them to do so without delay.

We are also gravely concerned by the threat of illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and related materials, which adds a new dimension to the issue of proliferation of such weapons and also poses a threat to international peace and security.

We endorse universal adherence to the international treaties and conventions aiming at preventing and prohibiting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In this regard, we call upon all States still not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) to become parties thereto.

We are strongly committed to effective and full implementation of the NPT. We reaffirm that the NPT remains the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We will work to achieve a successful NPT Review Conference in May 2010 and to strengthen the Treaty and its three mutually reinforcing pillars.

We reaffirm the commitment of our countries to seeking a safer world for all and to creating conditions for a world without nuclear weapons in accordance with the goals of the NPT. In this context, we welcome the historical decisions taken by States in the OSCE area to

renounce voluntarily nuclear arsenals as well as the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones. We also acknowledge that reaching a new legally binding agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on further strategic arms reductions and limitations to replace the START Treaty expiring in December 2009 will be a vital contribution to this endeavor. We recognize that the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament are mutually reinforcing.

We acknowledge security assurances provided by the nuclear-weapon States as noted in the UNSCR 984 (1995) and recognize that these security assurances strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

We support the universalization and strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system and verification regime, in particular through the adoption and implementation by States, which have yet to do so, of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement together with the Additional Protocol which should become a universally accepted verification standard for non-proliferation compliance. In this regard, we reaffirm that effective export controls, together with the IAEA safeguards, are essential to prevent nuclear proliferation.

We encourage the work of the IAEA on multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including assurances of nuclear fuel supply, as an effective means of addressing the expanded need for nuclear fuel services, while taking into account the necessity to minimize the risk of proliferation. In this regard, we appreciate the initiatives recently put forward by some and supported by all OSCE participating States.

We call for universal adherence to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and its 2005 Amendment, and the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. We also call for States to improve their national capabilities to detect, deter, and disrupt illicit trafficking in nuclear materials throughout their territories, and endorse the IAEA efforts, within its nuclear security program, to improve nuclear security, protect against nuclear terrorism, and promote international co-operation with regard.

We reiterate our commitment to promoting full and effective implementation of the UNSCR 1540 (2004), as well as our ongoing dialogue with the Committee established pursuant to it. In this context, we pledge our continued support to the ongoing UNSCR 1540 (2004) comprehensive review process, Committee's and regional efforts to facilitate its implementation, including through providing effective assistance to those States that require it.

We will continue our efforts to strengthen the BTWC. We welcome the ongoing progress under the CWC and highlight the vital importance of the full and effective implementation of the Convention.

We agree to further improve national nuclear export control policies by supporting and, where possible, strengthening the guidelines of the Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group. We support the guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and undertake to control the export of missiles, technology and equipment in accordance with the guidelines.

We are committed to take all appropriate national measures in accordance with our national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, to prevent

proliferation financing and shipments, to strengthen export controls, to secure sensitive materials, and to control access to intangible transfers of technology.

We remain fully committed to the early entry into force of the CTBT. Pending its entry into force, we call upon all States to abide by a moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions and to refrain from any action contrary to the obligations and provisions of the CTBT.

We welcome the adoption by consensus of a programme of work in the Conference on Disarmament and stress the urgent need for the Conference to commence on this basis its substantive work in early 2010, including negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. In the meantime, we call upon all States concerned to declare and uphold an immediate moratorium on the production of such material.

We reiterate our readiness to further enhance and strengthen existing international legal instruments against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the OSCE area through the broadest possible multilateral support. In this context, we will continue to take appropriate actions, consistent with national legal authorities and obligations under relevant international legal framework, to strengthen the implementation of the respective commitments through our legislation, regulations and procedures and to exchange information, *inter alia* and as appropriate, in the context of a security dialogue within the OSCE about practical measures for strengthening the global non-proliferation regime.



Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 8

DECISION No. 1/09
FURTHERING THE CORFU PROCESS

The Ministerial Council,

Commending the initiative of the Greek Chairmanship for launching a wide-ranging and open Vienna-based dialogue on the key issues of wider European security, initiated on the basis of the outcome of our informal Ministerial meeting in Corfu,

Encouraged by the positive spirit of this dialogue and taking into account the many proposals put forward by the delegations in the course of this dialogue,

Recognizing the need to continue the Corfu process and deepen the dialogue in order to promote understanding and enhance confidence; also, to take forward proposals aimed at strengthening the OSCE's capabilities for addressing security threats and at delivering concrete results, in the context of ensuring a comprehensive and balanced approach to security,

To this end, decides:

1. To task the OSCE Chairmanship in 2010, in close consultation with the successive FSC Chairmanships, to continue the informal, regular and open dialogue, in the framework of the Corfu Process, through regular informal meetings, at the level of permanent representatives, reinforced by capitals, as appropriate, in order to extend the areas of agreement and contribute to consensus building.

Taking into account the initial assessment of the main threats and challenges to our security and co-operation, identified in the Corfu Process so far, the future dialogue will and focus on issues pertaining to:

- Implementation of all OSCE norms, principles and commitments;
- Role of the OSCE in early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation;
- Role of the arms control and confidence- and security-building regimes in building trust, in the evolving security environment;

- Transnational and multidimensional threats and challenges;
- Economic and environmental challenges;
- Human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as democracy and the rule of law;
- Enhancing the OSCE's effectiveness;
- Interaction with other organizations and institutions, on the basis of the 1999 Platform for Co-operative Security.

In the framework of the Corfu Process, participating States may raise any issue they consider pertinent.

2. Based on the results of the informal meetings of the permanent representatives, the OSCE Chairmanship, in close consultation with the FSC Chairmanship, will submit, by the end of June 2010, an interim report summarizing proposals put forward by the participating States within the Corfu Process, to a joint reinforced meeting of the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation, for further consideration and possible decisions.

3. That the PC and the FSC, within their mandates and, as necessary, jointly, will examine the interim report and consider actions, on the proposals therein, as appropriate.

