

**CONSOLIDATED REFERENCES TO THE
OSCE FORUM FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION MANDATES**

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CONSOLIDATED REFERENCES TO FSC MANDATES

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FOREWORD

This document aims to provide a consolidated reference to the mandates of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) in all areas of its work. The reference is intended as a practical tool for conceptualizing, planning and implementing activities in accordance with the FSC mandates in the OSCE politico-military dimension of security. This includes amongst others Conventional Arms Control and Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs), Vienna Document, Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, small arms and light weapons (SALW) and stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA), commitments under United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (UNSCR 1540), the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, Annex 1-B, Article IV of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). The document includes an introductory paragraph under each section, summarizing the FSC mandate in each given area. For a complete set of FSC related decisions you can also use the annual Index of Decisions related to the FSC. The latest version is [SEC.GAL/8/21 from 13 January 2021](#).

The FSC Support Unit and Communication and Technology Unit within the Conflict Prevention Centre in the Vienna-based OSCE Secretariat (FSC SU/CTU), as the focal points and structures for providing advice and practical support to FSC Chairmanships, compiles this document with a view to improve understanding of the FSC mandates, as well as to encourage cooperation and coordination of efforts in the OSCE first dimension among the OSCE-wide family.

In accordance with its mandate and upon request, the FSC SU/CTU stand ready to continue to lend its full support to FSC Chairmanships, OSCE participating States and OSCE Partners for Co-operation in the design, planning and implementation of their activities in the politico-military dimension.

The FSC SU/CTU also look forward to continuing its close co-operation with other OSCE Executive Structures and to strengthening partnerships with other international organizations in areas of common work and shared interest.

Feedback, proposals for co-operation and technical assistance requests are most welcome. Please contact us at fsc.support@osce.org or address your comment or query directly to the points of contact as they are listed in the regularly published internal OSCE contact list.

FSC Support Unit

1. FSC`s work and agenda

(Mandates for the FSC, WGs, Communications Network, Partners for Co-operation)

The FSC is the key platform that supports the OSCE's work in the politico-military dimension, where the OSCE's 57 pS cooperate for greater openness and transparency to increase military security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian areas.

On 9 - 10 July 1992, [the Third CSCE Summit of Heads of State or Government held in Helsinki](#) established the FSC as a decision-making body to consult on arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building, security co-operation and conflict prevention in the OSCE area. Its mandate was expanded in 1994 and in the early 2000s, when the FSC began designing and implementing assistance projects on the ground.

During the [Fifth OSCE Summit of Heads of State or Government in Lisbon, 2-3 December 1996](#), the OSCE pS adopted a decision to establish a new work program for the FSC, including: implementation of agreed arms control and confidence- and security-building measures; address regional issues and explore possibilities for enhanced co-operation; develop its security dialogue as a body for regular and substantial exchanges of information on the work done and the progress made concerning separate arms control negotiations and processes; seek ways of strengthening existing arms control agreements and CSBM regimes, in particular the Vienna Document 1994, in order to increase transparency and predictability in their security relations; look at the prospects for promoting co-operative forms of verification and at how best to use CSBMs and other arms control instruments in preventive diplomacy, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

The FSC maintains three subsidiary working bodies: Working Group A (WGA), Working Group B (WGB), and the OSCE Communications Group. Their functions were defined in [Decision No. 1/00 on FSC Working Groups \(FSC.DEC/1/00\)](#) as follows:

- WGA will continue the work in accordance with the mandate of the FSC and, where appropriate, develop new approaches to the items contained therein, taking into account the specific characteristics of the armed forces of individual participating States. WGA will monitor and discuss the implementation of measures, decisions and commitments adopted by the FSC; prepare the Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting, as defined in Chapter XI of the Vienna Document; ensure the appropriate follow-up of that meeting; and prepare, if appropriate, for FSC discussions on implementation. At least once a month the meeting of Working Group A will be devoted to implementation issues.

- [WGB](#) will address future challenges and risks to military security in the OSCE region and develop goals and methods for building, maintaining and improving stability and security, both in the OSCE region as a whole and at a regional level.
- [The OSCE Communications Group](#) is organized, and will address issues, in accordance with the OSCE [Communications Network Document \(FSC.DEC 5/99\)](#), and report regularly to the FSC.

On 27 November 2002 the FSC adopted a Decision No. 18/02 on [Security Risk Arising from Stockpiles of Ammunition and Explosives for Use in Conventional Armaments in Surplus or Awaiting Destruction in the OSCE Area](#). This included in the FSC's work program the question of security risks arising from stockpiles of ammunition and explosives for use in conventional armaments defined by the participating State requesting assistance as surplus or awaiting destruction in the OSCE area. FSC Working Group B was "charged with analysing this question and, if appropriate, to identify and study possible concrete measures and projects including their financial implications, in conformity with the Platform for Co-operative Security and taking into account experiences from previous and/or existing projects".

On 7 December 2011, at the [Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Vilnius](#), a Ministerial Decision was adopted on tasking the FSC, in accordance with its mandate, in 2012, to: "Further promote the discussion in the Security Dialogue on current security issues; Give further impetus to negotiations on updating and modernizing the Vienna Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures with the aim of increasing military stability, transparency and predictability for all participating States; Intensify the discussion on the annual information exchange on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and examine its application in the context of existing political and military situation, in particular through a focused review during the first annual discussion on its implementation; Explore ways to update the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation of 1994; Support the ongoing activities in assisting in the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 by, inter alia, maintaining the information sharing on national progress and lessons learned in this regard; Examine ways that it can assist in the implementation in the OSCE region of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions on the issue of gender and security" ([MC.DEC 7/11](#)).

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC's work and agenda:

- i. MC Decisions
 - i. 2007 [MC Decision on the Issues Relevant to the FSC](#) (MC.DEC 3/07)
 - ii. 2008 [MC Decision on the Issues Relevant to the FSC](#) (MC.DEC. 13/08)
 - iii. 2009 [MC Decision on the Issues Relevant to the FSC](#) (MC.DEC. 16/09)
 - iv. 2011 [MC Decision on the Issues Relevant to the FSC](#) (MC.DEC. 7/11)

- ii. MC and Summit Documents
 - i. [Helsinki Document 1992](#)
 - ii. [Lisbon Document 1996](#)
 - iii. [Astana Summit 2010](#) (SUM.DOC 1/10/Corr.1)

