

# Overview of OSCE Counter-Terrorism Related Commitments

Updated: October 2021





## Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

**Co-ordinator of Activities to Address  
Transnational Threats**

**Vienna, 11 November 2021**

Your Excellency,

Please find enclosed the 2021 update of the “*Overview of OSCE Counter-Terrorism Related Commitments.*”

This Overview has been compiled since 2007, in consultation with other relevant OSCE executive structures, with the aim to provide Delegations with a technical reference document, compiling relevant commitments undertaken by OSCE participating States over the years, with regard to preventing and countering terrorism.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alena Kupchyna'.

Alena Kupchyna  
Ambassador

**To: Heads of Delegations of the OSCE participating States  
Heads of Delegations of the OSCE Partners for Co-operation**

This overview was prepared by the OSCE Secretariat’s Transnational Threats Department. Please address comments and inquiries to [atu@osce.org](mailto:atu@osce.org)

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# Promoting the International Legal Counter-Terrorism Framework

**1995**

Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security ([DOC.FSC/1/95](#))

(...)

6. The participating States will not support terrorist acts in any way and will take appropriate measures to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms. They will co-operate fully in combating the threat of terrorist activities through implementation of international instruments and commitments they agree upon in this respect. They will, in particular, take steps to fulfil the requirements of international agreements by which they are bound to prosecute or extradite terrorists.

(...)

**2001**

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\).DEC/1](#))

(...)

The OSCE participating States will not yield to terrorist threats, but will combat them by all means in accordance with their international commitments (...) They will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. They firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reconfirm the norms, principles and values of the OSCE.

The OSCE participating States pledge to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation within the OSCE, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations, in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed.

(...)

Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\).DEC/1](#)): The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

(...)

II. International legal obligations and political commitments

(...)

5. Participating States: Pledge themselves to apply efforts to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, by 31 December, 2002, if possible (...)

(...)

16. Strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation: Participating States: Will commit themselves to implementing all the obligations they have assumed under relevant conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its additional protocols, sharing information and methods in this regard and considering ways and means of co-operation in implementation at bilateral, OSCE-wide and sub-regional meetings.

(...)

19. Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime: Participating States: Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal

activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in providing information in connection with criminal investigations or criminal extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.

(...)

24. Suppressing the financing of terrorism. Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the willful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in accordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations. (...)

## 2002

### Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Implementing the OSCE Commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\).DEC/1](#))

(...)

2. Decides that all OSCE participating States, bodies and institutions shall continue on an urgent basis to implement and ensure the effectiveness of their Bucharest commitments;

3. Reaffirms the commitment of all participating States to become parties as soon as possible to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism and welcomes the steps undertaken by participating States that have already completed these procedures;

4. Commit themselves to work towards the successful conclusion of negotiations on new universal instruments in this field, presently under way within the United Nations and confirms their readiness to consider, in co-ordination with the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, requests for technical assistance and capacity building with a view to advancing the ratification and implementation of United Nations and other relevant instruments on terrorism; (...)

### OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\).JOUR/2](#))

The OSCE participating States, firmly committed to the joint fight against terrorism,

(...)

5. Consider of utmost importance to complement the ongoing implementation of OSCE commitments on terrorism with a reaffirmation of the fundamental and timeless principles on which OSCE action has been undertaken and will continue to be based in the future, and to which participating States fully subscribe;

6. Reaffirm their commitment to take the measures needed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially the right to life, of everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts;

7. Undertake to implement effective and resolute measures against terrorism and to conduct all counter-terrorism measures and co-operation in accordance with the rule of law, the United Nations Charter and the relevant provisions of international law, international standards of human rights and, where applicable, international humanitarian law;

(...)

## 2004

### Ministerial Statement on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(12\).JOUR/2](#))

1. (...) We re-emphasize our determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations (...) and to conduct this fight with respect for the rule of law and in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

2. (...) We reaffirm obligations and commitments adopted by our States in the field of combating terrorism within the United Nations, including resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1456 (2003), 1535 (2004), 1540 (2004) and 1566 (2004) of the United Nations Security Council, as well as resolution 58/187 of the United Nations General Assembly, and we support the resolution 2004/87 of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. We also reaffirm obligations and commitments adopted within other international organizations of which we are members.

(...)

4. (...) We are convinced that respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms is an important element of ensuring peace and stability and prevention of terrorism. We acknowledge that effective prevention of and fight against terrorism require the involvement of civil society in our countries.

(...)

## 2005

### Ministerial Statement on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/05](#))

(...)

2. We [the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the OSCE participating States], pledge to apply all efforts to sign this International Convention on the day of its opening for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 14 September 2005.

3. We encourage the implementation of all the necessary measures to ratify, accept, approve or otherwise become parties to this International Convention in the shortest possible time. (...)

## 2006

### Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism ([MC.DOC/5/06](#))

(...)

We emphasize that measures to conduct this fight must be undertaken with full respect for the rule of law, and in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

(...)

We call on the OSCE participating States to implement the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the fight against terrorism.

(...)

We call on those OSCE participating States which have not yet done so to make every effort to become party without delay to the universal conventions and protocols against terrorism currently in force, and to implement them, in particular through criminalization of related offences in their national legislation.

We reiterate our call on the OSCE participating States to consider becoming parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the United Nations

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and support continuing efforts to adopt a comprehensive convention on international terrorism on terms that advance the international community's counter-terrorism objectives.

(...)

We will also continue to develop interaction and dialogue on the issues of supporting and promoting the international legal framework against terrorism with the Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation.

## 2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (MC.DOC/3/07)

(...)

6. We recall the commitment to implement all UN Security Council resolutions related to international terrorism, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in their implementation.

(...)

9. The OSCE will continue promoting the international legal framework against terrorism, in particular the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols, encouraging participating States to become parties to them and to implement their obligations under these instruments; (...)

## 2008

Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism (MC.DEC/10/08)

(...)

1. Calls upon the participating States and the OSCE executive structures to continue their efforts aimed at actively contributing to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other UN counter-terrorism documents; (...)

## 2009

Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/09 on Further Measures to Support and Promote the International Legal Framework against Terrorism (MC.DEC/3/09)

(...)

Urges those OSCE participating States that have not yet done so to make every effort to become party without delay to the 13 universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols currently in force and to fully implement their provisions;

Calls on OSCE participating States to consider becoming party to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005), the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005), and the Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005) and to fully implement their provisions thereafter;

Calls on OSCE participating States to consider becoming parties to regional and subregional legal instruments related to terrorism, including to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism;



(...)

Calls on the OSCE participating States to strengthen inter-State co-operation in promoting the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols through sharing technical expertise (...);

(...)

## 2012

### Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)

(...)

Reaffirming the participating States' commitment to take the measures needed to protect everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts and the need for all actions to be conducted in compliance with the rule of law and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

(...)

3. The OSCE participating States stand united in their resolution to implement effective measures to combat terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, as a serious crime that has no justification, whatever its motivation or origin may be.

(...)

8. The OSCE participating States recognize the leading role of the United Nations in the international effort to eradicate terrorism, and they reaffirm that the relevant United Nations conventions and protocols and United Nations Security Council resolutions constitute the primary international legal framework for the fight against terrorism.

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

– Promoting the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism and enhancing international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism; (...)

## 2014

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) (MC.DOC/5/14)

(...)

Declaring our intention to take resolute action to counter foreign terrorist fighters in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in compliance with our OSCE commitments, and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

1. To co-operate fully in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice foreign terrorist fighters, on the basis of the principle of “extradite or prosecute”, in accordance with their obligations under

international law and their OSCE commitments concerning the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism; (...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014) ([MC.DOC/6/14](#))

(...)

Recalling the instruments of the United Nations concerning the fight against terrorism and against kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979), and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 2133 (2014),

Reaffirming our commitment that all counter-terrorism efforts be conducted in compliance with the rule of law and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

2. To implement international instruments against terrorism, particularly UN Security Council resolution 2133 (2014), and to ensure that appropriate national legal frameworks are in place and in line with international standards;

3. To reach out to other States with the aim of enhancing the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2133 in order to make global efforts more effective; (...)

## 2015

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 3/15 on Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of Recent Terrorist Attacks ([MC.DOC/3/15](#))

(...)

We are committed to reinforcing our efforts to address the threat of terrorism, including the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and to this aim to continue to fully implement OSCE commitments in the field of preventing and combating terrorism, as well as UN Security Council resolutions 2170, 2178, 2199 and 2249. (...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism ([MC.DOC/4/15](#))

(...)

Underscoring the commitment of participating States to take the measures needed to protect everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts, and to take resolute action to counter terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters, including by fully implementing UNSCR 2170, 2178, 2199 and 2249, with regard to the terrorist groups identified therein, in support of our relevant OSCE commitments, and in compliance with applicable obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, (...)

## 2016

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/16](#))

(...)

