

Chairmanship: Ireland

922nd PLENARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

1. Date: Thursday, 26 July 2012

Opened: 10.05 a.m.

Closed: 11.25 a.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador E. O'Leary

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

Agenda item 1: DECISION ON THE DATES AND AGENDA OF THE
2012 ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION
IMPLEMENTATION MEETING

Chairperson

Decision: The Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 1044 (PC.DEC/1044) on the dates and agenda of the 2012 Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Agenda item 2: DECISION ON THE AGENDA FOR THE 2012 HUMAN
DIMENSION IMPLEMENTATION MEETING

Chairperson

Decision: The Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 1045 (PC.DEC/1045) on the agenda for the 2012 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Russian Federation (interpretative statement, see attachment to the decision)

1 Includes corrections to attachment 1 of the annex of Permanent Council Decision No. 1048.

Agenda item 3: DECISION ON THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATIONAL
 MODALITIES OF THE 2012 OSCE MEDITERRANEAN
 CONFERENCE

Chairperson

Decision: The Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 1046 (PC.DEC/1046) on the agenda and organizational modalities of the 2012 OSCE Mediterranean Conference, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Chairperson

Agenda item 4: DECISION ON THE THEME, AGENDA AND MODALITIES
 FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST ECONOMIC AND
 ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM

Chairperson

Decision: The Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 1047 (PC.DEC/1047) on the theme, agenda and modalities for the Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Agenda item 5: DECISION ON THE OSCE CONCEPT FOR COMBATING
 THE THREAT OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND THE DIVERSION
 OF CHEMICAL PRECURSORS

Chairperson

Decision: The Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 1048 (PC.DEC/1048) on the OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Agenda item 6: DECISION ON THE OSCE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK
 FOR POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Chairperson

Decision: The Permanent Council adopted Decision No. 1049 (PC.DEC/1049) on the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities, the text of which is appended to this journal.

Chairperson, Germany

Agenda item 7: REVIEW OF CURRENT ISSUES

(a) *Recent developments in Tajikistan:* Cyprus-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 Moldova, in alignment) (PC.DEL/774/12), United States of America (PC.DEL/770/12), Russian Federation (PC.DEL/776/12), Tajikistan, Chairperson, Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre (SEC.GAL/149/12 OSCE+)

- (b) *Attack on Ms. Štefica Galić in Bosnia and Herzegovina*: Cyprus-European Union (with the acceding country Croatia; the candidate countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro and Serbia; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Albania; the European Free Trade Association country Norway, member of the European Economic Area; as well as Armenia and Moldova, in alignment) (PC.DEL/775/12), United States of America (PC.DEL/768/12), Bosnia and Herzegovina
- (c) *Discrimination and violence against Romani persons in the OSCE region*: United States of America (PC.DEL/769/12), France, Slovakia (PC.DEL/773/12), Italy, Romania, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine, United Kingdom
- (d) *Human rights and fundamental freedoms in Belarus*: United States of America (PC.DEL/767/12), Belarus
- (e) *Freedom of the media in Ukraine*: United States of America (PC.DEL/771/12), Ukraine

Agenda item 8: REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
 CHAIRPERSON-IN-OFFICE

Informal ambassadorial meeting on the Chairmanship food-for-thought paper “The Helsinki+40 Concept: Next Steps” (CIO.GAL/76/12 Restr.) and on the report “Working Together: The OSCE’s Relationship with Other Relevant International Organizations – Nine Steps to Effective OSCE Engagement” (CIO.GAL/83/12 OSCE+), held on 23 July 2012: Chairperson (CIO.GAL/104/12)

Agenda item 9: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

- (a) *Upcoming visit of the Secretary General to Washington, D.C.*: Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre (SEC.GAL/149/12 OSCE+)
- (b) *Visit of the Secretary General to Kiev on 10 and 11 September 2012*: Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre (SEC.GAL/149/12 OSCE+)

Agenda item 10: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Twenty-First Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, held in Monaco from 5 to 9 July 2012*: OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Chairperson
- (b) *Matters of protocol*: United States of America
- (c) *Expression of gratitude to the Irish OSCE Chairmanship*: United States of America, France, Russian Federation
- (d) *Local elections to be held on 7 October 2012 in Bosnia and Herzegovina*: Bosnia and Herzegovina (PC.DEL/772/12)
- (e) *Implementation of Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/11 on strengthening OSCE engagement with Afghanistan*: Chairperson
- (f) *Organizational matters related to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, to be held in Dublin on 6 and 7 December 2012 (MC.INF/1/12)*: Chairperson

4. Next meeting:

Thursday, 6 September 2012, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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

PC.DEC/1044
26 July 2012

Original: ENGLISH

922nd Plenary Meeting

PC Journal No. 922, Agenda item 1

**DECISION No. 1044
DATES AND AGENDA OF THE 2012 ECONOMIC AND
ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION IMPLEMENTATION MEETING**

The Permanent Council,

Further to Permanent Council Decision No. 1011 on strengthening the effectiveness of the economic and environmental dimension of the OSCE, in which participating States agreed, *inter alia*, to hold the Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting on an annual basis in accordance with the mandate and modalities established by Permanent Council Decision No. 995,

Decides to convene the 2012 Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting on 16 and 17 October 2012 in Vienna, in accordance with the agenda contained in the annex to this decision.

AGENDA OF THE 2012 ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION IMPLEMENTATION MEETING

Vienna, 16 and 17 October 2012

Tuesday, 16 October 2012

- 9.30–11.30 a.m. Opening session – Panel debate on the role the OSCE can play in addressing economic and environmental issues
- Coffee/Tea break
- 12 noon–1 p.m. Session I – Follow-up to the discussions undertaken during the twentieth OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum on “Promoting Security and Stability through Good Governance”, and preparations for the Nineteenth OSCE Ministerial Council
- Lunch break
- 2.30–4 p.m. Session II – Review of implementation of OSCE commitments and exchange of examples of best practice related to promoting economic security and stability, international economic co-operation and good governance in the OSCE area
- Coffee/Tea break
- 4.30–6 p.m. Session II continued

Wednesday, 17 October 2012

- 9.30–11 a.m. Session III – Review of implementation of OSCE commitments and exchange of examples of best practice related to environment and security; strengthened international co-operation in the OSCE area on environmental issues related to land degradation, water management, waterways and sustainable energy; increased environmental awareness of governments, civil society and local communities
- Coffee/Tea break
- 11.30 a.m.–1 p.m. Session III continued

Lunch break

2.30–4 p.m.

Session IV – The way forward: Plans, proposals and recommendations for future actions

4–5 p.m.

