

**Chairmanship: Moldova**

**758th PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM**

1. Date: Wednesday, 18 June 2014

Opened: 10 a.m.

Closed: 1.25 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador A. Popov

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

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE

*Presentations on “UNSCR 1540: Tenth Anniversary” by:*

- *H.E. Ambassador Oh Joon, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, Chair of the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004);*
- *Mr. Terence Taylor, Co-ordinator, UNSCR 1540 Group of Experts;*
- *Ms. Svetlana Geleva, National CBRN Co-ordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*

Chairperson, Mr. Oh Joon (FSC.DEL/115/14 OSCE+), Mr. T. Taylor, Ms. S. Geleva (FSC.DEL/110/14 OSCE+), Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre, Greece-European Union (with 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 Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Monaco, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/112/14), Germany (Annex 1), Belarus, Montenegro (Annex 2), Turkey, Azerbaijan, United Kingdom, United States of America, Armenia, Russian Federation, Representative of the Conflict Prevention Centre

Agenda item 2:           GENERAL STATEMENTS

- (a)   *Situation in Ukraine: Ukraine (FSC.DEL/116/14), Greece-European Union (with the candidate countries Iceland and Montenegro; 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 Georgia, San Marino and Ukraine, in alignment) FSC/DEL/113/14), Russian Federation, United States of America, Canada*
- (b)   *Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, held in London from 10 to 13 June 2014: United Kingdom (Annex 3), Denmark (Annex 4), Finland*
- (c)   *Meeting of the deputy chiefs of staff of the South-Eastern Europe Defence Ministerial Process (SEDM), held in Belgrade on 11 June 2014: Serbia (Annex 5)*
- (d)   *Visit to the military facilities of the BENELUX countries, conducted from 19 to 24 May 2014: Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg) (Annex 6)*

Agenda item 3:           ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a)   *Matters of protocol: Iceland, Chairperson, Turkey*
- (b)   *Invitation from the military advisers of the OSCE participating States to attend a happy hour, to be held on 18 June 2014: Finland*

4.   Next meeting:

Wednesday, 2 July 2014, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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

FSC.JOUR/764

18 June 2014

Annex 1

Original: ENGLISH

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**758th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 764, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF GERMANY**

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson. I also want to welcome H.E. Ambassador Oh Joon, Mr. Terence Taylor and Ms. Svetlana Geleva and thank them for their inspiring statements.

At the outset, let me emphasize our full support for the statement of the European Union. Given our UNSC membership in April 2004, when the UN unanimously adopted Security Council resolution 1540, we feel compelled to add some thoughts.

Ten years after its adoption, the relevance of UNSC resolution 1540 is as great as ever: Attempts by non-State actors to acquire weapons of mass destruction and related material remain one of the most severe threats to global security and humankind.

In this context, we commend in particular the tireless efforts of the 1540 Committee, under the able leadership of Ambassador Oh Joon, as well as the 1540 Group of Experts. We acknowledge the important role of the Committee as a forum for assistance matchmaking to further 1540 implementation. Germany continues to provide substantial support and assistance to other States' implementation efforts, including through our Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA), which acts as the implementing agency of the European Union's Programme for Outreach in Export Control of Dual-Use Items. We welcome the efforts of the 1540 Committee to look at ways to enhance assistance as a key element of 1540 implementation and would gladly see this aspect incorporated in a medium-term strategy yet to be elaborated. Offering assistance and exchange of best practices could also be a beneficial role for the OSCE and its participating States.

Mr. Chairperson,

Let me highlight an aspect of particular importance. The implementation of resolution 1540 requires active involvement of all the relevant stakeholders. In this context, the role of industry and the private sector remains an important concern of the German Government. This is why we initiated the "Wiesbaden Process" in co-operation with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs two years ago. As a result, Germany has thus far hosted two major international industry outreach conferences on resolution 1540 aimed at facilitating the Committee's dialogue with industry, and strengthening the partnership between governments and the private sector.