4. We underscore the central role of the United Nations in preventing and countering terrorism, and strongly reaffirm our commitment to take the measures needed to protect everyone within our jurisdictions against terrorist acts and the need for all actions to be conducted in compliance with the UN Charter, and all other applicable obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, as well as relevant UN Security Council resolutions. In accordance with these documents, we underscore the importance of our commitments under the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. We also take note of the relevant good practices documents adopted by the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

5. We recall all relevant OSCE documents adopted in the field of preventing and countering terrorism under the previous Chairmanships. We also take note of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and encourage OSCE participating States to consider becoming a Party to the Convention and to its Additional Protocol. (...)

## 2019

### Commemorative Declaration on the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security ([MC.DOC/1/19](#))

(...)

We remain committed to the full, faithful and effective implementation of the Code of Conduct. In this context, we will continue promoting the Code of Conduct, *inter alia*, by discussing and exchanging information on it in the Forum for Security Co-operation, organizing annual meetings on its implementation and regional seminars, and undertaking awareness-raising efforts.

(...)

We reconfirm that the knowledge, skills and experience of both women and men are essential to efforts aimed at furthering peace, security and stability in the OSCE region, including the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and we are committed to ensuring and promoting their equal opportunities and full and meaningful participation in that process.

We welcome the continuation of outreach efforts on the Code of Conduct for the benefit of the OSCE Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation.

## Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law

As early as 1983, OSCE participating States expressed “*their determination to take effective measures for the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism*” and agreed “*to do so in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act*”<sup>1</sup>. Over the past decade, the fight against terrorism has become a priority for the OSCE, and the OSCE participating States have repeatedly emphasized the central importance of the Human Dimension in this context. Thus, the OSCE Charter for European Security, adopted at the 1999 Istanbul Summit, declared: “*International terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking represent growing challenges to security. [...] We are committed to strengthening our protection against these new risks and challenges; strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for this protection*”. In the aftermath of 9/11, subsequent OSCE documents

<sup>1</sup> Concluding Document of the 1983 Madrid Meeting.

have placed particular importance on the need to respect international law, and in particular international human rights law, while combating terrorism. The main relevant OSCE commitments on the protection and promotion of human rights while countering terrorism are the following:

## 1995

### Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security ([DOC.FSC/1/95](#))

(...)

24. Each participating State will provide and maintain measures to guard against accidental or unauthorized use of military means.

(...)

29. The participating States will make widely available in their respective countries the international humanitarian law of war. They will reflect, in accordance with national practice, their commitments in this field in their military training programmes and regulations.

30. Each participating State will instruct its armed forces personnel in international humanitarian law, rules, conventions and commitments governing armed conflict and will ensure that such personnel are aware that they are individually accountable under national and international law for their actions.

31. The participating States will ensure that armed forces personnel vested with command authority exercise it in accordance with relevant national as well as international law and are made aware that they can be held individually accountable under those laws for the unlawful exercise of such authority and that orders contrary to national and international law must not be given. The responsibility of superiors does not exempt subordinates from any of their individual responsibilities.

32. Each participating State will ensure that military, paramilitary and security forces personnel will be able to enjoy and exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms as reflected in CSCE documents and international law, in conformity with relevant constitutional and legal provisions and with the requirements of service.

33. Each participating State will provide appropriate legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all its forces personnel.

34. Each participating State will ensure that its armed forces are, in peace and in war, commanded, manned, trained and equipped in ways that are consistent with the provisions of international law and its respective obligations and commitments related to the use of armed forces in armed conflict, including as applicable the Hague Conventions of 1907 and 1954, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the 1977 Protocols Additional thereto, as well as the 1980 Convention on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons.

35. Each participating State will ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law related to the use of armed forces, including in armed conflict, and the relevant commitments of this Code.

36. Each participating State will ensure that any decision to assign its armed forces to internal security missions is arrived at in conformity with constitutional procedures. Such decisions will prescribe the armed forces' missions, ensuring that they will be performed under the effective control of constitutionally established authorities and subject to the rule of law. If recourse to force cannot be avoided in performing internal security missions, each participating State will ensure that its use must be commensurate with the needs for enforcement. The armed forces will take due care to avoid injury to civilians or their property.

37. The participating States will not use armed forces to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of their human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of their national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity.

## 2001

### Bucharest Ministerial Declaration ([MC.DOC/2/01](#))

(...)

3. Reflecting the OSCE's solidarity, the Ministerial Council has adopted today a decision and Action Plan on Terrorism. We reiterate that the struggle against terrorism is not a war against religions or peoples. We reaffirm our commitment to protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

4. We are determined to protect our citizens from new challenges to their security while safeguarding the rule of law, individual liberties, and the right to equal justice under law. Organized crime, illicit traffic in drugs and arms, and trafficking in human beings, affect the security, economy and social structure of all participating States. The Ministerial Council supports enhanced efforts and greater international co-operation to combat these challenges, and urges participating States who have not yet done so to become parties to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols. (...)

### Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\).DEC/1](#))

(...)

The OSCE participating States will not yield to terrorist threats, but will combat them by all means in accordance with their international commitments (...) They will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. They firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reconfirm the norms, principles and values of the OSCE. (...)

### Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

3. The aim of the Action Plan is to establish a framework for comprehensive OSCE action to be taken by participating States and the Organization as a whole to combat terrorism, fully respecting international law, including the international law of human rights and other relevant norms of international law.

(...)

9. No circumstance or cause can justify acts of terrorism. At the same time, there are various social, economic, political and other factors, including violent separatism and extremism, which engender conditions in which terrorist organizations are able to recruit and win support. The OSCE's comprehensive approach to security provides comparative advantages in combating terrorism by identifying and addressing these factors through all relevant OSCE instruments and structures.

10. Institution building, strengthening the rule of law and state authorities: ODIHR: Will continue and increase efforts to promote and assist in building democratic institutions at the request of States, inter alia by helping to strengthen administrative capacity, local and central government and parliamentary structures, the judiciary, ombudsman institutions and civil society. Will facilitate exchanges of best practices and experience between participating States in this regard. Will continue to develop projects to solidify democratic institutions, civil society and good governance.

11. Promoting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism: Participating States/Permanent Council/ODIHR/High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will promote and enhance tolerance, co-existence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups as well as constructive co-operation among participating States in this regard. Will provide early warning of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance,

extremism and discrimination against these groups and, at the same time, promote their respect for the rule of law, democratic values and individual freedoms. Will work to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the right freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.

(...)

18. ODIHR: Will, on request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as on the compliance of this legislation with international standards, in accordance with Permanent Council decisions, and will seek cooperation with other organizations, especially the UNODCCP, to this end. Will consider facilitating contacts between national experts to promote exchange of information and best practices on counter-terrorism legislation.

(...)

22. ODIHR: Will provide continued advice to participating States, at their request, on strengthening domestic legal frameworks and institutions that uphold the rule of law, such as law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the prosecuting authorities, bar associations and defence attorneys. Will expand its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and to support victims of trafficking. Will, where appropriate, support prison reform and improvements in criminal procedure.

23. Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will co-operate in supporting, on request, the drafting of legislation on the prevention of the abuse of information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such laws are consistent with commitments regarding freedom of expression and the free flow of information.

(...)

26. Preventing movement of terrorists: Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents... Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. (...)

## 2002

### OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (MC(10)JOUR/2)

The OSCE participating States (...)

2. Firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reaffirm that action against terrorism is not aimed against any religion, nation or people;

(...)

5. Consider of utmost importance to complement the ongoing implementation of OSCE commitments on terrorism with a reaffirmation of the fundamental and timeless principles on which OSCE action has been undertaken and will continue to be based in the future, and to which participating States fully subscribe;

6. Reaffirm their commitment to take the measures needed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially the right to life, of everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts;

7. Undertake to implement effective and resolute measures against terrorism and to conduct all counter-terrorism measures and co-operation in accordance with the rule of law, the United Nations Charter and the relevant provisions of international law, international standards of human rights and, where applicable, international humanitarian law;

(...)

17. Underscore that the prevention of and fight against terrorism must be built upon a concept of common and comprehensive security and enduring approach, and commit to using the three dimensions and all the bodies and institutions of the OSCE to assist participating States, at their request, in preventing and combating terrorism in all its forms;

(...)

20. Are convinced of the need to address conditions that may foster and sustain terrorism, in particular by fully respecting democracy and the rule of law, by allowing all citizens to participate fully in political life, by preventing discrimination and encouraging intercultural and inter-religious dialogue in their societies, by engaging civil society in finding common political settlement for conflicts, by promoting human rights and tolerance and by combating poverty;

21. Acknowledge the positive role the media can play in promoting tolerance and understanding among religions, beliefs, cultures and peoples, as well as for raising awareness for the threat of terrorism;

22. Commit themselves to combat hate speech and to take the necessary measures to prevent the abuse of the media and information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such measures are consistent with domestic and international law and OSCE commitments. (...)