- iii. FSC Decisions
 - i. The Special Committee will be referred to as FSC (FSC.DEC 1/95)
 - ii. Enhance the effectiveness of the FSC (FSC.DEC 2/95)
 - iii. Establishment of WGA and WGB (FSC.DEC 9/95)
 - iv. Mandate of WGA (FSC.DEC 16/95)
 - v. Development of the FSC's agenda (FSC.DEC 9/96)
 - vi. [Communications Network Document](#) (FSC.DEC 5/99)
 - vii. [Task WGB with the analysis of the issue and the examination of measures in the OSCE region stemming from the discussion within the Forum](#) (FSC.DEC 6/99)
 - viii. [FSC Working Groups](#) (FSC.DEC 1/00)
 - ix. [Extension of the duration of the FSC Chairmanship](#) (FSC.DEC 9/01)
 - x. [Security risks arising from stockpiles of ammunition](#) (FSC.DEC 18/02)

2. Arms control and CSBMs

(Framework documents, decisions, principles, Structured Dialogue)

In 1996, Heads of State or Government of the participating States of the OSCE met in Lisbon to assess the situation in the OSCE region and establish a co-operative foundation for our common security. Through adoption of the [Lisbon Declaration on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the twenty-first century](#) OSCE pS committed, *inter alia*, to the continuation of the arms control process as a central security issue in the OSCE region. They reaffirmed the importance of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) and welcomed the decision of the CFE States Parties to adapt it to a changing security environment in Europe so as to contribute to common and indivisible security.

In that occasion, OSCE pS committed to make further efforts in the FSC in order to jointly address common security concerns of pS and to pursue the OSCE's comprehensive and co-operative concept of indivisible security. They recognized that arms control, including disarmament and confidence- and security-building, is integral to the OSCE's

comprehensive and co-operative concept of security. In this respect, OSCE pS decided to establish a **Framework for Arms Control**, designed to create a web of interlocking and mutually reinforcing arms control obligations and commitments. The Framework serves as a basis for an agenda for arms control, with a view to strengthening the network of security commitments that the OSCE pS undertake to each other. Finally, with the adoption of [Decision No. 9/96 on Development of the Agenda of the Forum for Security Co-operation \(FSC.DEC/9/96\)](#) it was decided that the FSC should, as a matter of priority, address the following issues: implementation of agreed arms control measures; regional measures; developing a web of arms control agreements; enhancing agreed measures and developing new ones.

On 16 November 1999, at the 269th Plenary Meeting the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation in Istanbul, OSCE pS adopted the [Vienna Document 1999 on the Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures](#) (FSC.DOC/1/99).

On 18 November 1999, [at the Sixth OSCE Summit of Heads of State or Government in Istanbul](#), OSCE pS adopted a **Charter for European Security**. Under the Charter, OSCE pS recognized that full implementation, timely adaptation and, when required, further development of arms control agreements and CSBMs are key contributions to political and military stability. Furthermore, they recognized that the **Vienna Document 1999**, together with other documents adopted by the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) on politico-military aspects of security, provide valuable tools for all OSCE participating States in building greater mutual confidence and military transparency. OSCE pS pledged to continue to make regular use of and fully implement all OSCE instruments in this field and seek their timely adaptation in order to ensure adequate response to security needs in the OSCE area.

On 3 December 2010, in the [Astana Commemorative Declaration: “Towards a Security Community”](#), the Heads of State or Government of the OSCE pS affirmed that Conventional arms control and confidence- and security-building regimes remain major instruments for ensuring military stability, predictability and transparency, and should be revitalized, updated and modernized. ([SUM.DOC/1/10/Corr.1*](#))

On 7 December 2011, through [MC Decision No. 7/11 on Issues Relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation \(MC.DEC/7/11\)](#) , the FSC was tasked, in accordance with its mandate to, *inter alia*, give further impetus to negotiations on updating and modernizing the Vienna Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures with the aim of increasing military stability, transparency and predictability for all participating States.

Finally, on 9 December 2016 through the [Declaration on Twentieth Anniversary of the OSCE Arms Control Framework](#) adopted at the OSCE Ministerial Council in Hamburg, the Foreign Ministers of the OSCE pS underlined the importance of conventional arms control and confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) for advancing

comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security in the OSCE area, while at the same time recognizing the interrelation between CSBMs and conventional arms control, and the wider politico-military context. In this respect, they welcomed the launching of a **Structured Dialogue** on the current and future challenges and risks to security in the OSCE area to foster a greater understanding on these issues that could serve as a common solid basis for a way forward.

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC's mandate on Arms Control and CSBMs:

- i. Summit/MC Documents
 - i. [Helsinki Final Act 1975](#)
 - ii. [Stockholm Document 1986](#)
 - iii. [Vienna Document 1990](#)
 - iv. [Vienna Document 1992](#)
 - v. [Vienna Document 1994](#)
 - vi. [Lisbon Document 1996](#)
 - vii. [Istanbul Document 1999](#)
 - viii. [Astana Summit 2010](#) (SUM.DOC 1/10/Corr.1)

- ii. MC Decisions
 - i. 2007 [MC Decision on the Issues Relevant to the FSC](#) (MC.DEC 3/07)
 - ii. 2008 [MC Decision on the Issues Relevant to the FSC](#) (MC.DEC. 13/08)
 - iii. 2009 [MC Decision on the Issues Relevant to the FSC](#) (MC.DEC. 16/09)
 - iv. 2011 [MC Decision on the Issues Relevant to the FSC](#) (MC.DEC. 7/11)

- iii. MC Declaration
 - i. [From Lisbon to Hamburg: Declaration on the Twentieth Anniversary of the OSCE Framework for Arms Control](#) (MC.DOC/4/16)

3. Vienna Document

(including information exchange)

On 4 March 1992, the participating States adopted the Vienna Document 1992, which built upon and added to the confidence- and security-building measures contained in the Vienna Document 1990. On 28 November 1994, the participating States similarly adopted the Vienna Document 1994.

On 16 November 1999, at the 269th Plenary Meeting the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation in Istanbul, OSCE pS adopted the [Vienna Document 1999 on the Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures](#), which built upon and added to the

confidence- and security-building measures contained in the Document of the Stockholm Conference 1986.

On 19 May 2010, through [FSC Decision on establishing a procedure for incorporating relevant FSC decisions into the Vienna Document \(FSC.DEC 1/10\)](#), the FSC decided:

1. That FSC decisions which update existing provisions of the Vienna Document should include the exact textual changes made to the Document;
2. To label FSC decisions updating the Vienna Document as “Vienna Document Plus” (VD PLUS);
3. That VD PLUS provisions decided upon by the FSC will supersede any equivalent existing VD provisions;
4. That VD PLUS provisions decided upon by the FSC shall enter into force on the date of adoption unless it is otherwise specified in the text of the decision;
5. To organize a special FSC meeting to take place every five calendar years or more frequently, as decided by the FSC, starting not later than 2011 and taking into account the Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (AIAM), as appropriate, in order to reissue the Vienna Document;
6. To task the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) with keeping a record of all valid VD PLUS provisions;
7. To task the OSCE Secretariat within one month of the special FSC meeting with reissuing the Vienna Document labelled with the year of the revision.