4. Upon request, the OSCE executive structures will provide, within their mandates, assistance and expert input, as appropriate. The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly may also contribute to the Corfu Process.

The Chairmanship, after close consultation with participating States, will invite the OSCE Partners for Co-operation, international, regional and subregional organizations and institutions, as well as representatives of the academic and NGO communities to contribute to the discussions, on an ad hoc basis.

5. The engagement of the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation in the Corfu Process will not detract from their mandates, regular agendas and activities.



Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
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DECISION No. 2/09
**FURTHER OSCE EFFORTS TO ADDRESS TRANSNATIONAL
THREATS AND CHALLENGES TO SECURITY AND STABILITY**

The Ministerial Council,

Recognizing that the evolving security environment in the 21st century, along with the process of globalization, create new threats and challenges to security and stability of transnational and multidimensional nature, which require comprehensive, multidimensional and collective responses,

Reaffirming that strict compliance with the international law and principles of the Charter of the United Nations remains the focus of efforts to prevent and combat threats to stability and security and that the UN Security Council bears primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and continues to play a crucial role in contributing to security and stability in the world,

Confident that the OSCE can make a real contribution to the development of co-operative responses to these challenges, drawing upon its broad membership, its thematic expertise and its signature concept of common, comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security,

Mindful that threats to security and stability in the OSCE region are more likely to arise as destabilizing consequences of developments that cut across the politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions,

Bearing in mind that transnational threats to participating States can also stem from areas adjacent to the OSCE region, and as such require responses that are closely co-ordinated with the OSCE Partners for Co-operation and relevant international and regional organizations,

Reaffirming the continued relevance of the 2003 OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the 21st century, which provides a multidimensional, comprehensive and co-operative basis for OSCE activities in this regard,

Commending the ongoing work of the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation to address transnational threats, within their respective mandates,

Commending the active role played by the OSCE across its region in the field of transnational threats through its Secretariat, institutions and field operations as important instruments in assisting all participating States to implement their commitments in all three dimensions, and reaffirming the importance of strengthening co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly on all relevant issues,

Reaffirming that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law is at the core of the OSCE's comprehensive concept of security, and recognizing that strong democratic institutions and the rule of law play an important role in preventing transnational threats from arising,

Considering that inter-State and intra-State conflicts throughout the OSCE area may give rise to instability and other types of risks and threats, such as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of SALWs, human rights violations, mass expulsion, deterioration of the socio-economic situation and illegal migration,

Recognizing that non-compliance with international law and with OSCE norms and principles, as well as a range of factors within the politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions lie behind the immediate causes of violent conflicts,

Commending the OSCE's contribution to global counter-terrorism efforts, in particular in support of the UN efforts and through close co-operation with other international and regional organizations, as well as the OSCE's pioneering programmes in such areas as countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; promoting public-private partnerships to counter terrorism; enhancing travel document security and legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism; countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism; protecting critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attacks,

Taking note of the OSCE's contribution to international efforts to fight organized crime, including illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, smuggling of migrants, illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, as well as other transnational threats through the provision of relevant law enforcement expertise and assistance to the participating States,

Recalling our commitment to enhance the OSCE's role in civilian police-related activities as an integral part of the organization's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; and taking note of the OSCE's police-related activities, including providing capacity building, democratic police training and training in key policing skills,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the OSCE border security and management activities on the basis of the 2005 OSCE Border Security and Management Concept, and reaffirming the importance of strengthening OSCE capacities to promote open and secure borders and enhancing mutually beneficial inter-State co-operation, where appropriate, as a means to address the threats of terrorism, organized crime, illegal migration, and the illicit trafficking in weapons, drugs and human beings,

Commending the progress achieved in the implementation of MC.DEC/4/07 on OSCE engagement with Afghanistan and calling for intensified implementation of this decision,

Recognizing the willingness of participating States to promote a comprehensive OSCE approach to enhancing cyber security, as evidenced by the results of the March 2009 OSCE workshop on this issue,

Appreciating the efforts of the Secretariat in assisting the participating States to address transnational threats and challenges in the economic and environmental dimension, including on such issues as illegal migration, good governance, transport, energy security, and security implications of environmental challenges,

Reaffirming that practices related to discrimination and intolerance, that can have their root in issues such as ethnic and religious tensions, aggressive nationalism, chauvinism and xenophobia, and may also stem from racism, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, as well as lack of respect for the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, both threaten the security of individuals and may give rise to wider-scale conflict and violence,

Recognizing that the problem of refugees and internally displaced persons throughout the OSCE area, including resulting from conflicts, violations of human rights and natural or human-made disasters, requires enhanced co-operation of all participating States and concerted action,

Recognizing the importance of the OSCE's comprehensive efforts to eradicate trafficking in human beings, and paying due tribute to the activities of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, as well as other relevant OSCE executive structures, for their dedication in providing assistance to the participating States in addressing THB,

Recognizing that many threats of a politico-military nature, including those such as destabilizing accumulations of conventional weaponry, illicit transfers of arms and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, remain of great concern to the OSCE participating States,

Recognizing that the effort needed to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, is not confined to military means and welcoming the adoption of a Best Practice Guide on UNSCR 1540 by the Forum for Security Co-operation on 30 September 2009,

Fully recognizing that transnational threats and challenges, including inter-State and inter-organizational co-operation, remain an important topic of deliberations in the framework of the Corfu Process,

Decides to step up individual and collective efforts to address transnational threats to security in a comprehensive and cross-dimensional manner, in accordance with the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the 21st Century, making full use of the OSCE's expertise and comparative advantages;

Decides to explore further ways to strengthen synergies in OSCE activities against these threats, including by improving internal co-ordination, co-operation with OSCE Partners for Co-operation and by focusing on those areas where the OSCE can add value to

the work of the UN and complement activities of other international organizations, including on the basis of 1999 Platform for Co-operative Security;

Tasks all OSCE executive structures to intensify their efforts, within their current mandates and existing resources, to further consolidate the OSCE's cross-institutional responses to multidimensional threats to security, in particular in those areas which cut across the mandates of several executive structures;

Requests the Secretary General to explore ways to further strengthen programmatic co-ordination between the OSCE executive structures, as set out in MC.DEC/18/06, with particular focus on the OSCE's multidimensional activities to address transnational threats to security, building on the Secretariat's current mandates and within available resources, and to give a first overview on progress by 1 April and to make proposals to the Permanent Council on planning in this regard no later than 1 June 2010.