#### Decision No. 1 on Implementing the OSCE commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism (MC(10).DEC/1)

(...)

Decides that the OSCE participating States, bodies and institutions will intensify their efforts and their collective commitment to combat terrorism and the conditions that may foster and sustain it by exploiting its strengths and comparative advantages: its comprehensive approach to security; its expertise in early-warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; its wide ranging repertoire of proven confidence- and security-building measures and its expertise in capacity building. (...)

### **2003**

#### OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the 21st Century (MC(11).JOUR/2)

(...)

10. **Terrorism** is one of the most important causes of instability in the current security environment. It seeks to undermine the very values that unite the participating States in the OSCE area. Terrorism will remain a key challenge to peace and stability and to State power, particularly through its ability to use asymmetric methods to bypass traditional security and defence systems. There is no justification for terrorism whatsoever. At the same time, terrorism requires a global approach, addressing its manifestations as well as the social, economic and political context in which it occurs.

(...)

#### Terrorism

(...)

28. UN conventions and protocols as well as UN Security Council resolutions constitute the global legal framework for combating terrorism. In support of this, the OSCE has through decisions in 2001 and 2002 established a structure for comprehensive action by participating States and the Organization to address, as a main priority, the threat of terrorism, its manifestations and conditions that may foster and sustain it. (...)

29. OSCE counter-terrorism activities focus, *inter alia*, on border security and management, policing, the combating of trafficking and suppression of terrorist financing. Special attention will be given to capacity building and other assistance in the sphere of counter-terrorism. The important challenge of implementing effective measures against terrorism in full accordance with the rule of law and international law, including human rights law, is also addressed. (...)

## 2004

### Ministerial Statement on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(12\)JOUR/2](#))

1. (...) Reiterating that terrorism constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security and considering that acts of terrorism seriously impair the enjoyment of human rights, we reaffirm our commitment to protect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially the right to life, of everyone within our jurisdiction against terrorist acts. We re-emphasize our determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations (...) and to conduct this fight with respect for the rule of law and in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

2. We underscore the leading role of the United Nations in the comprehensive fight against terrorism (...), as well as resolution 58/187 of the United Nations General Assembly, and we support the resolution 2004/87 of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights [“Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism”]

(...)

4. (...) We reaffirm that the OSCE efforts to counter terrorist threats should be taken in all OSCE dimensions, the security dimension, including the politico-military area, the economic and environmental dimension, and the human dimension. Based on the common, comprehensive and indivisible efforts/approach to security, our Organization could make further substantial contributions to global anti-terrorist efforts.

We are convinced that respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms is an important element of ensuring peace and stability and prevention of terrorism. We acknowledge that effective prevention of and fight against terrorism require the involvement of civil society in our countries. (...)

### Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/04 on Combating the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes ([MC.DEC/3/04](#))

(...)

Decides that participating States will exchange information on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and identify possible strategies to combat this threat, while ensuring respect for international human rights obligations and standards, including those concerning the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression; (...)

## 2006

### Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism ([MC.DOC/5/06](#))

(...)

We emphasize that measures to conduct this fight must be undertaken with full respect for the rule of law, and in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. (...)



Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on Countering the Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes  
(MC.DEC/7/06)

(...)

Reaffirming in this context the importance of fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression, which include the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, which are vital to democracy and in fact are strengthened by the Internet (PC.DEC/633 of 11 November 2004) and the rule of law, (...)

(...)

5. Calls on participating States, when requested to deal with content that is illegal under their national legislation and is hosted within their jurisdiction, to take all appropriate action against such content and to co-operate with other interested States, in accordance with their national legislation and the rule of law, and in line with their international obligations, including international human rights law;

6. Invites participating States to increase their monitoring of websites of terrorist/violent extremist organizations and their supporters and to invigorate their exchange of information in the OSCE and other relevant fora on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and measures taken to counter it, in line with national legislation, while ensuring respect for international human rights obligations and standards, including those concerning the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression, and the rule of law. Duplication of efforts with ongoing activities in other international fora should be avoided; (...)

## **2007**

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy  
(MC.DOC/3/07)

(...)

3. We recognize the leading role of the United Nations in the international efforts against terrorism and support the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted on 8 September 2006 by the UN General Assembly, which we look upon as providing guidance for OSCE counter-terrorism activities, since the Strategy outlines a comprehensive global approach towards countering terrorism by addressing not only its manifestations, but also the conditions conducive to its spread, within a framework based on human rights and the rule of law and complying with all obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law.

4. We recall the comprehensive global approach of the Strategy towards countering terrorism by addressing not only its manifestations, but also the conditions conducive to its spread, including but not limited to, prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism.

(...)

13. Participating States will co-operate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates in or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or provides safe havens. Participating States will take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human

rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts.

(...)

17. The OSCE will continue its activities in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism. Intolerance and discrimination must be addressed and countered by the OSCE's participating States and OSCE's executive structures within their respective mandates. The Permanent Council, with the support of the Secretariat and institutions, will consider in 2008 how the OSCE, with a multidimensional approach, could contribute to the development of a better understanding of the phenomena of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, through sharing of national experiences;

(...)

22. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights will continue to assist participating States, at their request, in ensuring that their counter-terrorism initiatives are human rights compliant, pursuant to their OSCE commitments. The ODIHR will continue to offer technical assistance and advice on the human rights aspects of the drafting and implementation of national legislation aimed at countering the threats posed by terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, and will continue to facilitate dialogue between State and non-governmental actors with a view to exploring areas of co-operation and mutual assistance; (...)

#### Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/07 on Public-Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism (MC.DEC/5/07)

(...)

Reaffirming the fundamental importance, including in response to terrorism and the fear of terrorism, of respecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law and complying with applicable obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law, (...)

(...)

In this regard, efforts should particularly take due account of:

(...)

— Promoting tolerance, human rights, the rule of law, democracy, good governance and inter-cultural dialogue,

— Promoting public awareness and outreach through the media and educational institutions, while respecting cultural and religious diversity, (...)

## **2008**

#### Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism (MC.DEC/10/08)

Re-emphasizing the OSCE participating States' determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as a crime that has no justification, whatever its motivation or origin, and to conduct this fight with respect for the rule of law and in accordance with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, (...)

(...)

Reiterating the need to address conditions that may foster and sustain terrorism, in particular by fully respecting democracy and the rule of law, by allowing all citizens to participate fully in political life,

by preventing discrimination and encouraging intercultural and inter-religious dialogue in their societies, by engaging civil society in finding common political settlement for conflicts, by promoting human rights and tolerance and by combating poverty, (...)

(...)

1. Calls upon the participating States and the OSCE executive structures to continue their efforts aimed at actively contributing to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other UN counter-terrorism documents;

(...)

4. Calls upon the OSCE participating States to make use of the OSCE executive structures in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism in their respective countries. To this end, participating States are encouraged to continue to exchange ideas and national best practices about their strategies and measures to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism as well as to enhance their co-operation with media, the business community, industry and civil society; (...)

#### Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/08 on Further Strengthening the Rule of Law in the OSCE Area (MC.DEC/7/08)

The Ministerial Council,

(...)

4. Encourages participating States, with the assistance, where appropriate, of relevant OSCE executive structures in accordance with their mandates and within existing resources, to continue and to enhance their efforts to share information and best practices and to strengthen the rule of law, *inter alia* in the following areas:

(...)

- Respect for the rule of law and human rights in the fight against terrorism according to their obligations under international law and OSCE commitments; (...)

## **2009**

#### Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/09 on Further Measures to Support and Promote the International Legal Framework against Terrorism (MC.DEC/3/09)

(...)

Reaffirming that participating States should carry out their counter-terrorist efforts, with full respect for the rule of law and in conformity with their obligations under the UN Security Council resolutions and universal conventions and protocols related to the prevention and the suppression of terrorism, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant provisions of international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, (...)

(...)

Recognizing the need to implement the offence provisions from universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols into national criminal and, where applicable, also administrative and civil legislation, making them punishable by appropriate penalties, in order to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, supporters and sponsors of terrorist acts within the rule of law and facilitate international legal co-operation based on the principle “extradite or prosecute”, as required by relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the universal anti-terrorism instruments, (...)

Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)

Reiterating the participating States' unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, their firm rejection of the identification of terrorism with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion, (...)

(...)

Reaffirming the participating States' commitment to take the measures needed to protect everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts and the need for all actions to be conducted in compliance with the rule of law and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, (...)

(...)

4. The OSCE participating States are committed to conducting all measures and to developing co-operation aimed at combating terrorism, in strict accordance with the rule of law, the United Nations Charter and their obligations under international law, including international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. The OSCE participating States firmly reject the identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion, and reaffirm that action against terrorism is not aimed against any religion or people.

