



OSCE PA
BERLIN 7–11 July 2018
27th Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

AS (18) DRS 1 E
Original: English

DRAFT RESOLUTION

**FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY**

Implementing OSCE Commitments: The Role of Parliaments

RAPPORTEUR
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Bulgaria

BERLIN, 7 – 11 JULY 2018

**DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY**

Rapporteur: Mr. Kristian Vigenin (Bulgaria)

1. Recalling OSCE principles defined in the Helsinki Final Act, namely sovereign equality and the respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty, refraining from the threat or use of force, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity of States, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention in internal affairs, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, co-operation among States, and the fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law,
2. Condemning all forms of terrorism and deeply regretting the loss of life resulting from acts of extremist violence in the OSCE area,
3. Recognizing that the current geopolitical landscape and state of global tensions underline the urgency of fully implementing OSCE commitments, particularly in the dimension of political affairs and security, as well as renewed efforts to resolve the crisis in and around Ukraine, the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the conflict in Georgia, and the Transdniestrian conflict,
4. Taking note of decisions reached at the 2017 OSCE Ministerial Council in the politico-military dimension of security, including Decision No. 10/17 Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, and Decision No. 5/17 Enhancing OSCE Efforts to Reduce the Risk of Conflict Stemming from the Use of Information and Communication Technologies,
5. Recalling commitments in the fields of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, and democratic control of armed forces as expressed in the Vienna Document, the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security,
6. Regretting the deterioration in arms control, nuclear security and nuclear weapons reduction agreements, and the negative effects this could have on strategic stability and threat reduction,
7. Expressing deep concern over persistent fragmentation of the zone of application of existing arms control and confidence- and-security-building regimes due to unresolved conflicts in the OSCE area which pose serious risks and challenges to military transparency, predictability and stability,
8. Concerned by declining confidence in nuclear weapons reduction agreements and by heightened confrontational rhetoric of world leaders,
9. Welcoming the adoption on 7 July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons, with the goal of their total elimination,

10. Considering that the full implementation of OSCE commitments and strengthening of arms control regimes would enhance predictability and transparency, and could serve as both a stabilizing force in the OSCE area and as a positive example to the world as a whole,
11. Stressing that full implementation of OSCE commitments requires the engagement of national parliaments to ensure security sector oversight, the ratification of relevant international treaties, and harmonized and effective legal frameworks,
12. Recalling OSCE PA documents addressing the role of parliaments in the implementation of the Code of Conduct, such as the 1992 Budapest Declaration, the 2000 Bucharest Declaration, the 2006 Brussels Declaration, and the 2014 Baku Resolution on the Democratic Control of Public and Private Security Sectors,
13. Underlining that a holistic and well co-ordinated approach to Security Sector Governance and Reform is fundamental in dealing with today's security challenges, especially in the areas of police reform, border management and security, counter-terrorism, anti-corruption, and justice sector reform,
14. Recognizing the importance of Security Sector Governance and Reform as playing an essential role in conflict prevention, early warning, crisis and post-conflict rehabilitation,
15. Regretting the diminishing confidence, trust, and predictability in the OSCE region, and emphasizing the importance of work on the multilateral level, especially in light of failing confidence in multilateral organizations and shortcomings in recent years,
16. Recalling that the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention bars countries from possessing chemical weapons by prohibiting the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer or use of chemical weapons,
17. Supporting the work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which sets out to implement the provisions established in the Chemical Weapons Convention, in order to achieve a world free of chemical weapons and the threat of their use,
18. Reaffirming that the proliferation of chemical weapons and their use by terrorists and other non-state actors constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and recalling the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2325 on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,
19. Emphasizing the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction, as stated in the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security,
20. Welcoming the conclusions of the Conference on Digital Resilience of a Democratic State, held as part of the Lisbon Conferences of the OSCE PA,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly calls the attention of OSCE governments to the following:

21. Urges a renewed commitment from OSCE participating States to the Organization's principles of dialogue and detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, including through the strengthening of arms control regimes, security sector reform, the development of confidence- and security-building measures, the good-faith implementation of existing agreements, and greater parliamentary oversight of military, security and intelligence services;
22. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that fundamental human rights are respected by all security and intelligence services, both public and private, and that the norms and principles outlined by the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security are fully implemented;
23. Urges renewed support for Global Exchange of Military Information to ensure the continued annual exchange of information on major weapon and equipment systems and personnel in participating States' conventional armed forces, on their territory as well as worldwide;
24. Reiterates the importance of the Structured Dialogue as a process which fosters transparency, predictability, threat perception and risk reduction;
27. Recommends that the implementation of confidence- and security building measures, such as those anchored in the Vienna Document, be improved by expanding military-to-military contacts and enhancing dialogue between participating States;
28. Further recommends that modernization of the Vienna Document include a greater level of analysis of exchanged information to enhance the confidence- and security-building effect of the already existing data provided by the Conflict Prevention Centre;
29. Reiterates the need for enhancing cybersecurity between States through confidence- and security-building measures, as well as elaboration of binding international legal framework, in order to prevent tension and conflicts stemming from the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), and to protect critical infrastructure from cyber threats;
30. Promotes adequate and timely responses by national authorities to evolving threats stemming from cybersecurity and ICTs, ranging from better forensics to innovative approaches to prevent ICTs from becoming tactical facilitators for terrorists;
31. Urges nuclear weapons States of the OSCE area to recommit to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, including by agreeing to no-first-use principles and arms reduction strategies;
32. Calls for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 on preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

33. Underlines the need for taking effective tailor-made measures to address specific risks and challenges associated with grey zones, such as accumulation of undeclared, unaccounted and uncontrolled military equipment and illegal military build-up, and calls on the OSCE participating States to make full use of existing OSCE formats, including the Forum for Security Cooperation and the Structured Dialogue to that end;
34. Reconfirms its previous positions on the crisis in and around Ukraine, and renews its support for a settlement based on the Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements and the end to military hostilities, including the full withdrawal of heavy-calibre weaponry by both sides, and full access to the OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) and humanitarian aid organizations;
35. Reiterates its regret over the lack of progress towards the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, calls on the parties to engage without further delay in substantive negotiations with a view to finding the earliest possible sustainable solution to the conflict, and urges the Co-Chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group to redouble their efforts to that end;
36. Reiterates its support for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Georgia with full respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country within its internationally recognized borders, and emphasizes the necessity for the implementation of the EU-mediated 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement, in particular for the withdrawal of Russian military forces from Georgian territory, and the establishment of international security mechanisms with the aim to ensure lasting peace and security on the ground;
37. Calls for continued engagement of the OSCE in the Western Balkans with the aim to further consolidate democracy, strengthen stability and security, promote human rights and support media freedom, and cautions against the rise of nationalist forces in the region;

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly calls the attention of OSCE national parliaments to the following:

39. Urges parliaments to provide comprehensive and fully effective oversight over the private and public security sectors and to increase the Code of Conduct's legitimacy and relevance through active political support, as well as to improve oversight and control over their national intelligence services to ensure full respect for fundamental human rights and to thoroughly investigate possible violations of domestic or international law;
40. Recommends that parliaments establish and strengthen parliamentary bodies for *a priori* and *ex post facto* scrutiny of security and intelligence services' activities, providing them with appropriate mandates and resources in order to ensure effective democratic oversight over intelligence activities;
41. Recalls that mediation and dialogue are widely recognized as cost-effective ways of preventing, managing and resolving violent conflicts, and encourages the Parliamentary Assembly to continue to take an active role in mediation.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the DRAFT RESOLUTION

On

***IMPLEMENTING OSCE COMMITMENTS:
THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS***

[Set out text of Amendment here:]

Principal Sponsor:

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