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DECISION No. 3/09
FURTHER MEASURES TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE THE
INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK AGAINST TERRORISM

The Ministerial Council,

Determined to reinforce OSCE counter-terrorism activities in accordance with international law and standards in line with existing OSCE commitments,

Reaffirming that participating States should carry out their counter-terrorist efforts, with full respect for the rule of law and in conformity with their obligations under the UN Security Council resolutions and universal conventions and protocols related to the prevention and the suppression of terrorism, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant provisions of international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law,

Recalling OSCE commitments under Bucharest Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 (MC(9).DEC/1), the Ministerial Statement on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (MC.DOC/1/05), and the Brussels Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism (MC.DOC/5/06), and welcoming the significant progress achieved in connection with participating States becoming party to the 12 universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols of 1963–1999, as well as the progress in the signing and ratifying of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005),

Noting the latest important developments in the international legal framework against terrorism, in particular the adoption of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005), the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005), and the Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005), and desirous to facilitate their early entry into force,

Recognizing the need to implement the offence provisions from universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols into national criminal and, where applicable, also administrative and civil legislation, making them punishable by appropriate penalties, in order to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, supporters and sponsors of terrorist acts within the rule of law and facilitate international legal co-operation based on the principle “extradite or prosecute”, as required by relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the universal anti-terrorism instruments,

Recognizing also that OSCE participating States may require technical assistance in their efforts with regard to the above,

Recognizing the important role that parliamentarians play in the ratification and national legislative implementation of the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols,

Urges those OSCE participating States that have not yet done so to make every effort to become party without delay to the 13 universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols currently in force and to fully implement their provisions;

Calls on OSCE participating States to consider becoming party to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005), the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005), and the Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005) and to fully implement their provisions thereafter;

Calls on OSCE participating States to consider becoming parties to regional and subregional legal instruments related to terrorism, including to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism;

Tasks the Secretary General with organizing a workshop in 2010, to assist participating States with the criminal law aspects of implementing the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols concluded in 2005, within available resources and in co-operation with the UNODC and other relevant international actors;

Tasks the Chairmanship-in-Office, in co-ordination with the OSCE executive structures, with organizing in 2010, in Astana, within available resources and in co-operation with UNODC and Council of Europe as well as other relevant international partners, an expert-level conference on successful strategies, effective policies and best practices to prevent terrorism;

Calls on the OSCE participating States to strengthen inter-State co-operation in promoting the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols through sharing technical expertise and tasks the Secretary General with continuing to facilitate inter-State co-operation, including, matching offers and requests for technical assistance between participating States;

Tasks the Secretary General and relevant OSCE executive structures, within available resources with continuing to collaborate with the UNODC in strengthening the legal regime against terrorism by promoting implementation of the universal counter-terrorism instruments, in particular continuing to enhance and streamline, the support provided to the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Programme with regard to:

- Awareness raising and helping build the political will of participating States to become party to the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols;
- Providing technical assistance to requesting participating States in drafting anti-terrorism criminal legislation;

- Training of judicial officials in international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism;

and encourages participating States to contribute voluntary funding to relevant extra-budgetary projects in these areas;

Invites the OSCE Partners for Co-operation to voluntarily implement the OSCE commitments with regard to the international legal framework against terrorism and co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC.DEC/4/09
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**DECISION No. 4/09
FUTURE ORIENTATION OF THE
ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION**

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the commitments in the OSCE's economic and environmental dimension,

Recalling the Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension, adopted at the Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council, at Maastricht in 2003,

Welcoming the Chairmanship's Report on the Future Orientation of the Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE, its Findings and Recommendations (CIO.GAL/97/09),

Stressing the need to continue to streamline and improve the effectiveness of the OSCE's work in the economic and environmental dimension,

Tasks the Permanent Council, through its relevant informal subsidiary body and with the support of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities, with identifying and adopting, by the end of 2010, appropriate measures to implement recommendations contained in the Report;

Encourages future Chairmanships, the participating States and the OSCE Secretariat to review regularly the progress achieved in implementing the Maastricht Strategy Document.



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DECISION No. 5/09 MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling and reaffirming the OSCE commitments related to migration, in particular the relevant provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/05 on Migration and the Ministerial Statement on Migration (MC.DOC/6/06),

Taking into account the Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension adopted by the Ministerial Council in Maastricht (2003) and recalling the Thirteenth OSCE Economic Forum,

Taking note of the initiatives and the work of the OSCE in the framework of the Seventeenth OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum “Migration management and its linkages with economic, social and environmental policies to the benefit of stability and security in the OSCE region”,

Acknowledging the increasing importance of and the benefits stemming from effective migration management for the socio-economic development, social cohesion, security and stability in all countries including those of origin, transit and destination, and fully recognizing the human rights of migrants and their family members,

Underscoring the importance of mainstreaming migration policies into economic, social, environmental, development and security strategies and addressing migration management through co-operative, comprehensive and cross-dimensional approaches,

Underlining the need to facilitate legal migration and fight illegal migration,

Bearing in mind the different approaches to migration issues by the OSCE participating States, and drawing on their experiences and best practices,

Stressing the need to deepen dialogue and co-operation at all levels within and between all States, as well as with all relevant stakeholders, including social partners, business community, civil society and academia, to effectively address the opportunities and challenges related to comprehensive migration management,

Confirming that co-operation, dialogue and exchange of good practices and information on migration management issues remain an important component of the OSCE's comprehensive concept of security, supported as appropriate and within the respective mandates, capacities and resources in all three dimensions,