5. The OSCE participating States are convinced that combating terrorism requires comprehensive and sustained efforts, addressing the manifestations of terrorism, as well as the various social, economic, political and other factors, which might engender conditions in which terrorist organizations could engage in recruitment and win support. Such factors far from being inclusive, were referred to *inter alia* in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in the OSCE Ministerial Statement on Supporting the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and in the OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism.

(...)

9. The OSCE participating States support the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and are committed to its full implementation. The OSCE approach to the fight against terrorism corresponds to the Strategy, which calls on all States to address not only the manifestations of terrorism, but also, as appropriate, the conditions conducive to terrorism and its spread.

10. The OSCE participating States are determined to work together to prevent and combat terrorism based on all the OSCE norms, principles and commitments across the politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions of security. They stress the importance of implementation of all the OSCE commitments aimed at combating terrorism, as enshrined in this Consolidated Framework, and in the Bucharest Plan of Action, the OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism and other relevant OSCE documents.

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

(...)

- Promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of counter-terrorism measures

(...)

24. In accordance with its mandate, the Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFoM) will pursue its activity, with a view to advancing OSCE commitments, will continue to co-operate and co-ordinate with all relevant executive structures and to work with participating States and assist them in fulfilling their OSCE commitments related to countering terrorism. (...)

Permanent Council Decision No. 1049 on the OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities ([PC.DEC/1049](#))

(...)

*Terrorism*

16. The OSCE:

(...)

- 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. (...)

Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism ([MC.DOC/2/12](#))

(...)

We agree that problems of governance, including corruption and money-laundering, deprive participating States of the capacity to effectively ensure sustainable economic, social and environmental development and undermine social cohesion, stability and security. Weak governance is among the factors conducive to the spread of terrorism. (...)

(...)

We affirm that the OSCE political commitments related to good governance and transparency cut across all three dimensions, and we reiterate our full adherence to implementing these commitments through a comprehensive approach, as set forth in this and other relevant OSCE documents.

(...)

We encourage the OSCE to further embrace its comprehensive approach to security and to continue to strengthen the dialogue and co-operation between governments, civil society and the private sector in order to support good governance efforts, including combating corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in the participating States.

(...)

We recognize that freedom of information and access to information foster openness and accountability in public policy and procurement, and enable civil society, including the media, to contribute to preventing and combating corruption, the financing of terrorism, and money-laundering and its predicate offences.

(...)

## 2014

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) ([MC.DOC/5/14](#))

(...)

Reaffirming Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism, and other relevant OSCE documents adopted in the field of countering terrorism, and reiterating our strong support for the OSCE's comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism activities, (...)

(...)

Recalling (...) that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion,

(...)

Declaring our intention to take resolute action to counter foreign terrorist fighters in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in compliance with our OSCE commitments, and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, (...)

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

3. To prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters through effective border controls and controls on the issuance of identity papers and travel documents, to exchange information in this regard, and to implement Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 7/03, 4/04, 6/06 and 11/09 on travel document security while fully respecting our obligations under international law, including refugee and human rights law including to ensure that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts;

4. To enhance international co-operation to counter the use of the Internet for the purposes of inciting violent extremism and radicalisation that lead to terrorism and for recruiting foreign terrorist fighters, and to exchange information about this threat in accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, while fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression;

5. To further promote public-private partnerships with civil society, the media, the business community, and industry in countering terrorism, in line with, *inter alia*, Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08, in order to counter the incitement, recruitment, and travel of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as to prepare for and mitigate the threat posed by their return; (...)

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014) ([MC.DOC/6/14](#))

(...)

Reaffirming our commitment that all counter-terrorism efforts be conducted in compliance with the rule of law and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

(...)

Expressing our determination (...) to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payment or political concessions,

(...)

Recognizing the need to further strengthen efforts to support victims and those affected by incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to give careful consideration to protecting the lives of hostages, (...)

We call upon participating States:

1. To prevent terrorists from benefitting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages;

(...)

4. To inform relevant employers and employees about the risks of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups in certain geographical areas and encourage them to take all necessary steps, in co-ordination with local authorities, in order to prevent such incidents;

(...)

6. To develop national programmes, as appropriate, for assistance to victims of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, notably hostages and their families;

7. To support capacity-building initiatives and facilitate exchanges among experts, for example by sharing good practices and preparing joint case studies, in order to support States in preventing and responding to future incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice and held accountable, and to combat money-laundering and terrorist-financing networks, for example by tracking financial flows, while ensuring commitments to human rights and rule of law are upheld; (...)

#### Ministerial Decision No. 5 on the Prevention of Corruption ([MC.DEC/5/14](#))

(...)

Reaffirming that freedom of information and access to information foster openness and accountability in public policy and procurement and enable civil society, including the media, to contribute to preventing and combating corruption, the financing of terrorism, money-laundering and its predicate offences, (...)

## **2015**

#### Permanent Council Declaration on the 13 November Terrorist Attacks in Paris ([PC.DOC/3/15](#))

(...)

We reiterate the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

We stand united in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism that leads to terrorism, while underlining that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization.

(...)

We reaffirm the steadfast determination of the participating States to protect the fundamental principles on which the OSCE is based, and to implement all OSCE commitments, particularly those related to combating terrorism and the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, countering violent

extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, to respecting human rights and the rule of law and to fostering tolerance and non-discrimination, mutual respect and understanding in our societies.

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 3/15 on Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of Recent Terrorist Attacks ([MC.DOC/3/15](#))

(...)

We reaffirm that terrorism (...) cannot and should not be associated with any race, religion, nationality or civilization.

We are committed to reinforcing our efforts to address the threat of terrorism, including the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and to this aim to continue to fully implement OSCE commitments in the field of preventing and combating terrorism, as well as UN Security Council resolutions 2170, 2178, 2199 and 2249.

(...)

We reaffirm our commitment to remain united in combating terrorism and to work together to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, as well as to address the conditions conducive to its spread, through increased international solidarity and co-operation, in full recognition of the central role of the United Nations, and in accordance with the UN Charter and other obligations under applicable international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, as well as through the full implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

We underscore that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, and note the importance of the respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism.

(...)

We stress that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and co-operation of all participating States and relevant international and regional organizations, as well as, where appropriate, civil society, to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate terrorist threat.

(...)

We are convinced that combating terrorism, in accordance with OSCE principles and commitments, requires comprehensive and sustained efforts, in addressing the manifestations of terrorism, as well as the various social, economic, political and other factors, which might engender conditions in which terrorist organizations could engage in recruitment and win support, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism.

We reaffirm the steadfast determination of the participating States to protect the fundamental principles on which the OSCE is based, and to implement all OSCE commitments, particularly those related to preventing and combating terrorism, including the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters to countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, to respecting human rights and the rule of law and to fostering tolerance and non-discrimination, mutual respect and understanding in our societies. (...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism ([MC.DOC/4/15](#))

(...)



Underscoring our resolute and unconditional condemnation of terrorism and violent extremism, and our profound solidarity with all the victims of terrorism,

Reaffirming (...) that terrorism and violent extremism cannot and should not be associated with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion,

(...)

Strongly condemning manifestations of intolerance, including on the basis of religion or belief, reaffirming the will of participating States to foster tolerance and non-discrimination, mutual respect and understanding in their societies, and reaffirming our commitment to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief,

(...)

Underscoring the commitment of participating States to take the measures needed to protect everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts, and to take resolute action to counter terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters, including by fully implementing UNSCR 2170, 2178, 2199 and 2249, with regard to the terrorist groups identified therein, in support of our relevant OSCE commitments, and in compliance with applicable obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

(...)

Recognizing the leading role of the United Nations in the international efforts to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism, and the commitment of participating States to the full implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Guided by our conviction that combating terrorism and violent extremism, in accordance with OSCE principles and commitments, requires comprehensive and sustained efforts, in addressing the manifestations of terrorism, as well as the various social, economic, political and other factors, which might engender conditions in which terrorist organizations could engage in recruitment and win support,

(...)

Stressing that participating States have the primary role in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, while respecting their obligations under international law,

Stressing the important roles that youth, families, women, victims of terrorism, religious, cultural and education leaders, civil society, as well as the media, can play to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite terrorist acts, and to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, in particular by fostering mutual respect and understanding, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among cultures, and by promoting and protecting human rights, fundamental freedoms, democratic principles and the rule of law,

Recognizing that UNSCR 2242 (2015) calls for the greater integration by States of their agendas on women, peace and security, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism which can be conducive to the spread of terrorism; recalling the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, and taking note of the good practices documents on countering violent extremism adopted by the Global Counterterrorism Forum,

(...)

Call upon the participating States:

1. To further increase their efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism in their countries, following a multi-dimensional approach, and in this regard to make use, as appropriate and where necessary, of the OSCE executive structures, including field operations within their respective mandates;

(...)

3. To adopt measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law, including with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms, to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts, and to prevent such conduct;

(...)

