

**Chairmanship: Liechtenstein**

**709th PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM**

1. Date: Wednesday, 13 February 2013

Opened: 10.05 a.m.  
Suspended: 1 p.m.  
Resumed: 3.15 p.m.  
Closed: 3.45 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador M.-P. Kothbauer

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

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE

*Presentations on the Vienna Document, CSBMs and Conventional Arms Control by Lieutenant-General Evgeny Buzhinsky, Senior Vice President, PIR Center, Moscow, and by Mr. Wolfgang Zellner, Head of the Centre for OSCE Research, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, Hamburg: Chairperson, Lieutenant-General E. Buzhinsky (FSC.NGO/2/13 OSCE+), Mr. W. Zellner (FSC.NGO/1/13 OSCE+), Ireland-European Union (with the acceding country Croatia; the candidate countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia; the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate countries Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association country Norway, member of the European Economic Area; as well as San Marino, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/24/13), OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Azerbaijan, United States of America, Turkey, Armenia, Canada, Germany, Moldova, Belarus (FSC.DEL/21/13 OSCE+), Russian Federation, Austria*

Agenda item 2: GENERAL STATEMENTS

(a) *Introduction of a food-for-thought paper on initiating a dialogue within the FSC aimed at discussing the role conventional arms control and CSBMs can play in contemporary and future European security architecture (FSC.DEL/20/13 Restr.): Ukraine, Russian Federation, Austria (FSC.DEL/26/13 OSCE+), United Kingdom, Turkey, United States of America, Canada, Armenia*

- (b) *Nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013: United States of America (Annex 1), Japan (Partner for Co-operation) (Annex 2), Canada (Annex 3), Germany (FSC.DEL/27/13 OSCE+), United Kingdom, Poland (Annex 4), Russian Federation, Georgia*
- (c) *Response to a statement by the Russian Federation made at the 708th plenary meeting of the FSC on the non-compliance with commitments and obligations in the politico-military dimension: Belgium (Annex 5), Slovakia (Annex 6), Bulgaria, Russian Federation*
- (d) *Statement by the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom on the prevention of sexual violence in conflict: United Kingdom (Annex 7)*

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Publication of a new white paper on defence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*
- (b) *Briefing on recent military training events in the armed forces of the Russian Federation: Russian Federation (FSC.DEL/25/13 Restr.)*
- (c) *Distribution of the revised annual CPC survey on CSBM information exchanged in 2012 (FSC.GAL/3/13/Rev.1 Restr.), the summary report on recent trends in the implementation of the Vienna Document and other measures (FSC.GAL/15/13 Restr.) and the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Heads of Verification Centres (FSC.GAL/160/12 Restr.): Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre*

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 20 February 2013, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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

FSC.JOUR/715  
13 February 2013  
Annex 1

Original: ENGLISH

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**709th Plenary Meeting**  
FSC Journal No. 715, Agenda item 2(b)

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

Madam Chairperson,

On 12 February 2013, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced that it had conducted a nuclear test earlier that day. The DPRK's announced nuclear test is a clear violation of its obligations under numerous UN Security Council resolutions and contravenes its commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks.

The nuclear test, which comes just two months after the DPRK's 12 December 2012 launch using ballistic missile technology, is just the latest example of North Korea's pattern of irresponsible and provocative behaviour and constitutes a threat to international peace and security. North Korea must comply with its obligations and commitments and abandon the pursuit of nuclear weapons and all existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and cease all related activities immediately. The United States will not accept North Korea as a nuclear-armed state; nor should the international community.

By recklessly pursuing nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, North Korea is further isolating itself and harming the well-being of its people.

North Korea's pursuit of nuclear weapons will not make it more secure.

The United States remains fully committed to the security of its allies in the region, and is determined to defend itself and its allies against the DPRK's provocative behaviour.

On 22 January 2013, the UN Security Council, through the unanimously adopted UNSCR 2087, reiterated its demands that the DPRK "abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner; immediately cease all related activities; and not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear test or any further provocation". The Security Council also expressed "its determination to take significant action in the event of a further DPRK launch or nuclear test".

We urge all UN Member States to support a swift and strong reaction by the Security Council; to make public statements condemning the DPRK's nuclear test; and, once again, to

call upon the DPRK to fulfil its obligations and commitments, and to take appropriate national actions to implement the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

The United States has made clear that it is prepared to engage in an authentic and credible diplomatic process with the DPRK, but only if North Korea adheres to its commitments and international obligations, and deals peacefully with its neighbours.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

I request appending this statement to the journal of the day.



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**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF JAPAN  
(PARTNER FOR CO-OPERATION)**

Madam Chairperson,

Japan has always been respecting the great efforts and contributions made by the OSCE maintaining a role in helping facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1540.