1. Encourages the participating States to continue to work on migration management by:
 - Paying particular attention to addressing the root causes of migration;
 - Ensuring that their national migration practices comply with their respective international obligations and OSCE commitments;
 - Further elaborating and enhancing implementation of comprehensive and effective national migration policies and action plans as appropriate;
 - Improving the collection of comparable data on migration, in order to facilitate dialogue and exchange of best practices at the OSCE level;
 - Fostering co-operation and partnerships between countries of origin and destination, by facilitating effective legal migration schemes, such as circular migration and other forms of voluntary labour mobility programmes, for the benefit of the development of countries of origin and destination;
 - Respecting the human rights of migrants and increasing efforts to combat discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia towards migrants and their families;
2. Encourages the participating States to incorporate gender aspects in their migration policies, noting the recommendations of the OSCE-produced Guide on Gender Sensitive Labour Migration Policies;
3. Calls upon the participating States to enhance migration management by improved policy coherence between migration and economic, social, environmental and security policies, through consultation, partnership and co-operation among governments at bilateral, regional and interregional levels, as appropriate;
4. Encourages the participating States to take necessary measures to minimize negative impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on migrants by intensifying economic co-operation, creating attractive conditions for investment and business development and facilitating the flow of remittances;
5. Tasks the Permanent Council, its informal subsidiary bodies and the OSCE executive structures, in accordance with their respective mandates across all dimensions, within the Organization's comprehensive concept of security and within existing resources to *inter alia*:
 - Provide a broad regional platform for dialogue on migration and security issues, both among OSCE participating States and between participating States and Partners for Co-operation, with the involvement of other relevant stakeholders in full conformity with the OSCE Rules of Procedure;
 - Continue working on gender aspects of migration;

- Assist participating States, upon their request, to improve migration legislation and to elaborate and implement effective national policy frameworks, by providing advice and training, in co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations;
- Contribute to international efforts to assess the possible impact of environmental degradation on migratory pressures, which climate change may magnify, in order to ensure better preparedness in this area;
- Continue to assist the participating States, upon their request, to promote effective migration management, including exchange of best practices, and to facilitate legal migration and fight illegal migration, while paying particular attention to bilateral and multilateral co-operation in this field.



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DECISION No. 6/09
STRENGTHENING DIALOGUE AND CO-OPERATION ON
ENERGY SECURITY IN THE OSCE AREA

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the commitments regarding energy security in the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension, adopted at the Maastricht Meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2003, the Ministerial Council Decision No. 12/06 on energy security dialogue in the OSCE and the Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/07 on protecting critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack,

Taking note of the efforts undertaken in the implementation of those commitments and desirous to promote further co-operation and dialogue between participating States in energy security and to tackle all kinds of risks and threats to critical energy infrastructure,

Taking into account the Joint Statement of the G8 Energy Ministers and European Energy Commissioner in L'Aquila in May 2009, desirous to continue to raise awareness and enhance dialogue on the G8 Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development (2005) and reiterating support for the St. Petersburg Principles on Global Energy Security (2006),

Taking into account the potential for increased consumption of energy resources,

Bearing in mind the impact of the global financial and economic crisis and the need for continued investment in the energy sector and promotion of good public and corporate governance, while paying due respect to security and environmental aspects,

Recognizing the comparative advantage of the OSCE as a platform for broad political dialogue, as well as the growing efforts of the OSCE to promote energy security dialogue, to ensure its continuity and to facilitate the sharing of best practices between participating States, thus complementing existing bilateral and multilateral activities and initiatives in energy co-operation,

Recalling the discussions of the Chairmanship Conference on Strengthening Energy Security in the OSCE Area, held in Bratislava on 6 and 7 July 2009,

Recognizing that the increasing energy interdependence between producing, consuming and transit countries in the OSCE area requires co-operative dialogue, in order to enhance transparency, reliability and co-operation in the energy field, and strengthen the ability of the international community to prevent and resolve energy-related disputes,

Underlining that the interrelated challenges of climate change, energy security and efficient use of energy resources are amongst the most important issues to be tackled in the strategic perspective of ensuring sustainable development,

Acknowledging the importance of access to new energy technologies on mutually agreed terms, of alternative sources of energy and of diversifying energy supplies, routes and transportation systems, as well as of modernizing and developing existing systems,

1. Encourages the participating States, with a view to addressing energy challenges in the OSCE region, to promote awareness of the G8 St. Petersburg principles and objectives on strengthening global energy security, namely:

- Increasing transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets;
- Improving the investment climate in the energy sector;
- Enhancing energy efficiency and energy saving;
- Diversifying energy mix;
- Ensuring physical security of critical energy infrastructure;
- Reducing energy poverty;
- Addressing climate change and sustainable development;

2. Encourages participating States, in accordance with the Ministerial Council Decision No. 12/06 to continue to use the OSCE as a platform for energy security dialogue, without duplicating the activities carried out in bilateral and multilateral energy co-operation fora, in order to:

- Contribute to security and stability in the OSCE area;
- Strengthen co-operation among the participating States in the energy field, including at regional and subregional level, as appropriate;

3. Tasks the Permanent Council, supported by the OSCE Secretariat, with organizing in 2010 an OSCE special expert meeting with the aim of assessing OSCE's future contribution to international energy security co-operation;

4. Tasks the OSCE Secretary General to submit in 2010 a report, for consideration by the Permanent Council, based on the outcomes of and recommendations formulated at the above event as well as on his consultations with participating States and relevant international and regional organizations and agencies, concerning the complementary role of the OSCE in the field of energy security;

5. Tasks the Office of the Co-ordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities, in co-operation with other OSCE executive structures, within their mandates and available resources, to continue providing assistance to participating States, at their request, to support the exchange of best practices and build capacity in the areas related to energy security, *inter alia* energy efficiency, energy savings and the development of and investment in renewable sources of energy;
6. Encourage the Partners for Co-operation to voluntarily implement the provisions of this decision.