5. To consider, as appropriate, developing and updating national counter-terrorism strategies and action plans, including specific policies and measures to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, in furtherance of OSCE commitments and in compliance with their obligations under international law, including human rights law;

(...)

8. To encourage political leaders and public figures, including civil society and religious leaders to contribute to preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, by speaking out strongly and promptly against violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism;

9. To further promote public-private partnerships in countering terrorism, where appropriate, among public authorities, the private sector, civil society, members of, or representatives of religious communities, and the media, in line with, *inter alia*, Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08, in order to counter incitement to terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism;

10. To enhance international co-operation and public-private partnerships to develop practical measures to counter the use of the Internet and other means for the purposes of inciting violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and for recruiting foreign terrorist fighters. Such international co-operation and public-private partnerships could foster communication efforts, including via social media, to counter violent extremist messaging, while fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and expression;

11. To consider developing community policing approaches to preventing terrorism and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including at the local level, in accordance with national legislation and international law;

12. To encourage open and transparent intercultural, interfaith and interreligious dialogue and co-operation to contribute to, *inter alia*, enhancing tolerance, mutual respect and understanding, at the local, national, regional and international levels;

13. To take into account a gender perspective<sup>1</sup> in their efforts to counter terrorism and to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, with a focus on women's empowerment and the participation of women as well as men in these efforts;

14. To engage and empower youth, in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, *inter alia*, by:

(a) Creating an enabling environment and opportunities for youth to participate and engage voluntarily and freely in public life and in the promotion of human rights, fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, the rule of law, tolerance, non-discrimination, dialogue, mutual respect and understanding, and to facilitate their access to social services;

(...)

(c) Supporting youth-led and youth-focused awareness-raising initiatives, including through the Internet and social media, to prevent and counter their radicalization to terrorism, and to promote respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, tolerance and non-discrimination;

(...)

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this declaration, "gender perspective" is used in accordance with its meaning in the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality.

**2016**

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/16](#))

(...)

4. We underscore the central role of the United Nations in preventing and countering terrorism, and strongly reaffirm our commitment to take the measures needed to protect everyone within our jurisdictions against terrorist acts and the need for all actions to be conducted in compliance with the UN Charter, and all other applicable obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, as well as relevant UN Security Council resolutions. In accordance with these documents, we underscore the importance of our commitments under the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. We also take note of the relevant good practices documents adopted by the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

(...)

6. We stress that participating States have the primary role in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT), while respecting their obligations under international law, in particular human rights and fundamental freedoms. (...) We recognize that participating States should take measures, consistent with their OSCE commitments, and while ensuring national ownership, to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism. In this context, we recognize the need to address the threat posed by narratives used by terrorists, including public justification of terrorism, incitement and recruitment, and call on the participating States to act co-operatively to develop the most effective responses to this threat, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law.

(...)

8. We reaffirm that those who participate in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating terrorist acts must be held accountable and brought to justice on the basis of the principle *extradite or prosecute*, in compliance with the obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic legislation. We reiterate our determination and commitment to co-operate fully in preventing and countering terrorism, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in compliance with obligations under international law. (...)

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/16 on Enhancing the Use of Advance Passenger Information ([MC.DEC/6/16](#))

(...)

Reiterating the need to combat terrorism, which constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

(...)

Reiterating the Ministerial Declaration on the OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) (MC.DOC/5/14), which commits OSCE participating States to prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters through effective border controls and controls on the issuance of identity papers and travel documents, to exchange information in this regard, and to implement Ministerial Council Decisions No. 7/03, No. 4/04, No. 6/06 and No. 11/09 on travel document security

while fully respecting the obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law and international refugee law, including to ensure that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts.

## 2019

### Commemorative Declaration on the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security ([MC.DOC/1/19](#))

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, we, the ministers for foreign affairs of the participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, wish to emphasize the Code of Conduct's value as a unique, norm-setting document.

We reaffirm the undiminished validity of the guiding principles and common values enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and the Helsinki Document 1992 – embodying the responsibilities of the participating States towards one another and of their governments towards their people – and, similarly, the validity of other OSCE commitments.

We remain committed to the full, faithful and effective implementation of the Code of Conduct.

In this context, we will continue promoting the Code of Conduct, inter alia, by discussing and exchanging information on it in the Forum for Security Co-operation, organizing annual meetings on its implementation and regional seminars, and undertaking awareness-raising efforts.

(...)

## Strengthening Travel Document Security

### 2001

#### Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No.1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

III. Preventive action against terrorism in the OSCE area

(...)

26. Preventing movement of terrorists: Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use. Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. Will, through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, ensure that asylum is not granted to persons who have participated in terrorist acts. Will provide for the timely detention and prosecution or extradition of persons charged with terrorist acts, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law.

(...)

### 2003

#### Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/03 on Travel Document Security ([MC.DEC/7/03](#))

(...)

Decides:

— That all OSCE participating States should aim to comply fully with the recommended ICAO minimum security standards for the handling and issuance of passports as well as other travel documents by December 2004, pending the availability of the necessary technical and financial resources

— That all OSCE participating States should begin to issue machine-readable travel documents, if possible with digitized photographs, by December 2005, pending the availability of the necessary technical and financial resources;

— That all OSCE participating States should consider the possibility of providing travel documents with one or more biometric identifiers as soon as technically feasible and after the ICAO biometric standards are adopted;

(...)

## 2004

Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/04 on Reporting lost/stolen passports to Interpol's automated search facility/stolen travel document database (ASF-STD) ([MC.DEC/4/04](#))

(...)

Decides that the OSCE participating States should rapidly report all instances of lost and stolen international travel documents<sup>2</sup>, either individually personalized or blank (unassigned), to Interpol's Automated Search Facility/Stolen Travel Document Database (ASF-STD), in accordance with Interpol's data protection guidelines and agreements between Interpol and the participating States concerned.

## 2006

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/06 on Further Measures to Prevent the Criminal Use of Lost/Stolen Passports and Other Travel Documents ([MC.DEC/6/06](#))

(...)

1. Calls on participating States that are not yet doing so, to urgently start implementing Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/04;

2. Decides that all OSCE participating States will make every effort to provide national first-line law enforcement end-users with integrated real-time access to the Interpol ASF-SLTD by implementing, where appropriate, the Interpol technical platforms as soon as financially and technically possible;

3. Calls on OSCE participating States to make available to Interpol a 24/7 contact to confirm the status of documents in question and to resolve "hits" to the Interpol database at border checkpoints in a timely and correct manner;

(...)

## 2009

Ministerial Council Decision No. 11/09 on Travel Document Security/ICAO Public Key Directory ([MC.DEC/11/09](#))

(...)

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<sup>2</sup> Except for internal passports of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation.

Calls on the participating States to consider becoming participants in the ICAO PKD, subject to administrative and financial resources, and thereby to contribute to enabling border control and other relevant national authorities to validate digital signatures of electronic eMRTDs;

Encourages participating States with the capability to do so to provide financial and technical assistance in implementing this measure to other participating States that request it;

(...)

## 2012

Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

(...)

- Strengthening travel document security; (...)

## 2014

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) (MC.DOC/5/14)

(...)

Declaring our intention to take resolute action to counter foreign terrorist fighters in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in compliance with our OSCE commitments, and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

3. To prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters through effective border controls and controls on the issuance of identity papers and travel documents, to exchange information in this regard, and to implement Ministerial Council Decisions Nos. 7/03, 4/04, 6/06 and 11/09 on travel document security while fully respecting our obligations under international law, including refugee and human rights law including to ensure that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts;

(...)

## 2016

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/16 on Enhancing the Use of Advance Passenger Information (MC.DEC/6/16)

(...)

Declaring our intention to detect and prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters in full compliance with UN Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2309 (2016), which call upon all

States to “require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 2253 (2015)” and resolution 2178 (2014), which further “calls upon Member States to report any such departure from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, of such individuals to the Committee, as well as sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations.”

(...)

Taking note of the Memorandum of Understanding between IATA and the OSCE Secretariat signed in Geneva on 14 October 2016 to intensify co-operation and support international efforts for enhancing aviation security and preventing the travel of foreign terrorist fighters,  
Decide that OSCE participating States commit to:

1. Establish national advance passenger information (API) systems in accordance with the provisions contained in ICAO’s Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (the Chicago Convention) and aligned with the WCO/IATA/ICAO Guidelines on Advance Passenger Information (API), including those on privacy and data protection, in order to effectively collect passenger and/or crew data from airlines operating in their territories;
2. Consider establishing at the national level an interactive system to exchange API data (iAPI) in order to prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters in line with UN Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2309 (2016);
3. Adhere to ICAO Document 9082 “ICAO’s Policies on Charges for Airports and Air Navigation Services” in the context of establishing an API system, recognizing that States are responsible for ensuring the implementation of adequate security measures at airports;
4. Collaborate with all relevant national stakeholders in the implementation of national-level API systems, and consider establishing one authority to receive, on behalf of all other authorities, all forms of passenger data through one single window data entry point;
5. Increase the added value of API data by seeking to establish automated cross-checking of this data against relevant national, regional and international watch lists, in particular Interpol databases and UN Sanctions Lists;
6. Provide assistance to support other requesting participating States in establishing an API system;

We task the OSCE executive structures, within their respective mandates and available resources, with:

7. Supporting global efforts in raising awareness of the requirements of UN Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2309 (2016) on advance passenger information and by determining the technical assistance needs of requesting participating States, as well as identifying potential donor assistance for capacity-building;
8. Supporting requesting participating States in the establishment of API systems, in co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations.

