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DRAFT RESOLUTION

FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY

Strengthening Regional Security by Fostering Democratic and Inclusive Societies: The Role of the OSCE PA

RAPPORTEUR
Mr. Laurynas Kasciunas
Lithuania

VANCOUVER, 30 JUNE – 4 JULY 2023

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

Rapporteur: Mr. Laurynas Kasciunas (Lithuania)

1. Strenuously reiterating its firm condemnation of the large-scale military invasion and war of aggression by the Russian Federation, with the shameful accomplice role of Belarus as co-aggressor, against Ukraine, launched in the context of Russia's longstanding violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine since 2014,
2. Recalling that Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine constitutes the violation of every single principle of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as a complete transgression of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and the United Nations (UN) Charter principles, and expressing unwavering support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as its inherent right to defend itself from external aggression, in line with Article 51 of the UN Charter,
3. Recalling UN General Assembly resolution No 262/68 of 27 March 2014 "On territorial integrity of Ukraine", the UN General Assembly resolution No ES-11/1 "On Russia's aggression against Ukraine", as well as all other UN General Assembly resolutions in this regard, and supporting them fully,
4. Recalling all previous OSCE Parliamentary Resolutions in support of Ukraine resisting Russia's aggression,
5. Underlining the importance of strengthening the international isolation of Russia and in this context recalling the decision by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Annual Session in Birmingham (July 2022) to establish respective procedures within the OSCE PA Rules of Procedure,
6. Condemning in the strongest possible terms deliberate attacks by Russia against Ukraine's residential areas and critical infrastructure, including heating and electricity networks, schools, hospitals, churches, and other religious objects, as well as intentionally targeting civilians, torturing, raping, and killing thousands of people, including children, deporting them by force to Russia,
7. Underlining that many of these illegal actions by Russia can be considered war crimes and crimes against humanity,
8. Recalling the report by the UN Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine of 16 March 2023 that concludes that Russian authorities have violated a wide range of provisions of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in various regions of Ukraine,
9. Welcoming the International Criminal Court's investigation of possible war crimes related to the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, including the arrest warrants for Mr. Vladimir Putin, President of Russia, and Ms. Maria Lvova-Belova, Commissioner for Children's Rights in the Office of the President of Russia,

10. Welcoming the agreement signed between Ukraine and the International Criminal Court on the establishment of a national office in Ukraine,
11. Supporting all efforts to establish a special international tribunal to bring all those responsible for the crime of aggression against Ukraine to account,
12. Supporting President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's 10-point Peace Plan, and underlining that any peaceful solution to end this war will have to be in full compliance with international law, Helsinki Final Act Principles, and the provisions of the Charter of Paris, notably with respect to Ukraine's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders, as well as Ukraine's right to choose its own security arrangements,
13. Expressing deep concern about the irresponsible behavior by Russia to attack various nuclear power plants in Ukraine, including Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) – the largest NPP in Europe – to bring its military equipment to its territory and to use Zaporizhzhia NPP as a shield for its attacks against various Ukraine's settlements, thus resulting in extensive kinetic activities in and around Zaporizhzhia NPP, thus also creating unprecedented risk of a nuclear disaster,
14. Extremely alarmed by Russia's withdrawal from the New START nuclear arms Treaty, along with its increasing threatening rhetoric in potential nuclear attacks and the announcement regarding the deployment of Russian nuclear weapons to Belarus, which should serve as a reminder to the international community of the vital need for further commitments and progress in the global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament,
15. Concerned about the steps backward in the matter of international military transparency, and urging all participating States to proceed with the exchange of information on military activities foreseen in the Vienna Document, which plays an important role in confidence- and security-building and increasing openness and transparency regarding military activities in the OSCE regions,
16. Recognizing the important role of parliamentarians in fostering and facilitating inclusive political processes in relation to accountable security sector institutions in line with their responsibilities arising from the OSCE commitments and principles,
17. Recalling the significant contributions of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation to implement comprehensive security agreements and tools in the OSCE area, such as the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, the Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers and Non-Proliferation, the Framework for Arms Control, now blatantly violated by Russia and its accomplice Belarus,
18. Recognizing the added value of close co-operation between the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the OSCE Secretariat, the OSCE Institutions and field operations on regional and thematic issues, including emerging and ongoing crisis/conflict situations and the OSCE's conflict cycle toolbox, and encouraging continuous and proactive collaboration in relation to conflict prevention and resolution, in particular through the OSCE's Early Warning Focal Point Network,