Finally, on 30 November 2011, [with Decision No 14/11 on Reissuing the Vienna Document](#), the FSC decided to reissue the Vienna Document under the title “Vienna Document 2011 on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures”. Subsequently, the Vienna Document 2011 on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures was reissued. In this landmark document, OSCE pS committed to a broad spectrum of measures, and contains amongst others the following provisions:

- exchange annually information on their military forces concerning the military organization, manpower and major weapon and equipment systems, in the zone of application for confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs). Participating States which have no military forces to be reported will so inform all other participating States;

- exchange data relating to their major weapon and equipment systems as specified in the provisions on Information on Military Forces within the zone of application for CSBMs;
- exchange annually information on their plans for the deployment of major weapon and equipment systems as specified in the provisions on Information on Military Forces within the zone of application for CSBMs;
- exchange annually information on defence policy and doctrine, force planning, information on previous expenditures, information on budgets. To increase transparency, each participating State may ask any other participating State for clarification of the information provided. Furthermore, participating States are encouraged to provide any other factual and documentary information relating to their defence planning.
- consult and co-operate about unusual and unscheduled activities of their military forces outside their peacetime locations which are militarily significant, within the zone of application for CSBMs and about which a pS expresses its security concern.
- co-operation by reporting and clarifying hazardous incidents of a military nature within the zone of application for CSBMs in order to prevent possible misunderstandings and mitigate the effects on another pS.
- voluntary hosting of visits to dispel concerns about military activities.
- visits to air bases (when pS have air combat units) and military facilities in a 5-year cycle. Also to host observation to certain military facilities when appropriate. New major weapon and equipment systems need to be demonstrated within one year after being operationally deployed. Also many other voluntary contact visits are encouraged.
- a broad set of provisions on the notification of major exercises, and procedures on compliance and verification, including observation of larger exercises. Annual calendars of military activities are to be provided, and there is a separate chapter on the constraints on military activities.

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC's mandate on the Vienna Document:

- i. FSC Documents
 - i. [Vienna Document 2011](#) (FSC.DOC/1/11)

- ii. FSC Decisions
 - i. FSC Chairperson's Perception on the Implementation of Certain Provisions of the Vienna Document 1999 (FSC.DEL/595/02/Rev.2)
 - ii. [Measures to Improve the Availability of Exchanged FSC-related Information](#) (FSC.DEC 17/07)
 - iii. [Establishing a procedure for incorporating relevant FSC Decisions into the Vienna Document](#) (FSC.DEC 1/10)
 - iv. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on taking national holidays into account when planning verification activities](#) (FSC.DEC 10/10)
 - v. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on timing of a demonstration of new types of major weapon and equipment systems](#) (FSC.DEC 11/10)
 - vi. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on incorporating FSC. Decision No. 1/10 into the Vienna Document Chapter XII](#) (FSC.DEC 12/10)
 - vii. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on updating the listing of Partners for Co-operation mentioned in Chapter XII](#) (FSC.DEC 13/10)
 - viii. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on eligibility of air bases for hosting visits](#) (FSC.DEC 15/10)
 - ix. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on updating the list of OSCE participating States mentioned in the Introduction](#) (FSC.DEC 4/11)
 - x. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on accuracy of co-ordinates of formations, combat units, air formations and air combat units](#) (FSC.DEC 6/11)
 - xi. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on amendments and additions to Chapter IX "Compliance and Verification" paragraphs 98 and 127](#) (FSC.DEC 7/11)
 - xii. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on Updating the Title and Introduction of the Vienna Document 1999](#) (FSC.DEC 10/11)
 - xiii. [Reissuing the Vienna Document](#) (FSC.DEC 14/11)
 - xiv. [Vienna Document 2011 Notification Formats](#) (FSC.DEC/2/12) decided to adopt the document with the notification formats (FSC.GAL/52/12/Rev.1)

- iii. Vienna Document Plus Decisions which have not been integrated yet in the current VD 2011 document:
 - i. [Vienna Document Plus Decision No. 9/12 on prior notification of major military activities](#) (FSC.DEC 9/12)
 - ii. [Vienna Document Plus Changes in the Context of the Accession of Mongolia to the OSCE](#) (FSC.DEC 1/13)
 - iii. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on Updating the Title of the United Nations Instrument for Standardized International reporting of Military Expenditures](#) (FSC.DEC 2/13)
 - iv. [Vienna Document Plus Decision on Duration of Visits to Air Bases](#) (FSC.DEC 4/13)

4. Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security

The [Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security](#) was adopted on 3 December 1994, at the 91st Plenary Meeting of the Special Committee of the CSCE Forum for Security Co-operation in Budapest. This landmark document contains key principles and commitments agreed by the 57 OSCE pS, related to security relations between states and to the democratic control of all armed and security forces within a state. In particular, it commits OSCE pS to exchange information on the democratic oversight of their armed and security forces. The FSC helps the OSCE pS implementing the CoC.

On 8 July 1998, through Decision No. 4/98 the FSC, in accordance with its mandate, established an annual exchange of information on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security not later than 15 April of each year (FSC.DEC/4/98).

On 27 November 2002, FSC [Decision No. 16/02 on Expanding the Code of Conduct Questionnaire](#) expanded question 1 of the Code of Conduct Questionnaire to include appropriate measures to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular participation in international agreements to that end ([FSC.DEC/16/02](#)).

In 2011, the FSC decided on an explanatory Reference Guide, to assist pS in completing the Questionnaire. The FSC further decided to hold an annual implementation discussion on the Code of Conduct to review the replies to the Questionnaire and promote a regular dialogue on aspects of the Code.

On 6 December 2019, through a [Commemorative Declaration on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security](#), OSCE pS' Foreign Ministers emphasized the Code of Conduct's value as a unique, norm-setting document and remained committed to its full, faithful and effective implementation. In this context, they pledged to continue promoting the Code of Conduct, inter alia, by discussing and exchanging information on it in the Forum for Security Co-operation,

organizing annual meetings on its implementation and regional seminars, and undertaking awareness-raising efforts. Finally, they welcomed the continuation of outreach efforts on the Code of Conduct for the benefit of the OSCE Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation ([MC.DOC/1/19](#)).

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC's mandate on the Code of Conduct:

- i. MC Documents
 - i. [Commemorative Declaration on the Occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security](#) (MC.DOC 11/14)
 - ii. [Commemorative Declaration on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security](#) (MC.DOC 1/19)
- ii. FSC Decisions
 - i. [Information exchange on the Code of Conduct on politico-military aspects of security](#) (FSC.DEC 4/98)
 - ii. [Expanding the Code of Conduct Questionnaire](#) (FSC.DEC 16/02)
 - iii. [Awareness Raising and Outreach of the Code of Conduct](#) (FSC.DEC 1/08)
 - iv. [Technical update of the questionnaire on the Code of Conduct](#) (FSC.DEC 2/09)
 - v. [Reference Guide on the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security](#) (FSC.DEC 5/11)
 - vi. [Annual Discussion on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security](#) (FSC.DEC/12/11)
- iii. FSC Documents
 - i. [Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security 1994](#) (DOC.FSC/1/95)

As a special “spin off” of the Code of Conduct, Security Sector Governance and Reform (SSG/R) is increasingly recognized by the OSCE and its participating States as playing an essential role in conflict prevention, early warning, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. The concept of SSG/R is supported by a broad normative framework within the OSCE, with the Code of Conduct as a key point of reference.