Closing session



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

PC.DEC/1045
26 July 2012

Original: ENGLISH

922nd Plenary Meeting

PC Journal No. 922, Agenda item 2

**DECISION No. 1045
AGENDA FOR THE 2012 HUMAN DIMENSION
IMPLEMENTATION MEETING**

The Permanent Council,

Recalling Decision No. 476 (PC.DEC/476) of 23 May 2002, on the modalities for OSCE meetings on human dimension issues,

Further recalling the provisions of the Helsinki Document 1992, Chapter I and Chapter VI, paragraph (9),

Recalling also its Decision No. 1035 (PC.DEC/1035) of 22 March 2012 on the dates for the 2012 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) and Decision No. 1036 (PC.DEC/1036) of 22 March 2012 on the topics for the second part of the 2012 HDIM,

Decides to adopt the agenda for the 2012 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting as set out in the annex.

AGENDA FOR THE 2012 HUMAN DIMENSION IMPLEMENTATION MEETING

Warsaw, 24 September to 5 October 2012

Monday, 24 September 2012

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Opening plenary session
- 1–3 p.m. Break
- 3–6 p.m. Working session 1: Fundamental freedoms I, including:
- Freedom of expression, free media and information;
 - Address by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media.

Tuesday, 25 September 2012

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session 2: Fundamental freedoms II, including:
- Freedom of assembly and association;
 - Freedom of movement;
 - National human rights institutions and the role of civil society in the protection of human rights;
 - Human rights education.
- 1–3 p.m. Break
- 3–6 p.m. Working session 3: Humanitarian issues and other commitments, including:
- Migrant workers, the integration of legal migrants;
 - Refugees and displaced persons;
 - Treatment of citizens of other participating States.

Wednesday, 26 September 2012

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session 4: Rule of law I, including:
- Democratic lawmaking;
 - Independence of the judiciary;
 - Right to a fair trial.

- 1–3 p.m. Break
- 3–6 p.m. Working session 5: Rule of law II, including:
- Exchange of views on the question of abolition of capital punishment;
 - Prevention of torture;
 - Protection of human rights and fighting terrorism.

Thursday, 27 September 2012

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session 6 (specifically selected topic): Roma/Sinti and, in particular, empowerment of Roma women.
- 1–3 p.m. Break
- 3–6 p.m. Working session 7 (specifically selected topic): Roma/Sinti and, in particular, empowerment of Roma women (continued).

Friday, 28 September 2012

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session 8: Humanitarian issues and other commitments (continued), including:
- Implementation of the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings.
- 1–3 p.m. Break
- 3–6 p.m. Working session 9: Tolerance and non-discrimination I, including:
- Equality of opportunity for women and men;
 - Implementation of the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality;
 - Prevention of violence against women.

Monday, 1 October 2012

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session 10 (specifically selected topic): Freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.
- 1–3 p.m. Break

3–6 p.m. Working session 11 (specifically selected topic): Freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief (continued).

Tuesday, 2 October 2012

10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session 12 (specifically selected topic): Rights of persons belonging to national minorities, including:

- Address by the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities;
- National minorities;
- Preventing aggressive nationalism, racism and chauvinism.

1–3 p.m. Break

3–6 p.m. Working session 13 (specifically selected topic): Rights of persons belonging to national minorities (continued).

Wednesday, 3 October 2012

10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session 14: Tolerance and non-discrimination II: Review of the implementation of commitments on promotion of mutual respect and understanding:

- Prevention and responses to hate crimes in the OSCE area;
- Combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination, also focusing on intolerance and discrimination against Christians and members of other religions;
- Combating anti-Semitism;
- Combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims.

1–3 p.m. Break

3–6 p.m. Working session 15: Democratic institutions, including:

- Democratic elections.

Thursday, 4 October 2012

10 a.m.–1 p.m. Working session 16: Democratic institutions (continued), including:

- Democracy at the national, regional and local levels;
- Citizenship and political rights.

1–3 p.m. Break

3–6 p.m. Working session 17: Discussion of human dimension activities (with special emphasis on project work), including:

- Presentation of activities of the ODIHR and other OSCE institutions and field operations to implement priorities and tasks contained in relevant OSCE decisions and other documents.

Friday, 5 October 2012

10 a.m.–1 p.m. Closing reinforced plenary session (reinforced by the participation of human rights directors, OSCE ambassadors and heads of OSCE institutions):

- Any other business;
- Closing of the meeting.

PC.DEC/1045

26 July 2012

Attachment

ENGLISH

Original: RUSSIAN

**INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT UNDER
PARAGRAPH IV.1(A)6 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

By the delegation of the Russian Federation:

“The delegation of the Russian Federation would like to make the following statement with regard to the adoption of a decision by the Permanent Council on the agenda for the 2012 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting.

Russia, acting in the spirit of compromise, joined the consensus on this decision. However, we should like to reiterate our position that the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting should give balanced consideration to the whole range of commitments in this area, including the integral component of economic, social and cultural rights.

We consider it important, as enshrined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of 1993, to treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis in view of their universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness.

We should like to request that this statement be attached to the decision adopted and that it be included in the journal of today’s meeting of the Permanent Council.”



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

PC.DEC/1046
26 July 2012

Original: ENGLISH

922nd Plenary Meeting

PC Journal No. 922, Agenda item 3

**DECISION No. 1046
AGENDA AND ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES OF THE
2012 OSCE MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE**

Rome, Italy, 30 and 31 October 2012

The Permanent Council,

Welcoming the offer by Italy to host the 2012 OSCE Mediterranean Conference,

Further to the discussion in the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation,

Decides to hold the 2012 OSCE Mediterranean Conference on the topic “Economic co-operation with Mediterranean Partners in the democratic transition processes and political reforms” in Rome, Italy, on 30 and 31 October 2012;

Adopts the agenda, timetable and organizational modalities of the Conference, as contained in the annex.

**AGENDA AND ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES OF
THE 2012 OSCE MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE ON
“ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH MEDITERRANEAN
PARTNERS IN THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION PROCESSES
AND POLITICAL REFORMS”**

Rome, Italy, 30 and 31 October 2012

I. Indicative agenda

Introduction

Following the discussion in the framework of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, it was agreed that the 2012 OSCE Mediterranean Conference will focus primarily on one of the three dimensions of security. The first full day will cover one primary dimension and the morning of the second day will address current issues in the remaining two dimensions. A similar approach is expected to be followed in successive Mediterranean Conferences focusing on one primary dimension each year on a rotational basis.

Tuesday, 30 October 2012

8.30–9.15 a.m.	Registration of participants
9.15–10 a.m.	Opening session
10–10.30 a.m.	Coffee break
10.30 a.m.–5.45 p.m.	Session I
10.30 a.m.–12.45 p.m.	– Economic and social challenges in the Mediterranean Partner countries
12.45–2.15 p.m.	Lunch break
2.15–3.45 p.m.	– Enhancing the economies of Mediterranean Partner countries using relevant OSCE best practices
3.45–4.15 p.m.	Coffee break

- 4.15–5.45 p.m. – Promoting dialogue and developing co-operation on sustainable energy including renewable energy sources

Wednesday, 31 October 2012

- 9.30–10.30 a.m. Session II
- OSCE experience in addressing transnational threats to security
- 10.30–11.30 a.m. Session III
- Enhancing participation of women in political and public life
- 11.30 a.m.–12 noon Coffee break
- 12 noon–1 p.m. Closing Session

II. Participation

The Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia) will participate in and contribute to the Conference. The Asian Partners for Co-operation (Afghanistan, Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Thailand) will be invited to participate in and contribute to the Conference.