19. Seriously concerned about Russia's attempts to destabilize the situation in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova,
20. Expressing deep regret over the unresolved conflict between the Russian Federation and Georgia since 2008, and underscoring the necessity of full implementation by the Russian Federation of the EU-mediated 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement, as well as the decision by the European Court of Human Rights of January 2021,
21. Reiterating its call to Armenia and Azerbaijan to reconvene and make progress towards a comprehensive and sustainable peace agreement to achieve the establishment of good-neighbour relations and security in the South Caucasus region,
22. Welcoming diplomatic efforts aiming at facilitating dialogue and building confidence and trust between Armenia and Azerbaijan, including recent negotiations between Foreign Ministers of both countries in the United States, and expressing hope that dialogue will also result in improved situation on the ground, including through facilitation of the safe and transparent movement of people and commerce along the Lachin Corridor,
23. Alarmed by the incessant development of intolerable restrictions imposed on women in Afghanistan, depriving them of all forms of freedom and opportunity to participate in public and political life,
24. Recognizing the increase in hybrid warfare and cyber-attacks on critical infrastructure, including public institutions, which increasingly convert cyberspace into a battlefield for global conflict and negatively affect security infrastructures and democratic institutions,
25. Concerned with the continued practice by Belarus to instrumentalize illegal migration as a hybrid tool against neighbouring countries,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

26. Opposes and condemns in the strongest possible terms Russia's unprovoked, illegal, and unjustified full-scale war of aggression against Ukraine, and demands that Russia immediately and unconditionally cease its aggression and withdraw all its troops from the entire territory of Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol;
27. Demands that Belarus immediately stops its facilitation of and support for Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine;
28. Calls on the Parliaments of the OSCE participating States to ensure continued political, financial, humanitarian and military support to Ukraine in order to defend itself from Russia's aggression;
29. Calls on the Parliaments of the OSCE participating States to support the establishment of a special international tribunal to bring all those responsible for Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine to account, as well as all other mechanisms of accountability for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Russia in Ukraine;

30. Welcomes the establishment of the OSCE Support Programme for Ukraine officially launched in November 2022 following the closure of the Office of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, and recognizes the considerable responsiveness and flexibility demonstrated by the OSCE and donors;
31. Supports the North Macedonia OSCE Chairpersonship's focus on putting an end to the war in Ukraine as the top priority for the whole OSCE network and prioritizing the people as the first beneficiaries of all OSCE actions;
32. Calls on the OSCE participating States and executive structures to define a strategy on how to overcome challenges posed by the destructive behavior by the aggressor states for the OSCE and its activities in the future and to conduct a critical assessment on the OSCE Conflict Cycle toolbox and to propose concrete suggestions for its strengthening to ensure effective prevention of wars of aggression and other conflicts in the future;
33. Calls for the immediate end of nuclear threat escalation fueled by the Russian Federation's war against Ukraine, and encourages all participating states to sign and ratify the 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as well as to redouble international dialogue and agreements to advance nuclear disarmament;
34. Urges the participating States to put an immediate end to all forms of cyber aggression undermining national sovereignty, including denial of service attacks, hacker attacks, dissemination of disinformation and state-sponsored propaganda, and to further develop cyber capabilities through regional cyber security co-operation embedded in the multistakeholder approach promoted by the Confidence-Building Measures 14 of the OSCE and the Informal Working Group established by the Permanent Council Decision No. 1039;
35. Calls on OSCE executive structures to increase their engagement in addressing various hybrid threats, including the threats of disinformation and foreign information manipulation interference;
36. Calls on the OSCE executive structures to pay greater attention to the continued practice by Belarus to instrumentalize illegal migration as a hybrid tool against neighbouring countries;
37. Welcomes the efforts to promote the Women, Peace and Security agenda, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325, and calls on all participating States and the OSCE network to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all phases of the conflict cycle through national action plans and the inclusion of a gender perspective in the response to conflicts, including Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine;
38. Commends and highly supports further development of the OSCE PA Women's Network, which represents a fundamental space to increase women's political participation and empowerment not only within the Assembly, but also in the OSCE region as a whole;