A set of [OSCE Guidelines on SSG/R](#) was developed in 2014 and published in 2016, with the participation of an OSCE-wide network of focal points representing all of the OSCE Executive Structures and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. The guidelines provide OSCE executive structures and their staff with a tool for pursuing a coherent and coordinated approach to supporting nationally led SSG/R processes.

- i. [Security Sector Governance and Reform: Guidelines for OSCE Staff](#) (2016)

5. SALW/SCA

(including information exchange, MANPADS, anti-personnel mines)

The FSC develops, in accordance with its mandate, norms and provides practical assistance to interested OSCE pS to address the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW), and to mitigate safety and security risks arising from unsafe stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA).

In the 1999 Istanbul Summit, a [Decision No. 6/99 on the Spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons \(FSC.DEC/6/99\)](#) was welcomed, in which the FSC launched a broad and comprehensive discussion on all aspects of the problem of the spread of small arms and light weapons and to study concrete measures to deal with this issue, in order to respond to the challenge to peace and stability stemming from the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of these weapons.

On 24 November 2000, in occasion of the 308th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (see FSC.JOUR/314), the [OSCE Document on Small Arms And Light Weapons](#) was adopted. The Document was reissued on 20 June 2012, pursuant to FSC Decision No. 3/12 on the reissuing of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (see FSC.JOUR/692). The OSCE SALW Document describes concrete norms, principles and measures to reduce the destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons. By adopting it, OSCE pS agreed to develop norms, principles and measures covering all aspects of the issue. These include manufacture, the proper marking of small arms, accurate sustained record keeping, export control criteria, transparency about transfers (i.e. commercial and non-commercial imports and exports) of small arms through effective national export and import documentation and procedures.

The FSC was tasked with reviewing regularly including, as appropriate, through annual review meetings, the implementation of the norms, principles and measures contained in the OSCE SALW Document and to consider specific small arms issues raised by participating States.

On 10 July 2002, FSC [Decision No. 11/02 on Preparation of Best Practice Guides on Small Arms and Light Weapons](#), established that in order to assist participating States in implementing the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons the FSC would develop best practice guides on the following aspects: national marking systems; national procedures for the control of manufacture; national export and import policy; national control of brokering activities; national procedures for stockpile-management and security; definitions for indicators of a surplus;

techniques and procedures for destruction; and small arms measures as part of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. Subsequently, with [Decision No. 5/03 on Best Practice Guides on Small Arms and Light Weapons](#), the FSC decided to develop the [Handbook of Best Practices on Small Arms and Light Weapons \(SALW\)](#), and encouraged the pS to make such Handbook available to all relevant national authorities for its implementation as appropriate.

In occasion of the 407th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation on 19 November 2003 (see FSC.JOUR/413), [the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#) was adopted. By endorsing this document, the OSCE pS decided to adopt and implement the general principles and procedure to address and reduce the security and safety risks posed by the presence of stockpiles of conventional ammunition, explosive material and detonating devices in surplus and/or awaiting destruction in the OSCE area. Furthermore, they agreed to consider developing a “best practice” guide of techniques and procedures for the destruction of conventional ammunition, explosive material and detonating devices, and the management and control of stockpiles.

On 18 June 2008, in [FSC Decision No. 6/08 on Handbook Best Practice Guides on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#), the FSC welcomed the development of the [Handbook of Best Practices on Conventional Ammunition](#) and encouraged the pS to make such Handbook available to all relevant national authorities for its implementation as appropriate.

In 2019, the FSC launched a comprehensive review and update process to ensure that the OSCE Best Practice Guides on SALW and SCA covering each stage of the life-cycle of SALW remain relevant and applicable.

First adopted in 2018, in 2020, the FSC adopted a decision No. 4/20 on the [updated Best Practice Guide on Deactivation of SALW](#), suggesting minimum standards, approaches and procedures to ensure the permanent deactivation of SALW, and provides recommendations on how to incorporate these into national norms and legislation. In recognition of the importance of ensuring irreversible SALW deactivation, the OSCE minimum standards have been strengthened by a number of technical updates for rendering SALW and their essential parts permanently inoperable (FSC.DEL/250/17/Rev.4).

First adopted in 2007, in 2021, the FSC adopted a decision No. 4/21 on the [updated National Procedures for the Destruction of SALW](#). The Guide provides information and analysis for developing policy and designing general guidelines and procedures for the destruction of SALW from the time of identification for destruction until the final disposal of scrap material (FSC.DEL/264/20/Rev.1).

The OSCE Documents on SALW and SCA specify that the CPC is the main point of contact on issues relating to SALW and SCA between the OSCE and other international organizations and institutions. The OSCE Directory of Points of Contact (“the POC directory”) on SALW and SCA is an additional tool for co-operation and co-ordination among participating States on projects relating to SALW and SCA. The primary purpose of the directory is to facilitate information-sharing between participating States on issues related to SALW and SCA projects. On 7 May 2008 [FSC Decision No. 4/08](#) established that the POC directory be comprised of: POCs in the participating States and in the delegations in Vienna; POC(s) in the FSC Support Section of the OSCE CPC in Vienna; POCs in OSCE field operations, as appropriate.

The OSCE Documents on SALW and SCA establish that any participating State that has identified a security risk linked to the presence of surplus stockpiles of SALW and SCA, explosive material and detonating devices, and needs assistance, may request the assistance of the international community through the OSCE. In initiating the OSCE response to the request, the Chairperson of the FSC, or the designated coordinator for SALW projects, in close co-operation with the Chairmanship-in-Office (CiO), will begin consultations, informing the FSC as appropriate, and may seek additional information and/or clarification from the participating State making the request. The CPC will provide technical assistance to the Chairperson of the FSC and the CiO as necessary in responding to the request.

On 27 April 2016, through [FSC Decision No. 2/16](#), the FSC decided to enable the provision of assistance by the OSCE participating States and the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC), on a voluntary basis, to the OSCE Partners for Co-operation using the procedures outlined in the OSCE Documents on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, 20 June 2012) and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (FSC.DOC/1/03/Rev.1, 23 March 2011).