On 12 February North Korea announced that it had conducted the third nuclear test. North Korea conducted the nuclear test despite the repeated call by the international community to comply fully with the existing UNSCRs and not to conduct any further provocation including nuclear tests. This nuclear test by North Korea is totally unacceptable, as it constitutes a grave threat to Japan's security, represents a grave challenge to the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime centred on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and seriously undermines the peace and security of Northeast Asia as well as the international community when taken together with its enhancement of its ballistic missile capability which could serve as the means to deliver weapons of mass destruction. This nuclear test is a clear violation of relevant UNSCRs. It also violates the Japan-DPRK Pyongyang Declaration as well as the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks of September 2005, and goes against the resolution of various issues through dialogue with North Korea.

In particular, the nuclear test was conducted while the UNSCR 2087, which was adopted in response to the missile launch which North Korea called a "satellite" on 12 December, following the launch in April 2012, clearly expresses its determination to take significant action in the event of a nuclear test. This series of provocations are serious challenges to the authority of the United Nations Security Council.

Therefore, Japan lodges a serious protest against North Korea, strongly condemns its nuclear test, and renews the strong demand for North Korea to immediately and fully implement relevant UNSCRs. In addition, Japan takes this occasion to once again strongly urge North Korea to take concrete action towards comprehensively resolving outstanding issues of concern, including the abductions.

The Japanese Government will take corresponding measures against this nuclear test in close co-ordination with the international community. I would like to invite all the

participating States of the OSCE and partner countries to stand together to keep peace and stability not only in the region but also all over the world.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson, and please attach this statement to the journal of the day.



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## **STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF CANADA**

Madam Chairperson:

Canada condemns in the strongest possible terms the nuclear test by North Korea.

We raise this serious development in an adjacent region to the OSCE space because it has implications for our own security.

As noted by Minister for Foreign Affairs John Baird: “The North Korean regime’s reckless disregard for the global will is again on display.”

North Korea’s third test is provocative and marks a serious, misguided threat to regional peace and security.

What makes such actions even more unconscionable is the fact that the North Korean people starve and are denied their basic human dignity while the Pyongyang regime squanders limited resources.

Canada will work with our partners in the international community to take further measures as necessary. Canada has already imposed the UN Security Council’s latest sanctions against North Korea.

We will continue to pursue all appropriate actions against the rogue regime in North Korea.

Thank you.



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**709th Plenary Meeting**

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**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF POLAND**

Poland strongly condemns the nuclear test carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013.

This act constitutes a violation of the DPRK's international obligations, including the United Nations Security Council resolutions Nos. 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2087 (2013) and is a clear manifestation of a lack of will of co-operation with the international community. The test is an unprecedented threat for peace and stability in the region as well as for the international system of non-proliferation and arms control.

Poland as a Member State of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, functioning on the Korean peninsula since 1953, is deeply concerned with the continuation of measures aiming at the growth of the DPRK's military and nuclear potential. These actions lead to the escalation of tension on the Korean peninsula and destabilisation of the region at the expense of sustainable development.

We call on the DPRK to respect all its international obligations, resume the inter-Korean dialogue and co-operation with the IAEA, return to the Six-Party Talks and abandon all activities that lead to tension and decrease of confidence in the region as well as globally.





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ENGLISH  
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**709th Plenary Meeting**  
FSC Journal No. 715, Agenda item 2(c)

## **STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF BELGIUM**

Madam Chairperson,

Belgium would like to come back briefly to the statement made last week by the distinguished representative of the Russian Federation at the 708th meeting of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) and we should like to make the following comments.

First of all, Belgium thanks the Russian Federation for its attachment to the implementation of the political commitments entered into in the first security dimension of our Organization's work, and for having drawn our attention to some important shortcomings.

As the distinguished representative pointed out on 6 February, there are indeed three reports by Belgium outstanding on small arms and light weapons and conventional arms transfers. This morning, I should like to assure the FSC members that we shall spare no effort in remedying that situation as quickly as possible. Although it too experiences difficulties in carrying out its reporting duties, Belgium remains convinced that, as is the case for the other participating States, implementing its commitments in this area remains indispensable to promoting greater transparency and to upholding and strengthening mutual trust.

Belgium would also like to draw attention to the fact that the Russian Federation's statement was selective. It mentioned only 12 countries by name when in fact at least 10 others that also failed to submit reports in 2012 were not included in the list cited.

Also given some other statements by the Russian Federation in the OSCE, Belgium wishes to avoid to the extent possible recourse to accusatory, stigmatizing practices (a "shame and blame" policy), all the more so when this is discriminatory, because in our view such practices are counter-productive and do not ultimately make a particularly positive contribution to our Forum's work.