The OSCE institutions, including the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, will be invited to participate in and contribute to the Conference. The following international organizations and institutions will be invited to participate in and contribute to the Conference: Adriatic Ionian Initiative, African Development Bank, African Union, Central European Initiative, Collective Security Treaty Organization, Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, Council of Europe, Economic Co-operation Organization, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 5+5 Dialogue on Migration in the Western Mediterranean, International Centre for Migration Policy Development, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Monetary Fund, International Organization for Migration, Islamic Development Bank, League of Arab States, Mediterranean Forum, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, OPEC Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organisation for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM, Organization of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, Regional Co-operation Council, Shanghai Co-operation Organization, Southeast European Co-operative Initiative, South Eastern Europe Co-operation Process, Union for the Mediterranean, United Nations, United Nations Alliance of Civilisations, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic

Commission for Europe, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Bank.

Representatives of non-governmental organizations will be able to attend and contribute to the Conference in accordance with the relevant OSCE provisions and practices (advance registration required).

Other countries and organizations may be invited by the host country.

III. Organizational modalities

The Conference will begin at 9.15 a.m. (opening ceremony) on the first day, and end at 1 p.m. on the second day.

Each session will have a moderator and a rapporteur appointed by the Chair. The consolidated summary will be forwarded to the Permanent Council for further consideration.

Appropriate arrangements for press coverage will be made.

The working language will be English. At the request of several participating States interpretation will be provided from and into French. These arrangements will not constitute a precedent that can be relied upon in other circumstances.

The Rules of Procedure of the OSCE will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, at the Conference. Also, the guidelines for organizing OSCE meetings (Permanent Council Decision No. 762) will be taken into account.

922nd Plenary Meeting

PC Journal No. 922, Agenda item 4

**DECISION No. 1047
THEME, AGENDA AND MODALITIES FOR THE
TWENTY-FIRST ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM**

The Permanent Council,

Pursuant to Chapter VII, paragraphs 21 to 32, of the Helsinki Document 1992; Chapter IX, paragraph 20, of the Budapest Document 1994; Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/04 of 7 December 2004; Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/06 of 26 July 2006; Permanent Council Decision No. 743 of 19 October 2006; Permanent Council Decision No. 958 of 11 November 2010; and Permanent Council Decision No. 1011 of 7 December 2011,

Relying on the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension (MC(11).JOUR/2) and Ministerial Council decisions related to the environment, energy and water management,

Building on the outcomes of past Economic and Environmental Forums, as well as on the results of relevant OSCE activities, including follow-up activities,

Decides that:

1. The theme of the Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum will be: “Increasing stability and security: Improving the environmental footprint of energy-related activities in the OSCE region”;
2. The Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum will consist of three meetings, including two preparatory meetings, one of which will take place outside of Vienna. The concluding meeting will be held from 11 to 13 September 2013 in Prague. These arrangements shall not set a precedent for future meetings of the Economic and Environmental Forums. The Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, under the guidance of the OSCE Chairmanship for 2013, will organize the above-mentioned meetings;

3. The agenda of the Forum will focus on the following topics:
 - Addressing environmental challenges and risks stemming from energy-related activities and their security implications, including through sustainable management of energy resources;
 - Improving the environmental footprint of energy production, transportation and consumption in the OSCE area including through strengthening the co-operation between the participating States on promotion of green economy, new and renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency, as well as good governance and transparency in energy field and public-private partnerships;
4. The agendas of the Forum meetings, including timetables and themes of the working sessions, will be proposed and determined by the OSCE Chairmanship for 2013, after being agreed upon by the participating States in the Economic and Environmental Committee;
5. Moreover, having a view to its tasks, the Economic and Environmental Forum will review the implementation of OSCE commitments in the economic and environmental dimension. The review, to be integrated into the agenda of the Forum, will address OSCE commitments relevant to the theme of the Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum;
6. The discussions of the Forum should benefit from cross-dimensional input provided by other OSCE bodies and relevant meetings, organized by the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, under the guidance of the OSCE Chairmanship for 2013, and deliberations in various international organizations;
7. Moreover, having a view to its tasks, the Economic and Environmental Forum will discuss current and future activities for the economic and environmental dimension, in particular the work in implementation of the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension;
8. The participating States are encouraged to be represented at a high level, by senior officials responsible for shaping international economic and environmental policy in the OSCE area. The participation in their delegations of representatives from the business and scientific communities and of other relevant actors of civil society would be welcome;
9. As in previous years, the format of the Economic and Environmental Forum should provide for the active involvement of relevant international organizations and encourage open discussions;
10. The following international organizations, international organs, regional groupings and conferences of States are invited to participate in the Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum: Asian Development Bank; Barents Euro-Arctic Council; Organization of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation; Central European Initiative; Collective Security Treaty Organization; Commonwealth of Independent States; Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia; Council of Europe; Council of the Baltic Sea States; Economic Cooperation Organization; Energy Charter Treaty; Energy Community; Eurasian Economic Commission; Eurasian Economic Community; European Bank for Reconstruction

and Development; European Environment Agency; European Investment Bank; Secretariat of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); European Investment Bank; Intergovernmental Commission TRACECA (Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia); Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF); International Atomic Energy Agency; International Energy Agency; International Energy Forum; International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA); International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea; International Labour Organization; International Maritime Organisation; International Monetary Fund; International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC); International Rail Transport Committee; International Road Transport Union; International Road Federation; International Union of Railways; International Transport Forum; North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM; Organization of Islamic Cooperation; Regional Cooperation Council; Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP); Russian-German Energy Agency (RUDEA); Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); Southeast European Cooperative Initiative; Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Shanghai Cooperation Organisation; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe; United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT); United Nations Industrial Development Organization; UN Women; United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia; World Bank Group; World Health Organization (WHO); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); World Trade Organization (WTO) and other relevant organizations;

11. The OSCE Partners for Co-operation are invited to participate in the Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum;

12. Upon request by a delegation of an OSCE participating State, regional groupings or expert academics and business representatives may also be invited, as appropriate, to participate in the Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum;

13. Subject to the provisions contained in Chapter IV, paragraphs 15 and 16, of the Helsinki Document 1992, the representatives of non-governmental organizations with relevant experience in the area under discussion are also invited to participate in the Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum;

14. In line with the practices established over past years with regard to meetings of the Economic and Environmental Forum and their preparatory process, the Chairperson of the Twenty-First Economic and Environmental Forum will present summary conclusions and policy recommendations drawn from the discussions. The Economic and Environmental Committee will further include the conclusions of the Chairperson and the reports of the rapporteurs in its discussions so that the Permanent Council can take the decisions required for appropriate policy translation and follow-up activities.