This year, we are planning a conference on governance and compliance management, to take place in November, in order to further explore how industry can directly contribute to the international efforts of States to implement resolution 1540 in various areas and sectors, including biosecurity, chemical and nuclear security, transport, brokering and export control. We are confident that this first-ever process of dialogue with industry will provide valuable input for the Committee, also in view of its upcoming Comprehensive Review in 2016, as well as for its strategy and future priorities.

Very much in the spirit of the Wiesbaden-Process and following the call of the 1540 Committee Chair, I would like to inform you that we are currently finalizing – together with Australia – examples of effective practices for engaging industry in the field of export controls. We hope that our UN paper will serve as a tool for reference and may guide or assist other States in their implementation efforts.

Mr. Chairperson, let me once again reaffirm our strong commitment to the full and universal implementation of Security Council resolution 1540!

Finally, I would like to ask the Secretariat to attach this statement to the journal of the day.

Thank you.



**758th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 764, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF MONTENEGRO**

Mr. Chairperson,

Although Montenegro is in full alignment with the EU statement, I would like to add a few remarks in my national capacity. I also join in the warm welcoming of H.E. Ambassador Oh Joon, Chair of the UNSC Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), Mr. Terence Taylor from the UNSCR 1540 Group of Experts, and Ms. Svetlana Geleva from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Montenegro is fully committed to international peace and security, the fight against organized crime and terrorism, and the non-proliferation of WMD. Montenegro seeks to prevent non-State actors from succeeding in their effort to develop, manufacture, possess, transport or use any nuclear or biological weapons or their means of delivery, and the laws of Montenegro strictly prohibit such activities.

Being a State Party to the all relevant international agreements related to the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery, Montenegro undertakes measures to fulfil its obligations stemming from UNSCR 1540 in a timely manner.

Montenegro has established an effective system of control of foreign trade in arms and dual-use goods, based on the implementation of international obligations and respect of the common criteria contained in the EU Common Position.

In accordance with the commitments stemming from the EU integration agenda, Montenegro has been undertaking numerous measures related to the reform of its Border Police and the Customs Administration.

With regard to accidents, we adopted the National Strategy for Emergency Situations (2006) and the Law on Protection and Rescue. In the case of accidents caused by chemical, biological and radiation materials, we have specific national plans.

In order to promptly implement its international obligations, and to facilitate and accelerate implementation of UNSCR 1540, in May of this year, Montenegro adopted a National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540

(2014–2018), which defines priorities, policies and plans for further activities of the competent institution of Montenegro in this field.

The Action Plan will enhance the timely and efficient fulfilment of all obligations stemming from this resolution and strengthen the mechanisms and legal framework which prohibit WMD proliferation. The Action Plan includes the key operational paragraphs of resolution 1540, and its goals are adjusted to our legal framework and administrative capacities. This document contains measures for improving the national legislation and strengthening capacities in order to successfully implement the resolution.

In order to realize the concrete steps and measures which need to be undertaken by the competent institutions in Montenegro, aiming at strengthening the whole system of prevention of WMD proliferation, Montenegro would greatly appreciate international support.

Assistance is needed in the following areas: information exchange, expert support, organization of training, CBRN detection equipment, transport of dangerous substances and protection in relation to handling of those substances.

The relevant institutions have recognized the need for adequate equipment for detection of radioactivity and portal monitors at the border crossings.

Expert assistance will also be welcome in the development of the National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction and in the drafting of the Law on the Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

We are ready to provide precise data on the numbers and types of equipment and type of assistance needed.

We would greatly appreciate it if our partners would consider providing financial and expert contributions, in order to assist in the finalization of measures contained in our National Action Plan.

As we are planning to organize training courses, workshops and round tables for representatives of relevant national institutions, financial and expert assistance for the realization of these measures would be very welcome, especially for the training of customs officials at the border crossings in order to enable them to properly use detection equipment, and training for government officials in the field of the implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions, and CBRN risk response, as well as targeted training courses for the implementation of new regulations.

Montenegro will continue to respect and implement the provisions of resolution 1540 and to support the non-proliferation of WMD, at both the national and the international levels. We are confident that the international community led by the UN, through the active participation of all its members, will continue the work aimed at solving these complex issues.