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC’s mandate on SALW and SCA:

i. MC Decisions

- i. 2003 [MC Decision on man-portable air defence systems](#) (MC.DEC/8/03)
- ii. 2003 MC Decision on the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (MC.DEC/9/03)
- iii. 2004 [MC Decision on further implementing the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#) (MC.DEC/5/04)
- iv. 2004 [MC Decision on OSCE standard elements of end-user certificates and verification procedures for SALW exports](#) (MC.DEC/6/04)

- v. 2004 [MC Decision on OSCE principles on the control of brokering in SALW](#) (MC.DEC/7/04)
 - vi. 2004 [MC Decision on OSCE principles for export controls of man-portable air defence systems](#) (MC. DEC/8/04)
 - vii. 2005 [MC Decision on Further Efforts to Implement the OSCE Documents on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC. 8/05)
 - viii. 2006 [MC Decision on Further Efforts to Implement the OSCE Documents on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC. 8/06)
 - ix. 2006 [MC Decision on Combating Illicit Trafficking of SALW by Air](#) (MC.DEC. 09/06)
 - x. 2008 [MC Decision on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC. 11/08)
 - xi. 2009 [MC Decision on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC. 15/09)
 - xii. 2011 [MC Decision on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC 6/11)
 - xiii. 2013 [MC Decision of SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC 8/13)
 - xiv. 2014 [MC Decision on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC 10/14)
 - xv. 2017 [MC Decision on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC 10/17/Corr.1)
- ii. MC Documents
 - i. 2016 [Ministerial Declaration on OSCE Assistance Projects in the Field of SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DOC/3/16)
 - ii. 2018 [Ministerial Council Declaration on OSCE Efforts in the Field of Norms and Best Practices on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DOC/5/18)
- iii. OSCE Documents
 - i. [OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons](#) (FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, adopted at FSC meeting [FSC.JOUR/314](#) on 24 November 2000, reissued pursuant to [FSC Decision No. 3/12](#), 20 June 2020)
 - ii. [OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#) (FSC.DOC/1/03/Rev.1)
- iv. FSC Decisions
 - i. [Questionnaire on participating States' policy and/or national practices and procedures for the export of conventional arms and related weaponry](#) (FSC.DEC 20/95)
 - ii. [Provision of the Model Answer for the OSCE Information Exchange on SALW to the UN](#) (FSC.DEC 9/02)
 - iii. [Preparation of the Best Practice Guide on the Implementation of Section V of the SALW Document](#) (FSC.DEC 11/02)
 - iv. [Best Practice Guide on SALW](#) (FSC.DEC/5/03): [Handbook of Best Practices on SALW](#)
 - v. [Man-Portable Air Defense Systems](#) (FSC.DEC 7/03)
 - vi. [Standard Elements of End-User Certificates and Verification Procedures of SALW Exports](#) (FSC.DEC 5/04)
 - vii. [Updating the Questionnaire on Anti-Personnel Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War](#) (FSC.DEC 7/04)
 - viii. [OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in SALW](#) (FSC.DEC 8/04)

- ix. [Annex C to the BPG on National Procedures for Stockpile Management and Security of the OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on SALW](#) (FSC.DEC 3/06)
- x. [Combating the Illicit Trafficking of SALW by Air](#) (FSC.DEC 7/06)
- xi. [Best Practice Guides on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#) (FSC.DEC 09/06)
- xii. [An Information exchange with regard to OSCE principles on the control of brokering in SALW](#) (FSC.DEC 11/07)
- xiii. [Points of contact on small arms and light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition](#) (FSC.DEC 4/08)
- xiv. [Updating the OSCE principles for export controls of MANPADS](#) (FSC.DEC 5/08)
- xv. [Handbook Best Practice Guides on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#) (FSC. DEC 6/08)
- xvi. [Best Practice Guides on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#) (FSC.DEC 7/08)
- xvii. [Introducing Best Practices to Prevent Destabilizing Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons through Air Transport and on an Associated Questionnaire](#) (FSC.DEC 11/08)
- xviii. [Information Exchange with Regard to Sample Formats of End-User Certificates and Relevant Verification Procedures](#) (FSC.DEC 12/08)
- xix. [Update of FSC Decision No. 15/02 on expert advice on implementation of Section V of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons](#) (FSC.DEC 11/09)
- xx. [OSCE Plan of Action on SALW](#) (FSC.DEC 2/10)
- xxi. [An information exchange with regard to OSCE principles on the control of brokering in small arms and light weapons](#) (FSC.DEC 17/10)
- xxii. [Destruction of Conventional Ammunition](#) (FSC.DEC 3/11)
- xxiii. [Voluntary guidelines for compiling national reports on SALW exports from/imports to other Participating States during the previous calendar year](#) (FSC.DEC 3/14)
- xxiv. [Enabling the provision of assistance to OSCE Partners for Co-operation using procedures outlined in the OSCE documents on SALW/SCA](#) (FSC.DEC 2/16)
- xxv. [Enabling the publication of information exchanges in the field of small arms and light weapons, conventional arms transfers and anti-personnel mines](#) (FSC.DEC 4/16)
- xxvi. [Updated Best Practice Guide on Deactivation of Small Arms and Light Weapons](#) (FSC.DEC/4/20)
- xxvii. [Updated Best Practice Guide on National Procedures for the Destruction of SALW](#) (FSC.DEC 4/21)
- xxviii. [Updated Best Practice Guide on National Procedures for Stockpile Management, Security and Destruction of Man-portable Air Defence Systems \(MANPADS\)](#) (FSC.DEC/7/21)
- xxix. [Updated Best Practice Guide on Procedures for Management of Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#) (FSC.DEC/8/21)

- xxx. [Updated Best Practice Guide on National Procedures for Stockpile Management and Security of SALW](#) (FSC.DEC/9/21)
- xxxii. [Updated Best Practice Guide on Ammunition Marking, Registration, and Record-keeping](#) (FSC.DEC/1/22)

6. Conventional Arms

(information exchanges and principles)

The OSCE pS have undertaken a variety of obligations and commitments in the field of arms control. Such obligations and commitments are legally or politically binding, and vary in their substance and geographical scope, being global, OSCE-wide, regional or bilateral. The FSC contributes on efforts on Conventional Arms control by developing documents on CSBMs, including those regulating transfers of conventional arms, and establishing principles governing non-proliferation.

The OSCE [Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers](#) adopted in 1993 guide participating States in conducting arms transfers and in determining whether or not the transfers should be avoided. By undertaking them OSCE pS reaffirm, *inter alia*, their adherence to the principles of transparency and restraint in the transfer of conventional weapons and related technology, and their willingness to promote them in the security dialogue of the FSC.