(...)

9. We emphasize the key importance of information-sharing, especially in the areas of foreign terrorist fighters, stolen and lost travel documents, firearms, and looted or stolen cultural property, such as antiquities and encourage all States to make full use of available multilateral and bilateral mechanisms and data exchange systems.

## Enhancing Legal Co-operation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism

### 2005

Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/05 on Enhancing Legal Co-operation in Criminal Matters to Counter Terrorism ([MC.DEC/4/05](#))

(...)

Decides that the participating States should co-operate actively and fully among themselves, in accordance with applicable rules under domestic and international law, in efforts to find and to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, supporters and sponsors of terrorist acts, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute.

(...)

### 2006

Ministerial Council Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism ([MC.DOC/5/06](#))

(...)

We call on participating States to consider becoming parties to regional and subregional legal instruments related to terrorism or legal co-operation in criminal matters adopted by organizations to which we belong, as well as — whenever appropriate to fill gaps in existing legal instruments — to conclude bilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance and extradition, in order to be able to co-operate fully, in accordance with the rules applicable under domestic and international law, in efforts to find and to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, supporters and sponsors of terrorist acts, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute.

We will continue exchanging information, including through the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation, on progress achieved in becoming party to international, regional and bilateral legal instruments against terrorism and on legal co-operation in criminal matters, as well as on developments in the national legislation related to terrorism. (...)

Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/06 on Organized Crime ([MC.DEC/5/06](#))

(...)

7. Urges participating States to enhance international legal co-operation in criminal matters, *inter alia*, through considering becoming parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized



Crime (Palermo Convention), as appropriate the supplementing protocols thereto, the UN Convention against Corruption, and through implementing their obligations under these and other multilateral and bilateral legal co-operation instruments to which they are a party including through appropriate utilization of the relevant articles on mutual legal assistance and extradition; (...)

## 2007

### Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (MC.DOC/3/07)

(...)

13. Participating States will co-operate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates in or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or provides safe havens. Participating States will take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts. They will ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists;

(...)

## 2012

### Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)

(...)

Stressing the determination and commitments of the OSCE participating States to co-operate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of “extradite or prosecute”, any person who supports, facilitates, participates in or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or provides safe havens,

(...)

3. (...) The OSCE participating States are committed to co-operate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle “extradite or prosecute”, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or provides safe havens. The OSCE participating States will continue to work together to prevent, suppress, investigate and prosecute terrorism-related acts, including through increased co-operation.

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad

membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

(...)

- Promoting the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism and enhancing international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism;

(...)

## **2014**

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) ([MC.DOC/5/14](#))

(...)

Recalling our commitment to work together to prevent, suppress, investigate and prosecute terrorism-related acts, and reaffirming our strong determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as a crime that has no justification, whatever its motivation or origin, and that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion,

(...)

Declaring our intention to take resolute action to counter foreign terrorist fighters in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in compliance with our OSCE commitments, and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

1. To co-operate fully in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice foreign terrorist fighters, on the basis of the principle of “extradite or prosecute”, in accordance with their obligations under international law and their OSCE commitments concerning the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism;

2. To enhance international co-operation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, including with regards to foreign terrorist fighters;

(...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014) ([MC.DOC/6/14](#))

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

3. To reach out to other States with the aim of enhancing the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2133 in order to make global efforts more effective;

7. To support capacity-building initiatives and facilitate exchanges among experts, for example by sharing good practices and preparing joint case studies, in order to support States in preventing and responding to future incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice and held accountable, and to combat money-laundering and terrorist-financing networks, for example through tracking financial flows, while ensuring commitments to human rights and the rule of law are upheld;

8. To encourage close co-operation, communication, information sharing and networking among all relevant actors, such as through national contact points as appropriate, during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;

(...)

## 2015

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 3/15 on Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of Recent Terrorist Attacks ([MC.DOC/3/15](#))

(...)

We reaffirm our commitment to remain united in combating terrorism and to work together to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, as well as to address the conditions conducive to its spread, through increased international solidarity and co-operation, in full recognition of the central role of the United Nations, and in accordance with the UN Charter and other obligations under applicable international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, as well as through the full implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

(...)

We reiterate our determination and commitment to co-operate fully in preventing and countering terrorism in accordance with our obligations under international law in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice, on basis of the principle of “extradite or prosecute”, any person who supports, facilitates, participates in or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or provides safe havens. (...)

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism ([MC.DOC/4/15](#))

(...)

Reaffirming the commitment of participating States to work together to prevent, suppress, investigate and prosecute terrorism-related acts, including their financing, and stressing their strong determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as a crime that has no justification, whatever its motivation or origin, and that terrorism and violent extremism cannot and should not be associated with any race, ethnicity, nationality or religion,

(...)

Call upon participating States:

(...)

4. To co-operate in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, through, *inter alia*, capacity-building, co-ordination of plans and efforts and sharing lessons learned, including in eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists, preventing the radicalization to terrorism, recruitment, and mobilization of individuals as terrorists, including as foreign terrorist fighters;

(...)

## 2016

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/16](#))

(...)

8. We reaffirm that those who participate in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating terrorist acts must be held accountable and brought to justice on the basis of the principle *extradite or prosecute*, in compliance with the obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic legislation. We reiterate our determination and commitment to co-operate fully in preventing and countering terrorism, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in compliance with obligations under international law. We call on States to co-operate in efforts to address the threat posed by terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters and returnees, by *inter alia* developing and implementing, after prosecution, rehabilitation and re-integration strategies.

(...)

## Fostering Public-Private Partnerships in Preventing and Countering Terrorism

### 2007

Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/07 on Public-Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism ([MC.DEC/5/07](#))

(...)

3. Invite participating States as well as the OSCE Partners for Co-operation to exchange information and best practices on PPPs in countering terrorism and task the Secretary General, upon receipt, to disseminate this information through the Counter-Terrorism Network.

### 2008

Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism ([MC.DEC/10/08](#))

(...)

2. Calls upon the participating States to continue promoting public-private partnerships with civil society, media, the business community and industry in countering terrorism, including through the dissemination of lessons learned and exchange of relevant information and national best practices both at the OSCE and national, sub-regional and regional levels, where appropriate;

(...)

## 2012

Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)

(...)

6. The OSCE participating States recognize that countering terrorism requires an inclusive and co-ordinated approach, and they are committed to developing a co-operative approach at all levels, including co-ordination among national authorities, co-operation among States, co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations and, where appropriate, establishment of public-private partnerships between State authorities, the private sector (business community, industry), civil society and the media.

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

(...)

- Promoting dialogue and co-operation on counter-terrorism issues, in particular, through public-private partnerships between State authorities and the private sector (business community, industry), as well as civil society and the media;

(...)

## 2014

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) (MC.DOC/5/14)

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

5. To further promote public-private partnerships with civil society, the media, the business community, and industry in countering terrorism, in line with, *inter alia*, Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08, in order to counter the incitement, recruitment, and travel of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as to prepare for and mitigate the threat posed by their return; (...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014) ([MC.DOC/6/14](#))

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

4. To inform relevant employers and employees about the risks of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups in certain geographical areas and encourage them to take all necessary steps, in co-ordination with local authorities, in order to prevent such incidents;

5. To strengthen public-private partnerships, encouraging the business community to find common approaches for preventing and responding to kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups without the payment of ransoms;

(...)

## 2015

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 3/15 on Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of Recent Terrorist Attacks ([MC.DOC/3/15](#))

(...)

We stress that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and co-operation of all participating States and relevant international and regional organizations, as well as, where appropriate, civil society, to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate terrorist threat. (...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism ([MC.DOC/4/15](#))

(...)

Call upon the participating States:

(...)

9. To further promote public-private partnerships in countering terrorism, where appropriate, among public authorities, the private sector, civil society, members of, or representatives of religious communities, and the media, in line with, *inter alia*, Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08, in order to counter incitement to terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism;

10. To enhance international co-operation and public-private partnerships to develop practical measures to counter the use of the Internet and other means for the purposes of inciting violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and for recruiting foreign terrorist fighters. Such international co-operation and public-private partnerships could foster communication efforts, including via social media, to counter violent extremist messaging, while fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and expression;

(...)

## 2016

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism [MC.DOC/1/16](#)

(...)