922nd Plenary Meeting

PC Journal No. 922, Agenda item 5

**DECISION No. 1048
OSCE CONCEPT FOR COMBATING THE THREAT OF ILLICIT
DRUGS AND THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL PRECURSORS**

The Permanent Council,

Reaffirming the OSCE norms, principles and commitments, starting from the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris, and all the other relevant OSCE documents to which we have agreed,

Recalling the 2010 Astana Commemorative Declaration, in which the OSCE Heads of State or Government recognized the need to achieve greater unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats,

Recognizing the leading role of the United Nations in combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors,

Noting previous Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions related to the OSCE contribution to the fight against illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, in particular, Permanent Council Decision No. 813 (2007), in which a serious concern was expressed about the continuing spread of illicit trafficking in opiates from Afghanistan, and in synthetic drugs, cannabis, cocaine and chemical precursors throughout the OSCE area,

Taking note of the OSCE expert conferences that took place in 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011 on international co-operation to combat trafficking in illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, and subsequent discussions during the Annual Security Review Conferences in 2010, 2011 and 2012, as well as other relevant forums that have dealt with threats and challenges stemming from the territory of Afghanistan,

Recognising the importance of the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept as a mechanism designed to encourage the exchange of information, including on drug-related matters,

1 Includes corrections to attachment 1 of the annex.

Taking into account the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities as the basis for the OSCE's police-related activities within the Organization's wider approach to combating transnational threats,

Recognizing the importance of the OSCE's drug-related activities as a key element of the Organization's efforts to address new threats to security and stability in the OSCE region, and mindful of the existence of factors within the OSCE politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions which may be conducive to illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of chemical precursors,

Noting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-OSCE Secretariat Joint Action Plan for 2011–2012, which outlined the modalities of co-operation between them including in the area of combating transnational threats, *inter alia* in the fight against illicit drugs,

Acting in accordance with, and building upon, the relevant Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions, which address a variety of drug-related threats, within the framework of OSCE's cross-dimensional comprehensive security concept, including with the regard to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Decides to adopt the following OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors annexed to this decision.

OSCE CONCEPT FOR COMBATING THE THREAT OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL PRECURSORS

Framework for co-operation by the OSCE participating States

I. Objectives and purposes of the Concept

1. The world drug problem¹ continues to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity; it undermines sustainable development, political and socio-economic stability and democratic institutions; and it threatens international peace and stability as well as national and regional security and the rule of law. It remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international co-operation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach.
2. The spread of illicit drugs, including opiates from Afghanistan, synthetic drugs, cannabis and cocaine, and the diversion of chemical precursors, continue to be one of the most dangerous and profitable forms of transnational organized crime worldwide and across the OSCE area. Serious challenges and threats are posed by the links between illicit drug trafficking; organized crime; trafficking in human beings, firearms/small arms and light weapons; corruption; terrorism; money-laundering, and other forms of transnational and domestic criminal activity.
3. The OSCE stands ready to continue making its contribution to the international efforts to combat the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, in close co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations, institutions and mechanisms, on the basis of the OSCE multidimensional concept of common, comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security. This contribution will also be consistent with the 1999 Platform for Co-operative Security and will benefit from interaction between global and regional efforts aimed at combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, under the aegis of the United Nations. The OSCE will seek to add value by drawing on its strength, comparative advantages and acquired experience.
4. The aim of the Concept is to establish a political framework for comprehensive action by the OSCE participating States and the OSCE executive structures to combat the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, in full compliance with international law and with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Concept, based on relevant UN, Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions², seeks to enhance

1 The illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including amphetamine-type stimulants, the diversion of precursors and related criminal activities.

2 A list of these decisions is contained in attachments 1 and 2 to this document.

existing OSCE activities aimed at combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, to facilitate interaction among States, to promote co-ordination and co-operation within the OSCE and between the OSCE and other international and regional organizations, and to identify new instruments for action, if necessary, while avoiding duplication of efforts. The Concept identifies areas and activities for a short-, medium- and long-term engagement in combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors that requires sustained efforts.

II. The OSCE participating States' commitments

5. The OSCE participating States commit themselves to co-operate in combating the threat of illicit drugs, and the diversion of chemical precursors, in accordance with the principles of international law, mutual confidence, equal partnership, transparency and predictability, and in pursuit of a comprehensive approach, in a spirit that would facilitate friendly relations between States.

6. Recognizing the leading role of the United Nations in combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, the participating States reaffirm their obligations under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, which remain the cornerstone of the international drug control system. Furthermore, they also recognize their obligations under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and, as appropriate, the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. They encourage participating States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to those instruments, as well as to recognize other United Nations decisions and recommendations that are relevant to these issues and acknowledge the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

7. The participating States pledge themselves to support implementation of the goals and tasks set out in the Political Declaration of 1998, and the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and Measures to Enhance International Co-operation to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, as well as in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Co-operation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and endorsed by UN General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009.

8. The participating States also pledge themselves to support implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1817 (2008), which, *inter alia*, calls upon States to increase international and regional co-operation in order to counter the illicit production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, including by strengthening the monitoring of the international trade in chemical precursors, and to prevent attempts to divert the substances from licit international trade for illicit use in Afghanistan.

9. The participating States reaffirm the norms, principles and commitments related to the threat of illicit drugs enshrined in the 1999 Charter for European Security, the 2003 Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century and other relevant OSCE documents. The widest and most comprehensive participation in and implementation of these commitments by the participating States must be pursued and ensured. They also recall the action plans, concepts, decisions and other relevant agreed OSCE documents which address issues related to illicit drugs.

10. In the same spirit, the participating States reaffirm their obligations and commitments in respect of combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors in all the regional and subregional forums in which they are members, and undertake to promote co-operation in this area with all relevant organizations and agencies in order to ensure consistency in policies and standards and to avoid duplication of efforts.

11. In a spirit of solidarity, and aiming at good neighbourly relations, the participating States will respect their bilateral agreements in the area of combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors and will undertake efforts to promote sharing of experience and good practices.

III. Principles of co-operation

12. The OSCE participating States agree to co-operate in countering illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, in accordance with the following principles:

- Recognition of the leading role of the United Nations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), in combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors;
- Respect for the norms and principles of international law, enshrined in the UN Charter, referred to in relevant UN Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions, including those outlined in UN General Assembly resolution 64/182, as well as the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, and other relevant OSCE documents; and respect for the equal rights of the participating States as well as for their national legislation;
- Full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law;
- Adoption of a balanced, integrated approach to the world drug problem, in which reduction of supply and demand, as well as international co-operation, are mutually reinforcing elements in drugs policy;

- Assignment of priority to preventive action against drug-related crimes, as well as preventive measures aimed at reducing drug abuse and dependence, and drug-related harm to health and society, especially to children and young people;
- Recognition of the important role played by civil society, including the media and non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem.