The [Framework for Arms Control](#) agreed in 1996 recognized that arms control, including disarmament and confidence- and security-building, is integral to the OSCE's comprehensive and co-operative concept of security. The following agreements, listed in Annex to the Framework, constitute a basis for a web of interlocking and mutually-reinforcing arms control obligations and commitments: *Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe; Treaty on Open Skies; Concluding Act of the Negotiation on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe; Stabilizing Measures for Localized Crisis Situations; Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers; Global Exchange of Military Information; Vienna Document 1994; Code of Conduct; Principles Governing Non-Proliferation.*

In [FSC Decision No. 13/97 on Further Transparency in Arms Transfers](#), and subsequent [Decision No. 8/98](#), the FSC decided that, beginning in 1998, the participating States will exchange information within the FSC, on an annual basis and not later than 30 June each year, on their transfers of weapon and equipment systems for the previous calendar year in the categories and formats set out in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. This information exchange will be reviewed at special meetings of Working Group A of the FSC.

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC's mandate on Conventional Arms control:

- i. FSC Documents
 - i. 1993 [Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers](#) (DOC.FSC 3/96)
 - ii. 1993 [Defence Planning](#) (DOC.FSC 4/96)
 - iii. 1994 [Global Exchange of Military Information](#) (DOC.FSC 5/96)

- ii. FSC Decisions
 - i. Observation of certain military activities (FSC.DEC 18/95)
 - ii. Annual Exchange of Information on Defense Planning (FSC.DEC 19/95)
 - iii. Inclusion of armored combat vehicles (ACVs) parameter in the framework of constraining provisions (FSC.DEC 7/96)
 - iv. OSCE Framework for Arms Control (FSC.DEC 8/96)
 - v. Bi-national visits (FSC.DEC 2/97)
 - vi. Force majeure (FSC.DEC 6/97)
 - vii. [Further transparency in arms transfers](#) (FSC.DEC 13/97)
 - viii. [Changes in the deadline for the exchange of information on conventional arms and equipment transfers](#) (FSC.DEC 8/98)
 - ix. Announcement and Reminding Mechanism, List of Deadlines (FSC.DEC 10/98)
 - x. [Implementation of Data Exchange relating to Major Weapons and Exchange Systems](#) (FSC.DEC 6/01)
 - xi. [The Revised Announcing and Reminding Mechanism](#) (FSC.DEC 10/02)
 - xii. [Special FSC Meeting on existing and future arms control and confidence- and security- building measures in the OSCE area](#) (FSC.DEC 10/07)
 - xiii. [Measures to improve the availability of exchanged FSC-related information](#) (FSC.DEC 17/07)
 - xiv. [Updating the reporting categories of weapon and equipment systems subject to the information exchange on conventional arms transfers](#) (FSC.DEC 8/08)
 - xv. [Conflict Prevention Centre's support for the Annual Exchange of Military Information](#) (FSC.DEC 7/19)

7. UNSCR 1540

The [OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation](#) adopted in 1994 outline the commitment of the participating States to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and further updated in 2013 ([FSC.DEC/7/13](#)).

In 2004, the United Nations Security Council affirmed that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, and related materials constitutes a threat to international peace and security and in this context adopted resolution 1540 (2004).

The participating States of the OSCE, recalling their commitments in this regard, in particular the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation, decided to call upon all 56 (now 57) participating States to implement fully UNSCR 1540 by adopting a decision supporting its effective implementation ([FSC.DEC/7/05/Corr.1](#)).

The OSCE agreed to contribute to the implementation of the resolution, as appropriate and in co-ordination with the relevant United Nations fora, based on the OSCE concept of comprehensive and co-operative security and the Organization's mandate as a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter.

At the Seventeenth Meeting of the [Ministerial Council in Athens](#), the participating States recognized that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction remains an issue of great concern. To further strengthen non-proliferation efforts in the OSCE, a ministerial decision was adopted on further OSCE efforts to address transnational threats and challenges to security and stability ([MC.DEC/2/09](#)).

The FSC, in accordance with its mandate, is to facilitate, where appropriate, the fulfilment by the OSCE participating States of the provisions of UNSCR 1540 (2004) ([MC.DEC/16/09](#)).

Furthermore, by adopting the [Ministerial Declaration on Non-Proliferation](#), participating States have also pledged to facilitate implementation of UNSCR 1540 by the provision of effective assistance to those States that require it ([MC.DOC/5/09](#)).

In the [Astana Commemorative Declaration: "Towards a Security Community", adopted in 2010](#), the Heads of State or Government of the OSCE participating States referred to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as an emerging transnational threat, which can originate within or outside the OSCE region (SUM.DOC/1/10).

Resolution 1977 (2011) encourages States to prepare on a voluntary basis national implementation action plans and urges States and relevant international, regional and sub regional organizations to provide assistance as appropriate, as well as extended the mandate of the Resolution 1540 for a period of ten years to 2021.

The participating States have expressed their commitment to explore ways to update the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation of 1994 as well as to support the ongoing activities in assisting in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 by, *inter alia*, maintaining the information sharing on national progress and lessons learnt in this regard, as stated in

[the Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/11](#) on Issues Relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation (MC.DEC/7/11).

In addition, through the [Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/11 \(MC.DEC/8/11\)](#), the FSC is tasked to continue to identify, and strengthen, when and as appropriate, specific forms of the OSCE`s contribution to assist participating States, upon their requests, in the further implementation of UNSCR 1540, in close coordination with the UNSC 1540 Committee to complement its efforts.

On 14 December 2011, in [FSC Decision No. 19/11 on Points of Contact on UNSCR 1540 \(FSC.DEC/19/11\)](#), the FSC decided to establish a complementary and voluntary directory of national and OSCE Points of Contact with the purpose of facilitating information-sharing, promoting best practices and strengthening relevant international information exchange networks (where appropriate), between participating States on issues related to the national implementation of UNSCR 1540.

To date, 52 participating States have provided detailed information to the OSCE on their national Point of Contact on UNSCR 1540.

On 22 July 2015, the FSC has adopted a Decision No. 4/15 on [OSCE`s Role in Support of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 \(2004\)](#), which has outlined the concrete OSCE`s role in implementation of this resolution. Such role is outlined as below:

1. Support the leading role and global efforts undertaken by the 1540 Committee;
2. Strengthen the OSCE`s support in facilitating the implementation of resolution 1540 and related resolutions by participating States, including through tasking the Conflict Prevention Centre to provide under appropriate FSC guidance continuous and effective assistance to participating States, upon their request, including in preparing national implementation measures, in close co-ordination with the 1540 Committee to complement its efforts;
3. Further promote experience sharing on national progress and lessons learned and develop effective practices on the implementation of resolution 1540 at the regional level, including, inter alia, through partnership with industry, relevant academia and think tanks as appropriate;
4. Task the Conflict Prevention Centre to maintain and develop, as appropriate, the OSCE network of Points of Contact on resolution 1540 as an integral part of the 1540 Committee network;
5. Task the Conflict Prevention Centre to enhance, where appropriate, co-operation and information sharing with the 1540 Committee and United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs on all issues of relevance to the implementation of resolution 1540 and to continue acting as an OSCE Point of Contact on resolution 1540;

6. Encourage the participating States to take an active part in the process of comprehensive review of resolution 1540, to be completed in 2016;
7. Regularly review the implementation of this decision.