10. We stress the importance of co-operation among OSCE participating States, including by involving where appropriate, civil society, to prevent and counter terrorism. We also underscore the important role that civil society, in particular youth, families, women, victims of terrorism, religious, cultural and education leaders, as well as the media and the private sector can play in preventing VERLT, *inter alia* by countering terrorist and violent extremism messaging and offering alternatives to these narratives, including on the Internet, social and other media. We encourage political leaders and public figures including from civil society and religious leaders to speak out strongly and promptly against violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

(...)

## Enhancing Container/Supply Chain Security

### 2004

Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/04 on Enhancing Container Security ([MC.DEC/9/04](#))

(...)

Decides that OSCE participating States will act without delay in accordance with their domestic legislation, and necessary resources available, to enhance container security, based on best practices and on norms and standards to be agreed internationally;

(...)

### 2005

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/05 on Further measures to enhance container security ([MC.DEC/6/05](#))

(...)

Decides:

— That all OSCE participating States should take measures recommended in the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade as soon as possible. To this end participating States that have not already done so, are encouraged to sign and submit to the WCO Secretary General the declaration regarding implementation of the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade as soon as possible;

— That, in taking measures foreseen by the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, the OSCE participating States will in particular aim to promptly incorporate into their national procedures and regulations the Seal Integrity Programme for Secure Container Shipments, contained in the Appendix to Annex 1 of the Framework;

— That all OSCE participating States will inform each other on the measures taken to implement the above commitment;

(...)

## 2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy  
([MC.DOC/3/07](#))

(...)

18. The OSCE will continue its activities aimed at promoting supply chain security, especially by supporting and facilitating the capacity-building work of the World Customs Organization in implementation of the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade and will endeavour to serve as a platform for co-ordination and co-operation between relevant international organizations and national authorities for the development and application of an integrated approach to supply chain security;

(...)

## Combating the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes

### 2002

OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)JOUR/2](#))

(...)

The OSCE participating States, firmly committed to the joint fight against terrorism,

(...)

22. Commit themselves to combat hate speech and to take the necessary measures to prevent the abuse of the media and information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such measures are consistent with domestic and international law and OSCE commitments;

(...)

### 2004

Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/04 on Combating the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes  
([MC.DEC/3/04](#))

(...)

Decides that participating States will exchange information on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and identify possible strategies to combat this threat, while ensuring respect for international human rights obligations and standards, including those concerning the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression; (...)

### 2006

Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on Countering the Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes  
([MC.DEC/7/06](#))



(...)

Reaffirming in this context the importance of fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression, which include the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, which are vital to democracy and in fact are strengthened by the Internet (PC.DEC/633 of 11 November 2004) and the rule of law,

(...)

Reaffirming our commitments under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in particular “to coordinate efforts at the international and regional level to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on the Internet” and “to use the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism, while recognizing that States may require assistance in this regard”,

(...)

Taking into account different national approaches to defining “illegal” and “objectionable” content and different methods of dealing with illegal and objectionable content in cyberspace, such as the possible use of intelligence collected from Internet traffic and content to closing websites of terrorist organizations and their supporters,

(...)

1. Decides to intensify action by the OSCE and its participating States, notably by enhancing international co-operation on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;
2. Calls on participating States to consider taking all appropriate measures to protect vital critical information infrastructures and networks against the threat of cyber attacks;
3. Calls on participating States to consider becoming party to and to implement their obligations under the existing international and regional legal instruments, including the Council of Europe’s Conventions on Cybercrime (2001) and on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005);
4. Encourages participating States to join the G8 24/7 Computer Crime Network and to nominate an appropriate unit/contact person for this network for the purpose of streamlining international law enforcement co-operation on combating the criminal misuse of cyberspace and in criminal cases that involve electronic evidence, as appropriate;
5. Calls on participating States, when requested to deal with content that is illegal under their national legislation and is hosted within their jurisdiction, to take all appropriate action against such content and to co-operate with other interested States, in accordance with their national legislation and the rule of law, and in line with their international obligations, including international human rights law;
6. Invites participating States to increase their monitoring of websites of terrorist/violent extremist organizations and their supporters and to invigorate their exchange of information in the OSCE and other relevant fora on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and measures taken to counter it, in line with national legislation, while ensuring respect for international human rights obligations and standards, including those concerning the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression, and the rule of law. Duplication of efforts with ongoing activities in other international fora should be avoided;
7. Recommends participating States to explore the possibility of more active engagement of civil society institutions and the private sector in preventing and countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

(...)

## 2007

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (MC.DOC/3/07)

(...)

14. Remaining seriously concerned about the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the OSCE participating States will continue the exchange of information about this threat, and take other measures in accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

(...)

## 2012

Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

(...)

- Countering use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

(...)

## 2014

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) (MC.DOC/5/14)

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

4. To enhance international co-operation to counter the use of the Internet for the purposes of inciting violent extremism and radicalisation that lead to terrorism and for recruiting foreign terrorist fighters, and to exchange information about this threat in accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, while fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression;

(...)

## 2015

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism ([MC.DOC/4/15](#))

(...)

10. To enhance international co-operation and public-private partnerships to develop practical measures to counter the use of the Internet and other means for the purposes of inciting violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and for recruiting foreign terrorist fighters. Such international co-operation and public-private partnerships could foster communication efforts, including via social media, to counter violent extremist messaging, while fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and expression;

(...)

14. To engage and empower youth, in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, *inter alia*, by:

(...)

(c) Supporting youth-led and youth-focused awareness-raising initiatives, including through the Internet and social media, to prevent and counter their radicalization to terrorism, and to promote respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, tolerance and non-discrimination;

(...)

## Suppressing Terrorism Financing

### 2001

#### Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

24. **Suppressing the financing of terrorism.** Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the willful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in accordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations.

### 2002

#### Permanent Council Decision No. 487 (11July/2002) on Financial Action Task Force (FATF) self assessments on terrorist financing ([PC.DEC/487](#))

(...)

Decides that the OSCE participating States will complete the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) self-assessment questionnaire on compliance with the eight special recommendations on terrorist financing and provide the results to the FATF as soon as possible and no later than 1 September 2002.

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Implementing the OSCE Commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

Welcomes the decision in July 2002 (PC.DEC/487) that all participating States will complete the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) self-assessments on compliance with the Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing and notes with approval the OSCE's 88 per cent response rate to date. Commits to take steps towards speedy implementation of the Financial Action Task Force's Eight Special Recommendations on terrorist financing;

(...)

## 2003

OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension ([MC\(11\).JOUR/2/2003](#))

(...)

2.1.11. We are committed to a strong international framework for the prevention and resolution of financial crisis, and support the activities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to enhance its surveillance. Underlining the need for financial stability, we commit ourselves to promote and apply high quality accounting standards. We will continue to develop, implement and enforce financial legislation and regulations on combating money laundering and corruption and criminalizing the financing of terrorism. (...)

Permanent Council Decision No. 617 (1July/2004) on Further measures to suppress terrorist financing ([PC.DEC/617](#))

(...)

3. Decides that OSCE participating States should review the adequacy of their laws and regulations that relate to entities, in particular non-profit organizations and charities, that can be abused for the financing of terrorism;

4. Requests OSCE participating States to ensure that legitimate activities of non-profit organizations and charities are not restricted and that they cannot be misused by terrorist organizations posing as legitimate entities, exploited as conduits for terrorist financing, or for concealing the clandestine diversion of funds intended for legitimate purposes to terrorist organizations;

(...)

## 2012

OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism ([MC.DOC/2/12](#))

(...)

We therefore reaffirm our full commitment to tackling corruption and countering money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and related offences by making them policy priorities backed up by appropriate legal instruments, adequate financial, human and institutional resources and, where necessary, appropriate tools for their practical and effective implementation.

(...)

We recognize that acts of international terrorism depend on the financing that terrorists may obtain. We consider that the financing of terrorism is a matter of grave concern to the international community as a whole. We are convinced of the urgent need to enhance international co-operation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, as well as for its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

We fully support the international standards contained in the revised Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and we express our support to the work of FATF-style regional bodies and their observers and, as appropriate, to ratifying or acceding to and fully implementing relevant regional and international instruments to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism including, as appropriate, the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (Warsaw, 16 May 2005).

(...)

We recognize that financial investigations are a crucial tool in tackling not only money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, but also related and predicate offences.

(...)

We encourage the OSCE to further embrace its comprehensive approach to security and to continue to strengthen the dialogue and co-operation between governments, civil society and the private sector in order to support good governance efforts, including combating corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in the participating States.

(...)

We recognize that freedom of information and access to information foster openness and accountability in public policy and procurement, and enable civil society, including the media, to contribute to preventing and combating corruption, the financing of terrorism, and money-laundering and its predicate offences. We reaffirm our commitment to make our governments more transparent by further developing processes and institutions for providing timely information, including reliable statistics, with a view to promoting a well informed and responsive dialogue.

(...)