IV. Main objectives of co-operation

13. The co-operation of the participating States in combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, including their production, manufacture and trafficking is aimed at enhancing comprehensive security and prosperity, improving the well-being of society and of the individual and protecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and public health.

14. The full implementation of all global commitments in the area of combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors will be promoted, particularly with a view to ensuring full application of the three international drug control conventions, and, if required, bringing national legislations into conformity with them.

15. The participating States will develop co-operation with a view to:

- Fully implementing the three international drug control conventions; the goals and tasks set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Co-operation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and endorsed by UN General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009; as well as the norms, principles and commitments related to the threat of illicit drugs enshrined in the Charter for European Security 1999, the Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century 2003 and other relevant OSCE documents;
- Preventing and repressing all forms of transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking;
- Promoting the goal of eliminating or reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant; the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; the illicit production, manufacture and distribution of, and trafficking in, psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs; the diversion of and illicit trafficking in precursors; money-laundering related to illicit drugs and by reducing drug-related health risks and their effects on society;
- Achieving more co-ordinated policies and measures designed to combat the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, by exchanging best practices and scientific evidence-based information, both among relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and among the participating States;

- Facilitating interaction between drug control services, border and customs authorities, law enforcement and migration agencies, prosecutor’s offices and judicial authorities, as well as other competent national structures of the participating States, in the prevention, identification, suppression, detection and investigation of drug-related crimes, as well as the apprehension and extradition of criminals in accordance with existing legal frameworks;
- Promoting cross-border co-operation and intelligence sharing aimed at countering illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, as well as their illegal transit through the territory of the participating States;
- Promoting high standards in drug control services and other competent national structures;
- Pursuing a balanced and mutually reinforcing approach to the reduction of supply and demand, including, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, by addressing drug abuse as a health and social issue, while upholding the law and its enforcement;
- Further promoting research and evaluation in order to implement and to assess, on the basis of scientific evidence, effective policies and programmes designed to combat the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors;
- Raising public awareness of the risks and the threats posed to all societies by the different aspects of the world drug problem.

V. The OSCE’s contribution

16. In keeping with its concept of common, comprehensive, co-operative and indivisible security, the OSCE provides an appropriate political framework and offers the services of its executive structures, including field operations, to extend assistance to participating States. It acts at the request of participating States and in a spirit of solidarity and partnership, based on mutual interest and respect.

17. OSCE work on combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors will be based on scientific evidence, as well as on effective policies and programmes in this area. Drawing on the expertise of the OSCE executive structures in relevant areas, it will be focused on complementing the work of other international and regional organizations with appropriate mandates. OSCE activities for combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors are subject to ongoing periodic review and monitoring by the OSCE decision-making bodies, including through the budgetary process.

18. Through discussions in decision-making and informal bodies, as well as in the context of appropriate OSCE events, the OSCE will ensure a continued political dialogue on issues

related to combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, on the implementation of the commitments and the future development of co-operation by the participating States in this area, as well as on providing relevant guidance to the OSCE executive structures and to the participating States, at their request, including in relation to effectively addressing the challenges within the OSCE politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions conducive to illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of chemical precursors in the OSCE area.

19. The OSCE will promote dialogue and interaction between national drug control services and other competent national structures, including through exchanges of information at all levels.

20. The OSCE's contribution will be put into practice to enhance synergies with other existing international and regional entities, taking into account, where applicable, national counter narcotics strategies based on scientific evidence on supply and demand reduction by means of the following:

- Development of further interaction and co-ordination with the UNODC, INCB, the Paris Pact Initiative, Interpol, and other relevant international and regional organizations and initiatives, in order to co-ordinate efforts, avoid duplication of activities and further identify challenges pertaining to the world drug problem, where the OSCE could play an effective regional added-value role in supporting global efforts to combat illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of chemical precursors;
- Holding as appropriate and preferably annually, focused, results-oriented, OSCE-wide conferences on combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, as well as regional and subregional workshops and expert seminars in co-operation, when necessary, with other organizations having a mandate in this area;
- Sharing of information, promotion of best practices and successful experiences, as well as strengthening of international exchange networks, including through the use of the POLIS system, the Border Security and Management National Focal Point Network, and the development of non-duplicative guidebooks and manuals, in close co-operation with participating States and other relevant international and regional organizations;
- Facilitation of the development and implementation, at the request of participating States, of training plans, programmes and other training activities for drug control services, police officers, lawyers, prosecutors, judges and other competent national authorities, using, in particular, the available potential of the OSCE field operations in accordance with their mandate;
- Encouragement of and support for the implementation of three international drug control conventions on co-operation in the field of combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors, the UN convention against transnational organized crime and its three protocols, the UN Convention against Corruption as

- well as other applicable international instruments, including United Nations decisions and OSCE commitments;
- Promotion of co-operation in the areas of law enforcement, including as regards the conduct of controlled deliveries, and mutual legal assistance and extradition;
 - Facilitation of adaptation and harmonization of relevant legislation;
 - Promotion of the development and implementation of national strategies and national plans, based on the vision of national authorities and their existing commitments;
 - Promotion of the effective implementation of agreed international standards, including the Financial Action Task Force 40+9 recommendations, aimed at addressing money-laundering of proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking and from the diversion of chemical precursors;
 - Facilitation of international co-operation and information-sharing in accordance with national legislation and international law with regard to identified routes and methods used by criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, as well as with regard to new technologies used to detect illegal supplies of narcotic drugs and their precursors, including those planned and organized via the Internet;
 - Promotion of public-private partnerships with civil society, including the media and non-governmental organizations, to address the world drug problem;
 - Provision, within existing mandates and available resources, of a capacity-building assistance to the OSCE participating States, at their request, in order to better combat illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of chemical precursors;
 - Raising of public awareness of the risks and threats posed by the world drug problem and of best practices in the field of drug abuse prevention initiatives based on scientific evidence.

VI. OSCE co-operation with international organizations and partners

21. The United Nations remains the key framework for the global efforts to combat the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors. The UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, together with the INCB, have prime responsibility for drug control matters. The INCB, as an independent treaty-based body, plays the leading role in monitoring the implementation of the international drug control conventions, in accordance with its mandate. Close co-operation and co-ordination between all relevant actors must be secured.

22. The OSCE can offer its organizational framework for interaction on issues related to combating the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors with relevant

international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the 1999 Platform for Co-operative Security.

23. The OSCE will strengthen political and operational co-ordination, as well as information exchanges, both formal and informal, with relevant organizations, institutions and mechanisms in the context of combating illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors.