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DECISION No. 7/09
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND PUBLIC LIFE

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the OSCE commitments for the advancement of gender equality, non-discrimination and promotion of men's and women's equal right to participate in political and public life,

Mindful of the continued under-representation of women in the OSCE area in decision-making structures within the legislative, executive, including police services, and judicial branches,

Concerned that widespread discrimination against women, continues to undermine their effective participation in political and public life at all levels,

Recognizing that keeping OSCE commitments under review, including in appropriate OSCE fora, can help to develop more effective approaches and measures,

Reaffirming that the full and equal exercise by women of their human rights is essential to achieve a more peaceful, prosperous, and democratic OSCE area,

Reaffirming the participating States' commitment to proactively implement throughout the Organization the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and recalling Ljubljana Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 14/05 on women in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation and 15/05 on preventing and combating violence against women,

Recalling UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which calls for full and equal participation of women in decision making with regard to conflict prevention as well as in post-conflict reconstruction, and stressing the importance of their full and equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security,

Taking note of UN Security Council resolution 1889 (2009), which urges international and regional organizations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes,

Noting that 18 December 2009 marks the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which aims at ending discrimination against women in political and public life, and noting that 10 December marks the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Convention's Protocol for signature,

Recognizing that women may face additional barriers, beyond those based on gender, to their participation in political and public life,

Calls on the participating States to:

1. Consider providing for specific measures to achieve the goal of gender balance in all legislative, judicial and executive bodies, including security services, such as police services;
2. Consider possible legislative measures, which would facilitate a more balanced participation of women and men in political and public life and especially in decision-making;
3. Encourage all political actors to promote equal participation of women and men in political parties, with a view to achieving better gender-balanced representation in elected public offices at all levels of decision-making;
4. Consider taking measures to create equal opportunities within the security services, including the armed forces, where relevant, to allow for balanced recruitment, retention and promotion of men and women;
5. Develop and introduce where necessary open and participatory processes that enhance participation of women and men in all phases of developing legislation, programmes and policies;
6. Allow for the equal contribution of women and men to peace-building initiatives;
7. Take necessary steps to establish, where appropriate, effective national mechanisms for measuring women's equal participation and representation;
8. Support, as appropriate, non-governmental and research bodies in producing targeted studies and awareness-raising initiatives for identifying specific challenges in women's participation in political and public life and, in promoting equality of opportunities between women and men;
9. Encourage shared work and parental responsibilities between women and men in order to facilitate women's equal opportunities to participate effectively in political and public life.



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**DECISION No. 8/09
ENHANCING OSCE EFFORTS TO ENSURE ROMA AND SINTI
SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATION**

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the OSCE commitments regarding Roma and Sinti, including those in the 2003 Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area,

Recognizing that some efforts have been undertaken by the participating States to this end,

Noting that limited progress had been made in closing the significant gaps that remain between Roma and Sinti people and wider societies in several areas,

Taking note of the ODIHR's 2008 Status Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of the Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area,

Emphasizing that resolute action is required to improve the situation of Roma and Sinti across the OSCE region,

Convinced that the participating States should seek to maximize Roma and Sinti ownership of the policies that affect them, and that Roma and Sinti communities should be partners and share responsibility for implementing those policies designed to promote their integration,

Recognizing the particular difficulties faced by Roma and Sinti and the need to take effective measures in order to eradicate discrimination against them and ensure their sustainable integration consistent with OSCE commitments,

Concerned that Roma and Sinti belong to communities that continue to be affected by racism and discrimination and that prejudice and violent manifestations of intolerance against Roma and Sinti have increased,

Noting that in times of global economic downturn, Roma and Sinti belong to those that are especially vulnerable to becoming subject to irrational hostility and societal blame,

Aware that manifestations of intolerance against Roma and Sinti may not only result in increased exclusion and marginalization but might also endanger the social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in the wider society,

Acknowledging that Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/08 on enhancing OSCE efforts to implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area was a significant step towards ensuring equal access to education and highlighting the importance of the benefits of early education,

Taking note of the 2009 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting and its working session on the specifically selected topic on Roma and Sinti early education,

Stressing the importance of relevant OSCE institutions and structures in fulfilling their mandates by supporting the implementation of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area, and of effective co-ordination and co-operation within the OSCE to this end,

1. Calls upon the participating States to enhance their efforts to implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area and advance the process of sustainable integration of Roma and Sinti;
2. Calls upon the participating States to continue to supply information to the ODIHR on progress made on the Implementation of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of the Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area;
3. Urges the participating States to step up their efforts in promoting tolerance and combating prejudices against Roma and Sinti people in order to prevent their further marginalization and exclusion and to address the rise of violent manifestations of intolerance against Roma and Sinti as well as to unequivocally and publicly condemn any violence targeting Roma and Sinti, and to take all necessary measures to ensure access to effective remedies, in accordance with national judicial, administrative, mediation and conciliation procedures, as well as to secure co-ordination between responsible authorities at all levels in this regard;
4. Calls upon the participating States to enhance, in an appropriate way, the participation of Roma and Sinti in the design, implementation and evaluation of the policies that affect them, as well as to promote dialogue between Roma and Sinti people and the wider society in order to raise awareness of the role that intolerance and discrimination can play in threatening social cohesion, stability and security;
5. Calls upon the participating States, in co-operation with Roma and Sinti, to identify and examine the challenges of Roma and Sinti migration relevant to their sustainable integration within the OSCE area;
6. Tasks the ODIHR, in co-operation and co-ordination with the HCNM and the Representative of Freedom of the Media and other relevant OSCE executive structures, within their mandates and within existing resources, to continue to assist participating States to combat acts of discrimination and violence against Roma and Sinti, to counter negative stereotypes of Roma and Sinti in the media taking into account relevant OSCE freedom of the media commitments, and to implement fully OSCE commitments pertaining in particular to

the implementation of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area as well as to address the challenges linked to the sustainable and successful integration of Roma and Sinti;

7. Encourages participating States to address early education for Roma and Sinti in a comprehensive manner, with special attention to ensuring equal access to education and integrating Roma and Sinti into mainstream education;
8. Tasks the ODIHR, in consultation with the participating States and in close co-operation with other relevant OSCE institutions, within their mandates, to develop and implement relevant projects on the issue of Roma and Sinti early education, such as projects on teacher training and on overcoming low school attendance;
9. Encourages the relevant OSCE institutions to enhance their co-operation and co-ordination with other relevant international actors such as the Council of Europe and the European Union, when appropriate, as well as civil society actors focusing on Roma and Sinti related issues;
10. Invites the Director of the ODIHR to keep the participating States informed about the ODIHR's work in assisting participating States to promote Roma and Sinti sustainable integration during his or her regular reporting to the Permanent Council.