To that end, we call upon all States to promote co-operation at the regional and global levels, in order to support the common goals and objectives of resolution 1540, and thereby strengthen global peace and security.

Mr. Chairperson,

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the OSCE, the 1540 Committee and other partners for assistance in the preparation of the National Action Plan and the National Report on the Implementation of Resolution 1540.

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



**758th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 764, Agenda item 2(b)

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

Last week the UK Foreign Secretary William Hague and Angelina Jolie, Special Envoy for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, co-chaired the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict at the ExCel Centre in London.

This was the largest gathering ever brought together on the subject, with a view to creating irreversible momentum against sexual violence in conflict and practical action that impacts those on the ground.

Sexual violence in conflict is a uniquely destructive act and method of war. It inflicts unimaginable suffering. It is designed to destroy individuals, families and communities. It has the ability to prolong and reignite conflicts and perpetuate hatreds which are passed down for generations. Preventing and responding to sexual violence is therefore vital to resolving conflicts and building sustainable peace.

Sexual Violence in Conflict is a security issue that demands a security response. So what can we do? Amongst a host of ideas and practical proposals from the summit a couple stand out, as relevant to an organization build on security and co-operation:

- Illicit weapons play a significant role in the commission or facilitation of serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children in conflict. We therefore believe that governments should also reduce the risk of conflict including by signing and ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty;
- Ministers of Defence should take responsibility for preventing sexual violence by their armed forces. The Military is a critical partner for both prevention and protection, but needs to be better trained to deal with this sensitive issue. National military and police doctrine and training should be aligned to International Law;
- We believe that States should ensure that in ceasefires and peace negotiations, and the UNSC resolutions that support them, no amnesties should be given to those who commit sexual violence in conflict;
- UN Security Council resolution 1325, and the subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, provide a framework for how militaries can address sexual



violence in their doctrine and accompanying policies. Women's participation in the security sector at all levels has been recognized as a critical component of mission success.

The UK applauds and supports all that the UN, other multilateral organizations, including our own, are doing to halt this crime. The OSCE, ODIHR and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic control of the Armed Forces took part in the PSVI Summit this week. They hosted a side event which brought together strategic leaders on peacekeeping and other military operations to push forward the engagement of the military in ending sexual violence in conflict. But we the international community can – and must – do more.

The UK and others believe that we must shatter the culture of impunity that surrounds sexual violence committed in conflict. We recall that rape and other forms of serious sexual violence in armed conflict are war crimes and must be treated as such.

By working together, sharing our knowledge and our experience, mobilizing resources and committing our global political will we are determined to end the use of rape and other forms of sexual violence as weapons of war.



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**758th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 764, Agenda item 2(b)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF DENMARK**

Thanks, Mr. Chairperson,

On 10 June, Minister for Foreign Affairs Martin Lidegaard launched Denmark's 3rd National Action Plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security at an event in the UN-City in Copenhagen. The event was co-organized by UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UN-Women, the British Embassy in Copenhagen and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also marked the opening of the global summit in London on the topic of ending sexual violence in conflict. In his speech, the Minister emphasized that there can be no sustainable peace without the full and equal participation of women, stressed the key role of the United Nations and gave examples of Denmark's engagement in ensuring protection and promoting women's participation in fragile and conflict-affected States. The Minister, who has been nominated one of 13 global champions for ending sexual violence by British Foreign Secretary William Hague, also talked about his personal commitment to this cause.

The objectives and policy priorities of Denmark's 2nd National Action Plan are still very relevant and the 3rd NAP, which covers the period 2014–2019 is therefore conceived as an update of the National Action Plan covering 2008–2013. It is signed by four ministers: the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Trade and Development Co-operation, the Minister for Defence and the Minister for Justice and represents a co-operation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Danish National Police, representing the Ministry of Justice. The plan has a strong focus on results and contains a list of specific initiatives with indicators for each authority to implement during the coming five-year period.