24. The provisions of this Concept will be shared with the Partners for Co-operation on a voluntary basis.

**OSCE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL AND
PERMANENT COUNCIL DECISIONS AND ACTION PLANS WITH
A FOCUS ON DRUG-RELATED MATTERS**

OSCE Istanbul Summit, *Charter for European Security*, 18–19 November 1999

The Bucharest Ministerial Declaration; Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting in Bucharest, 4 December 2001

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1, MC(9).DEC/1, *The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism*; Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting in Bucharest, 4 December 2001

Ministerial Council Decision No. 9, MC(9).DEC/9, *Police-related activities*, Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting in Bucharest, 4 December 2001

Ministerial Council, *OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism*, Tenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Porto, 7 December 2002

OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century, Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, 1 and 2 December 2003

OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension, Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, 1 and 2 December 2003

Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/04, *Elaboration of an OSCE Border Security and Management Concept*, Twelfth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, 7 December 2004

Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/05, *Border Security and Management Concept*, Thirteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005

Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/05, *Combating transnational organized crime*, Thirteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005.

Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/05, *Combating the threat of illicit drugs*, Thirteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005

Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/06, *Organized crime*, Fourteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, 5 December 2006

1 Includes corrections to the text.

Permanent Council Decision No. 758, *Enhancing international anti-drug co-operation*, 641st Plenary Meeting of the Permanent Council, 5 December 2006

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Fifteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, 30 November 2007

Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/07, *OSCE engagement with Afghanistan*, Fifteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, 30 November 2007

Permanent Council Decision No. 810, *Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, 689th Plenary Meeting of the Permanent Council, Vienna, 22 November 2007

Permanent Council Decision No. 813, *Combating the threat of illicit drugs and precursors*, 690th Plenary Meeting of the Permanent Council, 30 November 2007

Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/08, *Further strengthening the rule of law in the OSCE area*, Sixteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Helsinki, 5 December 2008

Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/09, *Further OSCE efforts to address transnational threats and challenges to security and stability*, Seventeenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Athens, 2 December 2009

Permanent Council Decision No. 914, *Further enhancing OSCE police-related activities*, Athens, 2 December 2009

The UNODC-OSCE Secretariat Joint Action Plan for 2011–2012 (SEC.GAL/164/11)

**UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER APPLICABLE
DOCUMENTS ON DRUG-RELATED MATTERS**

United Nations, *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*, New York, 30 March 1961

United Nations, *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*, Vienna, 21 February 1971

United Nations, *Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*, Vienna, 20 December 1988

United Nations, *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction*, New York, 10 June 1998

United Nations, *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols*, New York, 15 November 2000

United Nations, *Security Council resolution 1817*, New York, 11 June 2008

United Nations, *Security Council resolution 1943*, New York, 13 October 2010

United Nations, *Security Council resolution 1974*, New York, 22 March 2011

United Nations, *Security Council resolution 2011*, New York, 12 October 2011

United Nations, *Security Council resolution 2041*, New York, 22 March 2012

United Nations, *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Co-operation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem*, Vienna, 12 March 2009

United Nations, *General Assembly resolution 55/65*, New York, 4 December 2000

United Nations, *General Assembly resolution 64/182*, New York, 18 December 2009

United Nations, *General Assembly resolution 65/8*, New York, 7 December 2010

United Nations, *General Assembly resolution 66/13*, New York, 15 February 2012



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

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**DECISION No. 1049
OSCE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR
POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**

The Permanent Council,

Cognizant of the 2010 Astana Commemorative Declaration, in which the OSCE Heads of State or Government recognized the need to achieve greater unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats,

Recognizing the leading role of the United Nations in combating transnational organized crime, and the continued relevance of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and welcoming increasing co-operation between the OSCE Secretariat, the UNODC and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling previous Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions on police-related activities, in particular Permanent Council Decision No. 914 on further enhancing OSCE police-related activities,

Taking note of the 2009 and 2010 reports by the OSCE Secretary General on police-related activities of the OSCE executive structures and of subsequent discussions during the Annual Police Experts Meetings and Annual Security Review Conferences in recent years,

Taking into account the OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors, designed to serve as a framework for co-operation in this area, which has been developed in line with the OSCE's police-related activities in the context of the Organization's wider approach to combating transnational threats,

Recognizing that OSCE police-related activities constitute a key element of the Organization's efforts to address threats to security and stability in the OSCE region posed by criminal activity emanating from organized crime, including terrorism and trafficking in drugs and human beings, and an integral part of its efforts in the areas of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation,

Reaffirming the OSCE's support for the promotion of international and national frameworks that ensure that police activities are performed in accordance with democratic principles and the rule of law,

Acting in accordance with and building on the relevant Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions, which address a variety of policing areas,

Decides to adopt the following OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities annexed to this decision.

OSCE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

I. The objective of the Strategic Framework

1. The objective of the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-related Activities is to define priority areas for the OSCE's police-related activities within the Organization's wider approach to security, combating transnational threats, and to render more operational the relevant provisions of the Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century adopted at the Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council at Maastricht in 2003.
2. This Strategic Framework builds upon relevant Summit, Ministerial Council and Permanent Council decisions, which address a variety of policing areas¹. Moreover, it aims at facilitating the streamlining of OSCE's activities in all areas related to policing.

II. The OSCE's role in policing

3. At the request of the participating States and with their agreement², the OSCE through needs assessment, capacity-building, institution-building, training and evaluation, assists the law enforcement agencies of participating States in addressing threats posed by criminal activity, while upholding the rule of law and ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
4. The OSCE's civilian police-related activities are an integral part of its efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and have been expanded in order to assist in maintaining the primacy of law.
5. The OSCE also works with other international organizations in promoting international and national legal frameworks within which the police can perform their tasks effectively in accordance with the principles of the rule of law and national legislation.

1 A list of these decisions is contained in attachment 1 to this document.

2 See OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 9, on police-related activities, adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, at Bucharest, on 4 December 2001.

III. The environment for police-related activities in the OSCE area

6. The OSCE's work on police-related issues shall take, *inter alia*, into account the following:

- The evolution of transnational threats to security and stability inside and outside the OSCE region;
- Rapidly changing criminal phenomena;
- The need to improve the professionalism and the capacities of law enforcement agencies, to enhance participating States' criminal justice systems and to consolidate and strengthen democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the OSCE area;
- The wide variety of justice and law enforcement traditions, including different legal systems, various systems of criminal procedure, diverse organizational structures of police agencies with different working modalities, and different levels of co-operation between the various sectors of the criminal justice systems;
- The engagement of numerous and diverse international, regional and national actors in the comprehensive reform of the criminal justice systems of participating States;
- Budgetary and personnel constraints, both within the OSCE and in the participating States.

7. The OSCE must therefore be prepared to provide customized capacity-building assistance at the request of participating States and with their agreement, and in accordance with their distinct specific political, cultural and structural environments.

IV. The OSCE's added value in police-related activities

8. The OSCE has realized concrete achievements in the area of capacity-building, such as the delivery of police training; the development of strategic planning capacities; the building of law enforcement capacities; the creation of transparent, effective and efficient police human resources management systems; and the development of police accountability structures. This places the Organization in a good position to contribute efficaciously to the promotion of effective democratic policing throughout the OSCE region.