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DECISION No. 9/09

COMBATING HATE CRIMES

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law is at the core of the OSCE comprehensive concept of security, and that tolerance and non-discrimination are important elements in the promotion of human rights and democratic values,

Reaffirming that manifestations of discrimination and intolerance threaten the security of individuals and societal cohesion, and reiterating that they may give rise to conflict and violence on a wider scale,

Concerned by hate crimes throughout the OSCE region and acknowledging the need for co-operation to combat such crimes effectively, and taking note of the ODIHR report entitled “Hate Crimes in the OSCE Region – Incidents and Responses”, as tasked by the participating States,

Reaffirming the OSCE commitments on promoting tolerance and non-discrimination, and acknowledging that the primary responsibility for addressing acts of intolerance and discrimination rests with the participating States,

Acknowledging that hate crimes are criminal offences committed with a bias motive,

Taking note of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted on 8 September 2006 by the UN General Assembly, which outlines a comprehensive global approach towards countering terrorism by addressing not only its manifestations, but also the conditions conducive to its spread, and recognizing the role hate crimes, discrimination and intolerance can play in fuelling violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism,

Acknowledging the need for more consistent, comprehensive and comparable data on hate crimes, highlighted *inter alia* in the ODIHR report,

Welcoming the work done by the ODIHR in providing assistance to participating States, upon their request, in their efforts to address hate crimes,

Taking note of the 2009 Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on Hate Crimes – Effective Implementation of Legislation and of the second annual meeting of the National Points of Contact on Combating Hate Crimes,

Recognizing that the global economic downturn may increase incidents of hate crimes in the OSCE area,

Acknowledging that victims of hate crimes may belong to both minority and majority communities,

Acknowledging the work of the three Personal Representatives of the Chairman-in-Office in support of the overall OSCE effort to combat hate crimes and violent manifestations of intolerance in accordance with their mandate,

Recognizing the instrumental role that political representatives can play in taking the lead in combating intolerance and discrimination and promoting mutual respect and understanding,

Calls on the participating States to:

1. Collect, maintain and make public, reliable data and statistics in sufficient detail on hate crimes and violent manifestations of intolerance, including the numbers of cases reported to law enforcement, the numbers prosecuted and the sentences imposed. Where data-protection laws restrict collection of data on victims, States should consider methods for collecting data in compliance with such laws;
2. Enact, where appropriate, specific, tailored legislation to combat hate crimes, providing for effective penalties that take into account the gravity of such crimes;
3. Take appropriate measures to encourage victims to report hate crimes, recognizing that under-reporting of hate crimes prevents States from devising efficient policies. In this regard, explore, as complementary measures, methods for facilitating, the contribution of civil society to combat hate crimes;
4. Introduce or further develop professional training and capacity-building activities for law-enforcement, prosecution and judicial officials dealing with hate crimes;
5. In co-operation with relevant actors, explore ways to provide victims of hate crimes with access to counselling, legal and consular assistance as well as effective access to justice;
6. Promptly investigate hate crimes and ensure that the motives of those convicted of hate crimes are acknowledged and publicly condemned by the relevant authorities and by the political leadership;
7. Ensure co-operation, where appropriate, at the national and international levels, including with relevant international bodies and between police forces, to combat violent organized hate crime;

8. Conduct awareness raising and education efforts, particularly with law enforcement authorities, directed towards communities and civil society groups that assist victims of hate crimes;
9. Nominate, if they have not yet done so, a national point of contact on hate crimes to periodically report to the ODIHR reliable information and statistics on hate crimes;
10. Consider drawing on resources developed by the ODIHR in the area of education, training and awareness raising to ensure a comprehensive approach to the tackling of hate crimes;
11. Calls on the participating States to seek opportunities to co-operate and thereby address the increasing use of the Internet to advocate views constituting an incitement to bias-motivated violence including hate crimes and, in so doing, to reduce the harm caused by the dissemination of such material, while ensuring that any relevant measures taken are in line with OSCE commitments, in particular with regard to freedom of expression;
12. Tasks the ODIHR to explore, in consultations with the participating States and in co-operation with relevant international organizations and civil society partners, the potential link between the use of the Internet and bias-motivated violence and the harm it causes as well as eventual practical steps to be taken;
13. Invites the Director of the ODIHR to keep the participating States informed about the ODIHR's work in assisting the participating States to combat hate crimes during his or her regular reporting to the Permanent Council.



Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
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**DECISION No. 10/09
OSCE HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE ON TOLERANCE
AND NON-DISCRIMINATION**

The Ministerial Council,

Recognizing that tolerance and non-discrimination are important elements in the promotion of human rights and democratic values and that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law is at the core of the OSCE comprehensive concept of security,

Recalling its commitments in the field of tolerance and non-discrimination enshrined in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the 1999 Charter for European Security, Decision No. 4/03, adopted at the 11th Ministerial Council meeting (Maastricht, 2003), Decision No. 12/04, adopted at the 12th Ministerial Council meeting (Sofia, 2004), Decision No. 10/05, adopted at the 13th Ministerial Council meeting (Ljubljana, 2005), Decision No. 13/06, adopted at the 14th Ministerial Council meeting (Brussels, 2006), Decision No. 10/07, adopted at the 15th Ministerial Council meeting (Madrid, 2007), Decision No. 6/08, adopted at the 16th Ministerial Council meeting (Helsinki, 2008) and Permanent Council Decisions Nos. 607, 621 and 633,