39. Urges OSCE participating States to advance in implementation of Youth, Peace and Security agenda and adoption of National Action Plans in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2250, and reiterates its call to adopt OSCE Youth Strategy and Action Plan;
40. Emphasizes the importance of the challenges of border security in the Central Asian region, prompted by developments in Afghanistan in recent years and the resulting transnational threats, including illicit trafficking in arms and narcotics, requiring enhanced communication and intelligence sharing among neighboring states and with the international community;
41. Urges the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Russian military forces from the occupied Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia in line with the European Union-mediated ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008, and stresses the need to continue diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, in full respect of Georgia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;
42. Welcomes the efforts of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism to provide a distinct parliamentary contribution on preventing and combating terrorism and violent extremism;
43. Congratulates the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly on its election as Chair of the first Co-ordination Mechanism among parliamentary assemblies on Counter-Terrorism, which provides an incredible opportunity to co-ordinate efforts on counter-terrorism work among parliamentary assemblies around the world, thus expanding the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism's scope of action far beyond the OSCE region;

In the field of the OSCE and its institutional sustainability:

44. Recognizing that the OSCE maintains an important space in the European security architecture, and that participating States benefit from a critical set of political commitments that contribute to European security;
45. Recalling previous OSCE Parliamentary Assembly recommendations on reforming and strengthening the OSCE, including those adopted in St. Petersburg (1999), Paris (2001), Edinburgh (2004), Kyiv (2007), Astana (2008), Vilnius (2009), and Helsinki (2015);
46. Considering that the lack of regular high-level political engagement with the OSCE and its tools has diminished the capacity of the Organization to deliver on its promise;
47. Extremely concerned by increased attempts to misuse the OSCE consensus rule to block the functionality of the Organization and the adoption of its Unified Budget, and to obstruct the work of the OSCE's Institutions and force closure of field operations;
48. Applauding the tremendous work of the OSCE Institutions and field operations in these difficult times, which despite all the challenges regularly create and implement tools to turn words into actions, while being responsive to the multiple crises affecting our region;

49. Noting with great concern that agreement has not been reached on a Chairpersonship to lead the OSCE in 2024, which has the potential to leave the organization without political leadership at an extremely vulnerable period;
50. Further noting that the mandates of all Heads of OSCE Executive Institutions are set to expire in December 2023, potentially leaving the OSCE's individual institutions without leadership;
51. Extremely concerned that the OSCE is facing an existential crisis, exacerbated by the politicized withholding of financial resources and a systematic misuse of the consensus rule, and stresses that this requires urgent high-level political engagement;
52. Calls for all our OSCE participating States to join consensus and support full funding of the OSCE, including its Institutions and field operations, and to reverse policies such as zero-nominal growth that have diminished the capacity of the Organization and inhibit long-term planning of activities and partnerships;
53. Calls upon the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, if agreement has not been reached by 5 July 2023, to immediately convene an emergency meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council with the exclusive intention to consider and address the following three issues:
 - a. The adoption of a unified budget,
 - b. The agreement on a Chair-in-Office for 2024,
 - c. The (re)-appointment of the OSCE Secretary General, the High Commissioner on National Minorities, the Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the Representative on Freedom of the Media;
54. Deplores steps taken to weaken and limit the mandates of OSCE field operations, and calls for the extension in good faith of all OSCE field operations, including the OSCE Mission to Moldova, for not less than one year in line with OSCE Ministerial Council decision 18/06 on Further Strengthening the Effectiveness of OSCE Executive Structures;
55. Demands that the Russian Federation immediately and unconditionally release all OSCE staff members detained by their forces and proxies in the occupied areas of Ukraine;
56. Recognizes the value, particularly at a time of geopolitical instability, of reinforcing and making full use of the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and calls upon Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Russian Federation, and Slovak Republic to ratify the 1992 Stockholm Convention on Conciliation and Arbitration within the CSCE, and further calls upon Andorra, Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Serbia, Spain, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America to accede to the Stockholm Convention to give all OSCE participating States the possibility to make use of this important OSCE tool for the peaceful settlement of disputes;
57. Reiterates the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's commitment to the OSCE as a valuable and cost-effective security organization and recommits to contributing to the development of the institutional structures of the OSCE.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the DRAFT RESOLUTION

On

**STRENGTHENING REGIONAL SECURITY BY FOSTERING DEMOCRATIC
AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES: THE ROLE OF THE OSCE PA**

[Set out text of Amendment here:]

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