Lastly, [the MC Commemorative Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation and Fifteenth Anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 \(MC.DOC/2/19/Corr.1\)](#) reaffirmed the readiness of the participating States and of the OSCE, as a regional organization under chapter VIII of the UN Charter, to take an active part in the 2020–2021 Comprehensive Review on the status of implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, *inter alia*, with a view to specify the OSCE’s role in facilitating its future implementation.

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC’s mandate on UNSCR 1540:

- i. MC Decisions
 - i. [MC Decision on Further OSCE Efforts to Address Transnational Threats and Challenges to Security and Stability](#) (MC.DEC 2/09)
 - ii. [MC Decision on Non-Proliferation](#) (MC.DOC. 5/09)
 - iii. [MC Decision on the Proper Role of the OSCE in Facilitation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540](#) (MC.DEC 8/11)
- ii. MC Documents
 - i. [MC Commemorative Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation and Fifteenth Anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540](#) (MC.DOC/2/19/Corr.1)
- iii. FSC Decisions
 - i. [Supporting the effective implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 \(2004\)](#) (FSC.DEC 7/05/Corr.1)
 - ii. [Supporting national implementation of UNSCR 1540 \(2004\)](#) (FSC.DEC 10/06)
 - iii. [Points of Contact on UN Security Council Resolution 1540 \(2004\)](#) (FSC.DEC 19/11)
 - iv. [The Updated OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation](#) (FSC.DEC 7/13)
 - v. [OSCE’s role in Support of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 \(2004\)](#) (FSC.DEC 4/15)

8. Dayton

On 6 November 2014, with the [PC Decision No. 1134 on Transfer of ownership to the Parties to the Agreement on Subregional Arms Control, Annex 1-B, Article IV of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#), the OSCE PC decided, *inter alia*, to task the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre as of 1 January 2015 to work closely with and provide support to the Parties to the Agreement, within available resources of the OSCE ([PC.DEC/1134](#)).

On 5 December 2014, [the MC Declaration on the Transfer of Ownership to the Parties to the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, Annex 1-B, Article IV of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) acknowledged the significant contribution to peace, security and stability in the area of application of the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, Annex 1-B, Article IV of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Agreement) since its entry into force in 1996; furthermore, it reiterated the strong support of the OSCE community to the Parties for continuing the implementation of the Agreement in good faith ([MC.DOC/4/14](#)).

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC's mandate on Article IV of the Dayton Peace Accords:

- i. MC Documents
 - i. [Declaration on Transfer of Ownership to the Parties to the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, Annex 1-B, Article IV of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) (MC.DOC 4/14)
- ii. PC Decisions
 - i. [Transfer of ownership to the Parties to the Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control, Annex 1-B, Article IV of the General Frameworks Agreement for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) (PC.DEC/1134)
- iii. CiO Statements
 - i. Conclusions of the 52nd Meeting of the Sub-regional Consultative Commission and the CPC plan to support its requirement (CIO.GAL/175/14/Rev.1)

9. UNSCR 1325

[UN Security Council resolution 1325](#) 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 (2000).

Through MC Decision No. 14/04 on the [2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality](#), the MC decided to endorse the 2004 Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality adopted by the Permanent Council in its Decision No. 638 on 2 December 2004.

The Action Plan aims to set out the priorities of the OSCE in promoting gender equality, in the Organization and in all participating States, and to ensure the monitoring of its implementation. The Action Plan calls, *inter alia*, the OSCE pS, Secretariat, Institutions and Missions, to mainstreaming a gender perspective into OSCE activities, policies, programmes and projects.

The Action Plan underlines that Gender-mainstreaming of OSCE activities, policies, projects and programmes in the politico-military dimension shall also take into account obligations embodied in Security Council resolution 1325 calling for increased participation of women in, *inter alia*, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction processes.

The Action Plan underlines that OSCE structures will, in co-operation with participating States, address the gender dimension of proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW). SALW proliferation exacerbates violence against women, and a gender perspective should thus be taken into account in related endeavours.

Furthermore, a number of OSCE participating States agreed to report on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325) through the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation's (FSC) Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security. On April 1, 2009, 17 participating States read an interpretative statement to the [FSC Decision No. 2/09 on Technical Update of the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct](#), confirming that they will "...expand the scope of our replies to the Questionnaire, by following the guidelines expressed in the two ministerial decisions [2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality in accordance with Ministerial decision No. 14/04; as well as ministerial decision No. 14/05 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation], to include information on women, peace and security.”

With regard to SALW and SCA area of work, [FSC decision No. 2/10 on the OSCE Plan of Action of SALW](#) decided on to continuously “give more consideration to gender aspects of SALW. Possible measures to implement: (a) FSC to explore the application of gender aspects in the development of post-conflict SALW programmes, such as disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration projects; and (b) FSC to explore a list of recommendations to ensure the identification and integration of gender aspects in post-conflict SALW programmes.”

[MC Decision No.8/13](#) tasked the FSC to “exchange views and information and share best practices, on a voluntary basis and if relevant to the mandate of the FSC, on women’s contributions to security and the possible impact of illicit SALW on women and children.” Over the years the tasking expanded to: “continue to exchange views and information and share best practices, on a voluntary basis and if relevant to the mandate of the FSC, on: 1) addressing the impact of excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of SALW and SCA on women and children; 2) creating equal opportunities for women’s participation in policymaking, planning and implementation processes to combat illicit SALW as well as with regard to the OSCE Assistance Projects in the field of SALW and SCA” ([MC Decision No. 10/17](#)).

In 2019, a [Commemorative Declaration on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security](#) OSCE participating States’ Foreign Ministers reconfirmed that “the knowledge, skills and experience of both women and men are essential to efforts aimed at furthering peace, security and stability in the OSCE region, including the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and we are committed to ensuring and promoting their equal opportunities and full and meaningful participation in that process.” ([MC.DOC/1/19](#)).