Like others, we strongly believe that various instruments and commitments in our Organization's first security dimension should be updated in order to respond to the realities and requirements of the early twenty-first century and to maintain their full relevance. On this point, however, Belgium cannot share the view of the Russian Federation that any possible

development of these politico-military instruments and commitments needs to be made conditional on full previous implementation of all the existing commitments.

It seems to us that the Russian Federation does not itself always systematically implement its own commitments in the politico-military dimension. For example, pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 11.2 of the Vienna Document, participating States should provide technical and photographic data on new types or versions of weapon and equipment systems when they are deployed. Since 2003, there have been at least 18 cases of failure to implement this commitment on the part of the Russian Federation, with regard in particular to combat aircraft (such as the Sukhoi 34 and 35 and the Yak-130), armoured combat vehicles (such as the BTR-82A), artillery systems (such as the 2S34 Khosta) and combat helicopters (such as the Mi-35M).

Belgium, which is already attending to this matter and will continue to do so, would like to take the opportunity at this current meeting of the Forum to invite the Russian Federation to also make the necessary additional efforts to implement the commitments entered into in the interests of our Organization and of the security, stability and confidence that we all have a right to expect in connection with our mutual commitments.

Madam Chairperson,

Belgium would be grateful if this statement could be attached to the journal of the meeting.



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**709th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 715, Agenda item 2(c)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SLOVAKIA**

Madam Chairperson,

First of all I would like to thank the distinguished Russian Federation delegation for its statement delivered at this forum a week ago. It proves that the implementation of politico-military commitments of the OSCE participating States are subject not only to a prudent monitoring by the relevant OSCE bodies such as Conflict Prevention Centre, but also by the OSCE participating States. I would like to inform you that Slovakia always honours and duly fulfils its OSCE commitments, including those ones in politico-military dimension. On 26 June 2012 Slovakia sent a note verbale, noting with regret a technical delay in providing the information concerning conventional arms transfers and SALW for 2011. Slovakia sent concerned information to the CPC on 24 January 2013. Dates of delivery have already been included in the newest CPC version of the Annual Report of CSBM Information Exchange (as of 6 February). We believe that all information Slovakia has committed itself to provide has thus been provided.

Madam Chairperson,

Slovakia believes that all OSCE commitments should be honoured and fulfilled in good faith by all OSCE participating States. Hence we should all remain vigilant to the fair and non-selective implementation of all those commitments.

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

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**709th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 715, Agenda item 2(d)

**STATEMENT BY  
THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

The British Foreign Secretary is personally committed to ending sexual violence in conflict. On 30 January Mr. Hague said: “we want to use our diplomatic influence and resources to increase the number of perpetrators of sexual violence who are brought to justice, and to build up the legal and practical capability of other countries to tackle these crimes themselves ... it is central to foreign policy, because sexual violence perpetuates division and conflict, undermining international peace and security”.

The Foreign Secretary’s initiative aims to replace the culture of impunity with one of deterrence. A specialist team has been established in the FCO to drive this work forward. We have declared the issue as a priority for the UK’s Presidency of the G8 in 2013 and it will be on the foreign ministers’ agenda when they meet on 10 and 11 April. Our objectives are to:

- Build a global partnership to prevent sexual violence in conflict;
- Secure a range of new commitments to strengthen international efforts to prevent and respond to sexual violence;
- Assess the need for a new international protocol on the investigation and documentation of sexual violence in conflict;
- Establish a specialist team of UK experts to deploy to conflict areas to support the UN and civil society;
- Increase our support to the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, which includes a 1 million GBP donation, to bolster efforts to strengthen national capacity to investigate, prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence and to protect survivors and witnesses.

So far we have recruited 73 experts in fields such as psychology, medicine, forensics and gender-based violence. Recently a small team deployed to Syria’s borders and plans are in place for further deployments to four other countries including South Sudan and Bosnia-Herzegovina; we have also offered support to Mali.

Madam Chairperson, a good deal of the work of the FSC concerns conflict prevention and peace-building, a part of which is through the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions<sup>1</sup>. Given the obvious parallels with the UK's PSV initiative we call upon participating States and Partners to enhance co-ordination efforts in this area and play a tangible role in ending sexual violence in conflict by, *inter alia*, building on and increasing the traction for the normative framework established in existing UN resolutions.

To help raise awareness and momentum the UK has arranged a small display in the cafeteria and we would encourage delegations to take note; further information can be provided to those requesting it.

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<sup>1</sup> UNSCRs 1889, 1820, 1888 and 1960.