The three objectives for Denmark's priorities and actions for implementing SCR 1325, are:

- Achieving greater, active participation of women in peace building at international and local levels;
- Enhancing the recognition of the special needs and rights of women and girls before, during and after armed conflict;

- Providing protection of girls and women against violence, including gender-based violence, such as rape and sexual abuse, and ending impunity for gender crimes.

In relation to the launching event, the Minister for Foreign Affairs released the following statement:

“It is absolutely critical that the international community cooperates on ending the appalling use of rape as a weapon of war marring conflicts all over the world. The Danish Government believes protection and participation go hand-in-hand. A fundamental aspect of preventing sexual violence is to ensure that women play a key role in conflict resolution, peace processes and in the reconstruction of their societies. This message is at the heart of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, launched today by the Danish Government.”

Mr. Chairperson, I will ask you to attached this statement to the journal of the day.



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

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**758th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 764, Agenda item 2(c)

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SERBIA**

Mr. Chairperson,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to inform the Forum for Security Co-operation about the Deputy Chiefs of Defence Meeting of the South Eastern Europe Defence Ministerial (SEDM) initiative, which was held in Belgrade on 11 and 12 June 2014.

The delegations of 14 countries participating in the SEDM, one observer country and delegations of international organizations met in order to foster further military co-operation in South-Eastern Europe and to strengthen stability and security in the region.

In his opening statement, the State Secretary of the Serbian Ministry of Defence, Mr. Zoran Djordjević, noted Serbia's particular concern for co-operation with neighbouring and regional countries, given that all those countries faced similar security challenges. He stressed that the floods that had recently affected Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia had shown that defence co-operation was imperative in the present day.

At the meeting, the Deputy Chiefs of Defence had the opportunity to receive updates on activities and decisions presented by the current Chair of the SEDM, Mr. Valeriu Nicut, State Secretary for Defence Policy and Planning of the Romanian Ministry of Defence, and also heard the presentation of South-Eastern Brigade Commander, Brigadier General Hakan Eser. They also considered a series of topics focussing on improving the effectiveness of the projects under the SEDM initiative.

Furthermore, the Deputy Chiefs of Defence noted the quality of the achievements attained in the SEDM process during the first year of the Romanian Chairmanship and agreed that the next meeting would be held in Albania in 2015.

Mr. Chairperson,

SEDM as a regional initiative is the most effective platform for discussing political and military issues and contributes to co-ordination and co-operation among the participating States regarding specific issues of common interest on the agendas of different international organizations, including the OSCE. In this light, the SEDM process and projects under this

initiative truly make a valuable contribution to promoting co-operation in the spirit of the OSCE co-operative security approach.

Considering the joint efforts that we have invested in furthering the development of co-operation and dialogue, on behalf of the Republic of Serbia, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the participating States of the SEDM and emphasize the importance of regional co-operation for all the countries of South-Eastern Europe.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.



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

FSC.JOUR/764

18 June 2014

Annex 6

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**758th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 764, Agenda item 2(d)

**STATEMENT BY  
THE DELEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS (ALSO ON  
BEHALF OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG)**

Mr. Chairperson,

On behalf of the BENELUX participating States, I would like to draw your attention to the Visits to Military Facilities and Airbases of the BENELUX in the period from 19 to 24 May, as stated in the message F41 with the number CBM/SE/14/0016/F41/O. We think it is worthwhile mentioning this Vienna Document event, since it is the first time ever that three participating States with a shared Verification Agency jointly conducted a series of Military Contacts. In all the States, the delegates were given briefings by the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of defence and the relevant forces. In Luxembourg, a tour was organized to the Military Centre in Diekirch. In Belgium the visit was to the Centre de Compétence du Matériel Roulant et Armement in Rocourt, and the 2nd Tactical Air Wing at Airbase Florennes. In The Netherlands, the Airbase Leeuwarden was visited, as well as the Fire Support Command in 't Harde. The appreciation expressed by the 46 delegates of 23 countries and four international organizations to the organizing units and the Benelux Arms Control Agency is proof of the fact that the Vienna Document, as an instrument of transparency and confidence-building, can be highly relevant and useful when the political will exists to use this toolbox to the best of its abilities.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson, and I would ask you to attach this statement to the journal of the day.