Recalling the OSCE's focus on promoting tolerance and non-discrimination, embodied in the 2003 Vienna Conferences on Anti-Semitism and on Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination, the April 2004 Berlin Conference on Anti-Semitism, the June 2004 Paris Meeting on the Relationship Between Racist, Xenophobic and Anti-Semitic Propaganda on the Internet and Hate Crimes, the September 2004 Brussels Conference on Tolerance and the Fight Against Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination, the June 2005 Cordoba Conference on Anti-Semitism and on Other Forms of Intolerance, the June 2007 Bucharest Conference on Combating Discrimination and Promoting Mutual Respect and Understanding, and recalling the outcomes of those conferences,

Reaffirming its determination to implement the existing OSCE commitments in the fields of tolerance and non-discrimination and fundamental freedoms, and recalling other relevant international obligations,

Decides to convene, in Astana on 29 and 30 June 2010, an OSCE High-Level Conference on Tolerance and Non-discrimination, including a comprehensive review of the relevant OSCE commitments, and welcomes the offer by Kazakhstan to host that Conference;

Tasks the Permanent Council, in accordance with the OSCE Rules of Procedure, to adopt the agenda, timetable and other organizational modalities of the Conference.



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**DECISION No. 11/09
TRAVEL DOCUMENT SECURITY –
ICAO PUBLIC KEY DIRECTORY**

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the OSCE commitments to counter terrorism, in particular to enhance travel document security as stipulated by the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (MC(9).DEC/1), the Maastricht Ministerial Council Decision on Travel Document Security (MC.DEC/7/03), as well as two Ministerial Council Decisions in Sofia (MC.DEC/4/04) and Brussels (MC.DEC/6/06) encouraging greater use of the INTERPOL Stolen/Lost Travel Document Database, and acknowledging the significant contribution by the OSCE in the area of travel document security,

Reaffirming its commitment to implement effective and resolute measures against terrorism and to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls relating to the issuance of identity papers and travel documents while facilitating the free and secure movement of persons in conformity with relevant legal frameworks,

Acknowledging the importance of cross-border communication for international co-operation in countering international terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in all its forms, and the added value of the OSCE in facilitating assistance and providing a framework for co-operation on these issues,

Taking note of the wide scale implementation of electronic Machine Readable Travel Documents (eMRTDs) by the OSCE participating States,

Recognizing the need to enable relevant national authorities to effectively validate the authenticity of electronic security features and biometric data stored in eMRTDs as a precondition for the verification of the identity of the bearer of an eMRTD on the basis of the aforesaid features and data,

Taking note of the work by ICAO in developing the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) to promote a globally interoperable validation system for eMRTDs in order to significantly improve border security measures and thereby to contribute to counter terrorism and to the prevention of illegal cross-border activities,

Taking note of the G8 Justice and Home Affairs Ministers statement of 29–30 May 2009, which fully supports the participation of ICAO Contracting States in the ICAO PKD and requests all states to verify the authenticity of the information in ePassport chips and to use the ICAO PKD,

Noting that it is ICAO recommended practice that States issuing or intending to issue ePassports and/or implementing automated checks on ePassports at border controls should participate in the PKD,

Calls on the participating States to consider becoming participants in the ICAO PKD, subject to administrative and financial resources, and thereby to contribute to enabling border control and other relevant national authorities to validate digital signatures of electronic eMRTDs;

Encourages participating States with the capability to do so to provide financial and technical assistance in implementing this measure to other participating States that request it;

Tasks the Secretary General to organize, within available resources, in co-ordination with the Chairmanship-in-Office and in co-operation with ICAO an OSCE expert workshop in 2010 in Vienna, designed to raise awareness and to facilitate the participation in and the use of the ICAO PKD by the participating States;

Encourages the Partners for Co-operation to voluntarily implement this decision and other OSCE commitments on travel document security.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC.DEC/12/09
2 December 2009

Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 8

**DECISION No. 12/09
OSCE CHAIRMANSHIP IN THE YEAR 2012**

The Ministerial Council,

Decides that Ireland will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2012.



Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 8

**DECISION No. 13/09
GRANTING OF THE STATUS OF PARTNER FOR CO-OPERATION
TO AUSTRALIA**

The Ministerial Council,

Noting with appreciation the letter by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia (CIO.GAL/182/09), requesting that Australia be granted the status of Partner for Co-operation,

Noting with satisfaction that Australia has supported the OSCE principles and objectives since its beginning as a Helsinki process in 1973 and shares its comprehensive and co-operative approach to security and related issues of economic and human development,

Noting also that Australia is interested in establishing close relations with the OSCE through the exchange of views and information on various issues of mutual interest and participation in OSCE meetings and activities,

Recalling Permanent Council Decision No. 430, dated 19 July 2001,

Recalling the Madrid Ministerial Declaration on the OSCE Partners for Co-operation (MC.DOC/1/07),

With reference to the OSCE Rules of Procedure (MC.DOC/1/06),

Decides:

- To welcome Australia as a Partner for Co-operation;
- To invite Australia to participate in the meetings of the Contact Group with the Asian Partners for Co-operation;
- All provisions of the OSCE Rules of Procedure and other OSCE documents related to States referred to in paragraph IV.1(D)4 shall be applicable for Australia.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009**

MC.DEC/14/09
2 December 2009

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**DECISION No. 14/09
TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THE
OSCE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

The Ministerial Council,

Decides that the Eighteenth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council will be held in Astana on 1 and 2 December 2010, without prejudice to a possible decision by the Permanent Council to hold a Meeting of Heads of State or Government in 2010.