9. The OSCE's added value in police-related activities lies, *inter alia*, in:

- Its comprehensive and cross-dimensional approach to security, which applies to police-related activities across the three dimensions, in the context of combating criminal activity and tackling corruption and money-laundering, while at the same time upholding the rule of law and ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

- Its experience and executive structures, with a wide presence in the field facilitating the delivery of policing programmes, making it possible to support the development and implementation of customized programmes and projects, in consultation with all the relevant stakeholders;
- Its framework for co-operation and exchange of views, complemented by a framework of police-public forums for communication with civil society stakeholders, which allows law enforcement agencies to take into account the widest possible range of views within societies; an extensive global network of experts from both the public and the private sectors; and long-standing and effective channels of co-operation with international and regional organizations.

V. Strategic features of the OSCE's police-related activities

(a) Guiding principles of the OSCE's police-related activities

10. The OSCE's police-related activities shall be guided by the norms, principles and standards defined by documents of the United Nations and the OSCE, such as the Charter of the United Nations, relevant UN conventions on police-related activities, the Helsinki Final Act, the Copenhagen Document, and various OSCE decisions on police-related activities³. These documents emphasize, *inter alia*, the importance of the rule of law; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including gender and minority issues; police-public partnerships; effective and accountable criminal justice systems; and enhanced co-operation among participating States and international and regional organizations. The development of high standards of professional skills and the sharing of best practices are among the key elements of the OSCE's police-related activities.

11. The promotion of these principles and elements of democratic policing is the foundation of the OSCE's police-related activities. They should be taken into account constantly in the process of police development and in the comprehensive approach to reform of criminal justice systems, as well as in the fight against transnational threats.

(b) The OSCE's lines of action for police-related activities

12. The OSCE delivers police-related assistance at the request of participating States and with their agreement through, *inter alia*:

- Institution- and capacity-building;
- Confidence-building, police monitoring and advice;
- Police training in line with international policing standards;

3 Lists of these UN and OSCE documents are contained in attachments 1 and 2 to this document.

- Facilitation of information sharing and exchange of best practices;
- Analysis of lessons learned to develop programmatic, conceptual and methodological guidance.

(c) Thematic priorities of the OSCE's police-related activities

13. In accordance with the existing commitments of participating States in respect of police-related issues, drawing upon the rich experience and lessons learned from the OSCE's practical work, and seeking to strengthen the co-ordination of police-related activities within the OSCE as well as to ensure their complementarity with regard to reform efforts in other sectors of the criminal justice system, the following areas of police assistance shall be the focus of the OSCE's police-related activities. Such assistance is delivered only at the request and with the agreement of the host countries.

General police development and reform

14. The OSCE:

- Promotes police-public partnerships/community policing as a core element of policing by enhancing communication and co-operation between the police, other government agencies and the public; by promoting a joint problem solving approach; and by improving relations between the police and all segments of the society, including, in particular, all vulnerable groups;
- Promotes the co-operation and exchange of best practices between and among the police training institutions of participating States; provides assistance to them regarding the development of training strategies and modern teaching/education methods, such as e-learning and multimedia training; and delivers and/or facilitates training in the further enhancement of democratic policing;
- Promotes the protection of victims of crime, particularly victims of violent crime and vulnerable victims, and supports the improvement of law enforcement responses to hate crimes;
- Supports, where appropriate, efforts to create multi-ethnic police services, and promotes gender mainstreaming and initiatives to raise gender awareness;
- At the request of participating States, with their agreement and with their co-operation, develops guideline documents in specific areas of police reform, such as systems and concepts of police education, police training, strategic planning, human resource management, and police accountability, and assists participating States in the implementation of these guidelines;
- Supports participating States, at their request and with their agreement, in the development of anti-corruption strategies and instruments, as well as in training in the investigation of corruption, and assists them in the implementation of the

UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), in close co-operation with the UNODC and in accordance with national legislation and anti-corruption instruments;

- Co-ordinates and synchronizes its efforts towards supporting police reforms with the efforts undertaken in other sectors of the criminal justice system;
- Supports, where appropriate, at the request of participating States and with their agreement, the creation and training of specialized units for investigation of all the types of crime mentioned in this Strategic Framework.

Addressing threats posed by criminal activity

Organized crime

15. The OSCE:

- Supports the full implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and as appropriate its Protocols as well as UNCAC, in close co-ordination with the UNODC;
- Upon request, delivers or facilitates specialized training in criminal investigation for law enforcement agencies and other elements of the criminal justice system, particularly to enhance capacities in techniques which have proven effective in organized crime cases, including financial investigations, seizures of proceeds of crime, and tracing of money-laundering, connected to all types of crime;
- Enhances the institutional capacity of the relevant stakeholders and strengthens law enforcement co-operation at the international, regional and national levels.

Terrorism

16. The OSCE:

- Promotes policing strategies that address the early detection of radicalism and violent extremism, as well as the deradicalization and reintegration of violent extremists into mainstream society;
- Facilitates the sharing of information, best practices and lessons learned between and among the law enforcement agencies responsible for preventing and investigating terrorism;
- Promotes police-public partnerships with a view to facilitating mutual understanding and tolerance;
- Recognizes the importance of engaging a broad range of audiences, including women, who play an important role in peace-building, conflict resolution, and the countering of violent extremism;

- Assists the participating States in developing police strategies, tactics and mechanisms focusing on counter-terrorism, as well as training guidelines in conformity with the respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

Illicit drugs and chemical precursors

17. The OSCE:

- Assists, at the request of participating States and with their agreement, in developing effective and comprehensive strategies to fight trafficking in drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors;
- Supports the accession of those participating States that are not yet Parties, to the three international drug conventions (the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988) and assists all the participating States to fully implement the provisions of these Conventions;
- Supports participating States in implementing the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the Paris Pact Initiative, as well as the UN Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted in 2009;
- Supports the participating States in promoting dialogue and interaction among competent national governmental structures and the private sector⁴ through exchanges of information, lessons learned and best practices;
- Supports participating States in respect of the development and implementation of training plans and programmes addressing drug-related issues for relevant law enforcement agencies.

Trafficking in human beings

18. The OSCE:

- Strives for a broader involvement of different stakeholders in the identification of trafficked persons; their referral to services and awareness-raising activities; outreach to vulnerable groups; and closer co-operation between law enforcement agencies and the civil society, including, where appropriate, through police-public partnership structures;
- Promotes the protection of witnesses and victims of trafficking;

4 Including industrial enterprises.

- Supports the enhancement of law enforcement capacities for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, without overlooking the planning and implementing of different activities in the sphere of awareness-raising and training in anti-trafficking strategies;
- Provides assistance to participating States' law enforcement agencies for enhancing their capacities for prosecution of traffickers through financial investigations, seizures of the proceeds of crime and activities targeting corruption and money-laundering, connected to trafficking in human beings.