The following list includes relevant decisions and documents defining the FSC’s mandate on UNSCR 1325:

- i. MC Decisions
 - i. [OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality 2004](#) ([MC.DEC/14/04](#))
 - ii. 2013 [MC Decision of SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC 8/13)
 - iii. 2014 [MC Decision on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC 10/14)
 - iv. 2017 [MC Decision on SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DEC 10/17/Corr.1)

- ii. MC Documents
 - i. 2016 [Ministerial Declaration on OSCE Assistance Projects in the Field of SALW and SCA](#) (MC.DOC 3/16)
 - ii. [Commemorative Declaration on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security](#) (MC.DOC 1/19)

- iii. FSC Decisions
 - i. [Technical Update of the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct](#) ([FSC.DEC/2/09](#))
 - ii. [OSCE Plan of Action on SALW](#) (FSC.DEC 2/10)

10. Other FSC related mandates

- i. FSC Documents
 - i. [Programme of Military Contacts and Co-operation, PIAS](#), (DOC.FSC 1/96)
 - ii. [Stabilizing Measures for Localized Crisis Situations, PIAS](#), (DOC.FSC 2/96)

- ii. FSC Decisions
 - i. [Road Map for the Implementation of the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism](#) (FSC.DEC 5/02)
 - ii. [Fulfillment of FSC Decision No. 5/96](#) (FSC.DEC 5/05)
 - iii. [Support by the OSCE FSC for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism](#) (FSC.DEC 14/07)
 - iv. [Extended dialogue with the OSCE Partners of Co-operation on Civil-Military Emergency Preparedness](#) (FSC.DEC 16/07)
 - v. [Overview of Disposal Aspects of Liquid Rocket Fuel in the OSCE Area](#) (FSC.DEC 13/08)
 - vi. [Enabling the publication of information exchanges in the field of small arms and light weapons, conventional arms transfers and anti-personnel mines](#) (FSC.DEC 4/16)

ANNEX I – CPC Implementation Calendar (Deadlines, commitments and relevant decisions taken by the Forum for Security Co-operation)

- 15 APRIL** **INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY**
([FSC.DEC/2/09](#))
- 30 APRIL** **GLOBAL EXCHANGE OF MILITARY INFORMATION**
([DOC.FSC/5/96](#))
- 31 MAY** **QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES****
([FSC.DEC/7/04](#))
- 30 JUNE** **INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS ****
([FSC.DEC/13/97](#), and [FSC.DEC/8/08](#))
- 30 JUNE** **QUESTIONNAIRE ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS**
([FSC.DEC/20/95](#)) **
- 30 JUNE** **INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON SMALL ARMS EXPORTS TO, AND IMPORTS FROM, OTHER PARTICIPATING STATES DURING THE PREVIOUS CALENDER YEAR**
([FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1](#), III (F)1)
When compiling the above-mentioned information exchange pS are encouraged to make use of the Voluntary Guidelines for Compiling National Reports on SALW Exports form/Imports to Other pS During the Previous Calendar Year issued under [FSC.DEL/33/14/Rev.1/Corr.1](#).
- 30 JUNE** **INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON THE CATEGORY, SUB-CATEGORY AND QUANTITY OF SMALL ARMS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS SURPLUS AND /OR SEIZED AND DESTROYED ON THEIR TERRITORY DURING THE PREVIOUS CALENDER YEAR ***
([FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1](#), IV(E)1)

30 JUNE

INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON THE POINTS OF CONTACT ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS AND STOCKPILES OF CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION *
([FSC.DEC/4/08](#))

**UPDATES
by 30 JUNE**

SALW REPORTING TEMPLATE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OSCE DOCUMENT ON SALW AND SUPPLEMENTARY DECISIONS

Template ([FSC.GAL/110/20](#)) The template is also available on the online reporting tool.

The template is synchronized with the 2020 UN Reporting template on Programme of Action on SALW.

This template also contains a section on SALW Deactivation and on Gender-related aspects.

By filling out the template, the OSCE participating States fulfil the reporting on:

- PRESENT REGULATIONS CONCERNING BROKERING ACTIVITIES WITH REGARD TO SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS
([FSC.DEC/17/10](#))
- SAMPLE FORMATS OF NATIONAL END-USER CERTIFICATES AND/OR OTHER PERTINENT DOCUMENTS
([FSC.DEC/12/08](#))
- NATIONAL STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY PROCEDURES **
([FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, IV \(E\)2](#))
- NATIONAL MARKING SYSTEMS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE AND/OR IMPORT OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS **
([FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, II\(D\)1](#))
- NATIONAL MARKING SYSTEMS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE AND/OR IMPORT OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS**
([FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, II\(D\)1](#))
- NATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR THE CONTROL OVER MANUFACTURE OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS**
([FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, II\(D\)1](#))

- NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND CURRENT PRACTICE IN SMALL ARMS EXPORT POLICY, PROCEDURES, DOCUMENTATION AND BROKERING CONTROLS **
([FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, III\(F\)2](#))
- TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS **
([FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1, IV \(E\)3](#))
- QUESTIONNAIRE ON NATIONAL PRACTICES RELATED PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS THROUGH ILLICIT AIR TRANSPORT *
([FSC.DEC/11/08](#))

15 NOVEMBER ANNUAL CALENDARS and CONSTRAINING PROVISIONS
([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §61, §68)

15 NOVEMBER PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON CONTACTS
([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §36, §37)

15 DECEMBER ANNUAL EXCHANGE OF MILITARY INFORMATION
([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §10)

- Command organization of military forces ([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §10.1)
- Total number of units and the resultant annual evaluation quota ([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §10.1.1)
- Formations and combat units of land forces and amphibious formations and amphibious combat units ([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §10.2, §10.4)
- Planned increases in personnel strength ([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §10.3)
- Temporary activation of non-active units and formations ([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §10.3.1)
- Air formations and air combat units of the air forces, air defence aviation and naval aviation permanently based on land ([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §10.5)
- Data relating to Major Weapon and Equipment Systems ([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §11, §12)
- Information on Plans for the Deployment of Major Weapon and Equipment Systems ([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §13, §14)

No later than
3 months
after military
budget has been
approved by
national authorities

DEFENCE PLANNING and MILITARY BUDGETS
([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §15)

UPDATE ANNUALLY OFFICIAL NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS
([FSC.DOC/1/11](#), §75, §112)

UPDATE WHEN NECESSARY POINTS OF CONTACT ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540 (2004)¹
([FSC.DEC/19/11](#))

- The OSCE participating States are encouraged to provide the OSCE Secretariat with updated PoC information (names, full contact details and addresses).

Additional Relevant Documents (also available in the folder [Collection of Relevant Documents on DelWeb](#)):

[FSC.DEC/10/02](#) “Announcing and Reminding Mechanism”

[FSC.DEC/17/07](#) “Measures to Improve the Availability of Exchanged FSC-related Information”

[FSC.DOC/1/11](#), VD11 Annex II “Standardized Format for Comprehensive NIL Reports”

[FSC.DEC/4/16](#), Enabling the Publication of Information Exchanges in the Field of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Conventional Arms Transfers and Anti-personnel Mines

¹ [FSC Decision No. 19/11](#) does not specify a deadline for the provision of information on Points of Contact.

* Upon pS request made at the time of submission, the information exchanged under this submission **will be made available to the public** through posting on the OSCE’s public website, [FSC.DEC/4/16/Corr.1](#)

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