Second Day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 8

DECISION No. 15/09
SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS AND STOCKPILES OF
CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION

The Ministerial Council,

Recognizing the importance of OSCE measures in combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW) in all its aspects and in contributing to the reduction and prevention of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of SALW,

Also recognizing the importance of OSCE measures aimed at addressing security risks posed by the presence of stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA), explosive materials and detonating devices in surplus and/or awaiting destruction in some States in the OSCE area,

Taking note of the active role taken by the OSCE in international efforts based on the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the 2010 Biennial Meeting of States to Review the UN Programme of Action on SALW in All Its Aspects,

Reaffirming its commitment to the full implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW (FSC.DOC/1/00, 24 November 2000), the OSCE Document on SCA (FSC.DOC/1/03, 19 November 2003), and related FSC decisions,

Recognizing the importance of improving the management, security and safety of stockpiles of small arms, light weapons and conventional ammunition,

Also reaffirming the voluntary nature of the assistance provided by OSCE participating States in the reduction of SALW, in the destruction of surplus SCA and in upgrading stockpile management and security practices of participating States that request assistance in this regard,

Noting the crucial importance of co-ordination and co-operation between different organizations and other relevant actors to the effective addressing of the aforementioned challenges, and with the intention of strengthening the OSCE's contribution to these efforts within existing resources and/or extrabudgetary contributions,

1. Welcomes, within the Forum for Security Co-operation:
 - The progress reports on the further implementation of the OSCE Document on SCA and on the further implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW, as submitted to the Seventeenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council pursuant to Decision No. 11/08, adopted at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council;
 - The FSC Chairperson's summary report on the OSCE Meeting to Review the OSCE Document on SALW and Its Supplementary Decisions held in accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 11/08, adopted at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council;
2. Requests the Forum for Security Co-operation to:
 - Remain seized of matters related to SALW and SCA in 2010;
 - Develop a plan of action on SALW, taking into consideration suggestions made at the OSCE Meeting to Review the OSCE Document on SALW and Its Supplementary Decisions, by May 2010;
 - Take an active role in the Fourth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,
 - Take steps to review the implementation of Ministerial Council Decision No. 11/08 with regard to the establishment or reinforcement of a legal framework for lawful brokering activities within the national jurisdiction of participating States by the end of 2010;
 - Take concrete steps to further the implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW;
 - Continue its efforts to support OSCE participating States seeking assistance in the destruction of SALW stockpiles and SCA in surplus and/or awaiting destruction and to upgrade stockpile management and security practices of those participating States that request assistance, through effective co-ordination and co-operation with other actors where relevant;
 - Submit, through its Chairperson, progress reports to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2010 on these tasks and on the continuing implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW and the OSCE Document on SCA;
3. Encourages participating States to provide extrabudgetary contributions to support FSC assistance projects on SALW and SCA, either to a specific project or by providing resources to the OSCE Comprehensive Programme on SALW and SCA;
4. Tasks the Secretary General to continue efforts to enhance co-ordination and co-operation with other international and regional organizations in order to develop synergies, increase effectiveness and promote a coherent approach to the implementation of

the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.



Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 8

DECISION No. 16/09
ISSUES RELEVANT TO THE FORUM FOR
SECURITY CO-OPERATION

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling Decision V of the CSCE Helsinki Document 1992, which established the Forum for Security Co-operation, and reaffirming that the participating States will ensure that the efforts they make in the Forum to advance arms control, disarmament, confidence- and security-building, security co-operation and conflict prevention are coherent, interrelated and complementary,

Recalling Ministerial Council Decision No. 3, adopted in Bucharest in 2001 on fostering the role of the OSCE as a forum for political dialogue, which *inter alia* enjoined the FSC to be more closely connected with the overall OSCE work on current security issues,

Desirous of further building upon the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century, adopted in 2003 by the Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council,

Determined to continue enhancing the implementation of the existing confidence- and security-building measures in the framework of the Vienna Document 1999, taking into account the evolving nature of threats to security and stability in the OSCE area,

Also determined to continue enhancing the implementation of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security,

Wishing to demonstrate further the commitment of the OSCE participating States to fulfilling the obligations of United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCR) 1540 (2004), UNSCR 1673 (2006) and UNSCR 1810 (2008),

Wishing also to demonstrate the commitment of the OSCE participating States to fulfilling the obligations of UNSCR 1887 (2009),

Taking note of Ministerial Council Decision No. 15/09 adopted in Athens in 2009 on small arms and light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition,

1. Welcomes, within the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC):
 - The progress reports on effort to improve further the implementation of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and on efforts in the field of arms control agreements and confidence- and security-building measures in accordance with its mandate;
 - The active discussions in the Security Dialogue in 2009 that *inter alia* continued to address the armed conflict in August 2008, including in the light of the “Tagliavini report” and its main findings, and other conflict situations and security problems within and adjacent to the OSCE area in a consultative and constructive manner;
 - FSC decisions on improving the implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and existing confidence- and security-building measures, including the Best Practice Guide for Implementation of the Vienna Document 1999 Chapter IV, Contacts;
 - Progress made in implementing UNSCR 1540 (2004) and developing best practice guides on its implementation;
 - The FSC’s discussions towards developing a comprehensive approach to enhancing cyber security;
2. Calls on the FSC, in 2010, in accordance with its mandate, to:
 - Intensify further the Security Dialogue to address key security issues in the OSCE region, including on the role of arms control and CSBMs in the evolving security environment;
 - Explore ways in which to strengthen the OSCE’s politico-military toolbox, with particular attention to strengthening current arms control and CSBM instruments, including strengthening the Vienna Document 1999;
 - Continue to explore ways in which to improve implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, and contribute to discussions on the principles inherent in the Code;
 - Facilitate, where appropriate, the fulfilment by the OSCE participating States of the provisions of UNSCR 1540 (2004), UNSCR 1673(2006) and UNSCR 1810 (2008);
 - Also facilitate, where appropriate, the fulfilment by the OSCE participating States of the provisions of UNSCR 1887 (2009);
 - Contribute to improving OSCE procedures and mechanisms in the area of crisis management;
3. Requests the FSC to submit, through its Chairperson, progress reports to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2010 on its work. These reports should include efforts to improve further the implementation of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, efforts in the field of arms control agreements and

confidence- and security-building measures in accordance with the FSC's mandate, and other areas, as appropriate.