Cyber crime

19. The OSCE:

- Facilitates, at the regional and national levels, capacity-building and the exchange of information and best practices in investigating cyber crime and dealing with cyber evidence, with a special focus on fighting hate and the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet as well as countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes in conformity with human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law;
- Assists the participating States in reaching the level of technical expertise required to join the G8 24/7 cyber crime network.

(d) Coherence, co-ordination and co-operation

20. In order to achieve greater unity of purpose and action in developing and implementing its police-related activities, the OSCE co-ordinates and synchronizes its efforts internally and externally, including with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts with other international actors in this sphere.

21. The OSCE participating States ensure the political and budgetary coherence of OSCE police-related activities through the decision-making process and through continuous monitoring and guidance. To this end, the OSCE Secretariat provides regular and ad hoc information to the Permanent Council and, when appropriate, to its informal subsidiary bodies, and carries out interim and *ex post facto* evaluations of the police-related activities of all the OSCE executive structures.

22. The OSCE Secretariat ensures the co-ordination of all OSCE police-related activities and ensures that they are in line with the relevant mandates and do not overlap. The Transnational Threats Department's Strategic Police Matters Unit (TNT/SPMU), which was set up to improve the capacity of participating States to address threats posed by criminal activity and to assist them in upholding the rule of law, serves as the main focal point in this regard. The OSCE continues to improve the Policing OnLine Information System (POLIS) for facilitating the transfer of know how among participating States. The OSCE makes the best use of POLIS in developing an online community of policing experts in the OSCE area.

23. The OSCE, on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security, 1999, co-operates with the United Nations, its structures, and other relevant international and regional organizations on police-related activities. Based on agreements, the OSCE utilizes the comprehensive threat assessment and strategic analysis capabilities of these partner organizations, if appropriate. The OSCE supports subregional co-ordination and co-operation mechanisms, which may also be used in other OSCE subregions, adjusted as required, at the request of the host participating States and with their agreement, and in accordance with existing mandates, taking into account specific political, cultural and structural environments.

24. The OSCE co-operates with governmental authorities and the civil society. In a long-term approach, it develops and implements police programmes, where appropriate, jointly with them in order to foster commitment, local ownership and sustainability.

25. OSCE police-related efforts and their implications will be performed within available resources.

VI. Review of the Strategic Framework document

26. The participating States will regularly review this Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities and its implementation in the light of new and evolving threats and challenges.

**CSCE DOCUMENTS, OSCE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL AND
PERMANENT COUNCIL DECISIONS AND ACTION PLANS
WITH A FOCUS ON POLICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES**

CSCE

CSCE, *Final Act*, Helsinki, 1 August 1975

CSCE, *Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE*, Copenhagen, 29 June 1990

CSCE, CSCE Paris Summit, *Charter of Paris for a New Europe*, Paris, 19–21 November 1990

OSCE

OSCE, OSCE Istanbul Summit, *Charter for European Security*, 19 November 1999

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 1, *Combating terrorism*, Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting in Bucharest, 4 December 2001

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 9, *Police-related activities*, Ninth Ministerial Council Meeting in Bucharest, 4 December 2001

OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 448, *Establishment of the seconded post of Senior Police Adviser in the OSCE Secretariat*, 371st Plenary Meeting, Bucharest, 4 December 2001

OSCE, Ministerial Council, *Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings*, Tenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Porto, 7 December 2002

OSCE, Ministerial Council, *OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism*, Tenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Porto, 7 December 2002

OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 557, *Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, 462nd Plenary Meeting, Vienna, 24 July 2003

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 2/03, *Combating trafficking in human beings*, Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, 1 and 2 December 2003

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/03, *Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area*, Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, 1 and 2 December 2003

OSCE, *OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century*, Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, 1 and 2 December 2003

OSCE, *OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension*, Eleventh Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Maastricht, 1 and 2 December 2003

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 14/04, *Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality*, Twelfth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Sofia, 7 December 2004

OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 685, *Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: Addressing the Special Needs of Child Victims of Trafficking for Protection and Assistance*, 562nd Plenary Meeting, Vienna, 7 July 2005

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/05, *Combating transnational organized crime*, Thirteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/05, *Combating the threat of illicit drugs*, Thirteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Ljubljana, 6 December 2005

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/06, *Combating trafficking in human beings*, 21 June 2006 (amending Decision No. 2/03 of the Eleventh Ministerial Council Meeting in Maastricht)

OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 758, *Enhancing international anti-drug co-operation*, 641st Plenary Meeting, Brussels, 5 December 2006

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/06, *Organized crime*, Fourteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, 5 December 2006

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 15/06, *Combating sexual exploitation of children*, Fourteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Brussels, 5 December 2006

OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 810, *Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, 689th Plenary Meeting, Vienna, 22 November 2007

OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 813, *Combating the threat of illicit drugs and precursors*, 690th Plenary Meeting, Madrid, 30 November 2007

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/07, *OSCE engagement with Afghanistan*, Fifteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, 30 November 2007

OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/07, *Combating sexual exploitation of children on the Internet*, Fifteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Madrid, 30 November 2007

OSCE, Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/08, *Enhancing criminal justice responses to trafficking in human beings through a comprehensive approach*, Sixteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, Helsinki, 5 December 2008

OSCE, Permanent Council Decision No. 914, *Further enhancing OSCE police-related activities*, 784th Plenary Meeting, Athens, 2 December 2009

OSCE, Astana Summit, *Astana Commemorative Declaration: Towards a Security Community*, Astana, 2 December 2010

UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED ACTIVITIES

United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, San Francisco, 26 June 1945

United Nations, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Paris, 10 December 1948

United Nations, *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*, Geneva, 30 August 1955

United Nations, *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*, New York, 30 March 1961

United Nations, *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*, New York, 21 December 1965

United Nations, *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, New York, 16 December 1966

United Nations, *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*, Vienna, 21 February 1971

United Nations, *Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials*, New York, 17 December 1979

United Nations, *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, New York, 18 December 1979

United Nations, *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, New York, 10 December 1984

United Nations, *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, New York, 29 November 1985.

United Nations, *Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*, Vienna, 20 December 1988

United Nations, *Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment*, New York, 9 December 1988

United Nations, *Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions*, Geneva, 24 May 1989

United Nations, *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, New York, 20 November 1989

United Nations, *Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials*, Havana, 27 August to 7 September 1990

United Nations, *International Co-operation for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development*, New York, 14 December 1990

United Nations, *Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty*, New York, 14 December 1990

United Nations, *Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities*, New York, 18 December 1992

United Nations, *Guidelines for the Prevention of Urban Crime*, New York, 24 July 1995

United Nations, *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction*, New York, 2 February 2000

United Nations, *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols*, New York, 15 November 2000

United Nations, *Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime*, Annex to: ECOSOC resolution 2002/13, Action to promote effective crime prevention, New York, 24 July 2002

United Nations, *United Nations Convention against Corruption*, Merida/New York, 31 October 2003

United Nations, *International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance*, New York, 20 December 2006

United Nations, *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem*, Vienna, 12 March 2009