We recognize that the OSCE provides a forum for political dialogue, information exchange and co-operation on good governance, as well as a platform on which to build the necessary political consensus and understanding regarding the importance of preventing and suppressing corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism at all levels for sustainable socio-economic development and stability. (...)

Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism ([PC.DEC/1063](#))

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

(...)

- Preventing and suppressing the financing of terrorism

(...)

## **2014**

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) ([MC.DOC/5/14](#))

(...)

Declaring our intention to take resolute action to counter foreign terrorist fighters in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in compliance with our OSCE commitments, and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

2. To enhance international co-operation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, including with regards to foreign terrorist fighters;

(...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014) ([MC.DOC/6/14](#))

(...)

Recalling the adoption of the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (2012), which highlights comprehensive operational principles and identifies the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism as one of the strategic focus areas of the OSCE's counter-terrorism role to guide future activities, and mindful of the OSCE Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (2012),

Recalling the instruments of the United Nations concerning the fight against terrorism and against kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979), and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 2133 (2014),

Reaffirming our commitment that all counter-terrorism efforts be conducted in compliance with the rule of law and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

Strongly condemning incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including raising funds or gaining political concessions and expressing concern at the increase in such incidents, while underscoring that the payment of ransoms to terrorists funds future kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, creating more victims and perpetuating the problem,

Expressing our determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payment or political concessions,

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

1. To prevent terrorists from benefitting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages;
2. To implement international instruments against terrorism, particularly UN Security Council resolution 2133 (2014), and to ensure that appropriate national legal frameworks are in place and in line with international standards;
3. To reach out to other States with the aim of enhancing the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2133 in order to make global efforts more effective;
4. To inform relevant employers and employees about the risks of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups in certain geographical areas and encourage them to take all necessary steps, in co-ordination with local authorities, in order to prevent such incidents;
5. To strengthen public-private partnerships, encouraging the business community to find common approaches for preventing and responding to kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups without the payment of ransoms;

(...)

7. To support capacity-building initiatives and facilitate exchanges among experts, for example by sharing good practices and preparing joint case studies, in order to support States in preventing and responding to future incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice and held accountable, and to combat money-laundering and terrorist-financing networks, for example through tracking financial flows, while ensuring commitments to human rights and the rule of law are upheld;

8. To encourage close co-operation, communication, information sharing and networking among all relevant actors, such as through national contact points as appropriate, during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;

(...)

## 2015

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 3/15 on Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of Recent Terrorist Attacks ([MC.DOC/3/15](#))

(...)

We recall that participating States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts, and shall refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists. (...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism ([MC.DOC/4/15](#))

(...)

Call upon the participating States:

(...)

2. To strengthen their efforts to counter and suppress the financing of terrorism, in application of, and in compliance with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, including UNSCR 2199 (2015), and in support of OSCE commitments, underlining that any sources of income support the recruitment efforts and strengthen the operational capabilities to organize and carry out terrorist acts;

(...)

## 2016

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/16](#))

(...)

7. We welcome the work done by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and stress that all participating States shall take appropriate steps to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and refrain from any form of financial support, in particular through engagement in favour of terrorist organizations in direct or indirect trade in natural resources, such as oil and oil products, in weapons, ammunition and spare parts, in cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance. We also underscore the importance of co-operation among OSCE participating States to prevent and counter the recruitment of members of terrorist groups, including foreign terrorist fighters. We will further reduce the threat of terrorism by preventing cross-border movement of persons, weapons, funds connected to the terrorist activities, in line with OSCE commitments.

(...)



## 2016

### Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/16 on Strengthening Good Governance and Promoting Connectivity ([MC.DEC/4/16](#))

(...)

19. Encourages participating States to facilitate co-operation among law enforcement, the judiciary and financial intelligence units and other relevant actors as well as between the public and the private sector and civil society, including media, in combating corruption, money laundering and other financial crime;

20. Tasks relevant OSCE executive structures, including field operations, within their mandates and available resources, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation among governments, private sector and civil society in order to support good governance efforts, including combating corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and in order to address impediments to economic growth and sustainable development;

(...)

## 2017

### Ministerial Council Decision on Promoting Economic Participation in the OSCE Area ([MC.DEC/8/17](#))

(...)

Acknowledging that co-operation on economic activities can strengthen sustainable economic, social and environmental development, thereby promoting social cohesion, stability and security and positively contributing to the prevention of terrorism and the fight against organized crime, (...)

1. Calls upon participating States to:

– Strengthen co-operation on economic activities, where appropriate, thereby promoting sustainable economic, social and environmental development and contributing to confidence and trust, stability, security, the prevention of terrorism and the fight against organized crime;

(...)

## 2018

### Ministerial Council Declaration on the Digital Economy as a Driver for Promoting Co-operation, Security and Growth ([MC.DOC/2/18](#))

(...)

7. We believe that some of the areas where the dialogue and co-operation of the OSCE participating States should be further strengthened include: assessing the security aspects of the digital economy, in the context of, *inter alia*, anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT); promoting security of and in the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) in the private sector, including among small and medium-sized enterprises; and encouraging the sharing of experiences.

(...)

**2020**

OSCE MC Decision No. 6/20 on Preventing and Combating Corruption through Digitalization and Increased Transparency ([MC.DEC/6/20](#))

(...)

Recognizing the importance of the participation of the private sector, civil society and media, as well as academia, in efforts to prevent and combat corruption and enhance good governance, including the realization of the principles of transparency and accountability,

(...)

## **Protecting Critical Infrastructure**

**2005**

Permanent Council Decision No. 683 (7July/2005) on Countering the threat of radioactive sources ([PC.DEC/683](#))

(...)

Decides that:

OSCE participating States should fully support and endorse the IAEA's efforts to enhance the safety and security of high-risk radioactive sources;

(...)

The OSCE participating States should work towards following the guidance contained in the Code of Conduct for the development and harmonization of policies, laws and regulations on the safety and security of radioactive sources. (...)

**2007**

Ministerial Council Decision on Public-Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism ([MC.DEC/5/07](#))

Acknowledging the usefulness of joint counter-terrorist efforts by government bodies and the private sector (civil society and the business community) in the form of voluntary co-operation, based upon the principles of partnership and mutual trust, in order to provide better security and clear benefits to all parties. In this regard, efforts should particularly take due account of:

(...)

— Identifying, prioritizing, and protecting critical infrastructure and addressing preparedness/consequence management issues,

(...)

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/07 on Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure from Terrorist Attack ([MC.DEC/6/07](#))

(...)

1. Calls upon participating States to consider all necessary measures at the national level to ensure an adequate protection of critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack;
2. Urges participating States to continue co-operation amongst them and to better co-ordinate measures to increase protection of critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack;
3. Encourages participating States to further promote public-private partnership with business communities with a view to increasing critical energy infrastructure protection against terrorist attack and to effectively address preparedness/consequence management issues in this field;

(...)

6. Invites the Permanent Council to remain seized of this issue and include it for consideration in the framework of relevant meetings and discussions within the OSCE;

(...)

## 2009

Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/09 on Strengthening Dialogue and Co-operation on Energy Security in the OSCE Area ([MC.DEC/6/09](#))

(...)

Taking note of the efforts undertaken in the implementation of those commitments and desirous to promote further co-operation and dialogue between participating States in energy security and to tackle all kinds of risks and threats to critical energy infrastructure,

(...)

1. Encourages the participating States, with a view to addressing energy challenges in the OSCE region, to promote awareness of the G8 St. Petersburg principles and objectives on strengthening global energy security, namely:

(...)

– Ensuring physical security of critical energy infrastructure;

(...)

## 2012

Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism ([PC.DEC/1063](#))

(...)

16. In support of the implementation of relevant OSCE commitments, at the request of the relevant participating States and within existing mandates, the Organization will pursue its activities to enhance co-operation and build capacity at the national, regional and subregional levels to prevent and combat

terrorism, *inter alia* in the areas of criminal justice, law enforcement, and border security and management, within a framework based on the rule of law and respect for human rights, in order to:

(...)

Improve the security of international transportation and of other critical infrastructure;

(...)

## Preventing Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism

### 2001

Annex to Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Combating Terrorism: The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism ([MC\(9\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

III. Preventive action against terrorism in the OSCE area

(...)

11. Promoting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism: Participating States/Permanent Council/ODIHR/High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will promote and enhance tolerance, co-existence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups as well as constructive co-operation among participating States in this regard. Will provide early warning of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance, extremism and discrimination against these groups and, at the same time, promote their respect for the rule of law, democratic values and individual freedoms. Will work to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the right freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.

(...)

13. Addressing negative socio-economic factors: Participating States/Secretariat: Will aim to identify economic and environmental issues that undermine security, such as poor governance; corruption; illegal economic activity; high unemployment; widespread poverty and large disparities; demographic factors; and unsustainable use of natural resources; and will seek to counter such factors with the assistance, on their request, of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), acting, among other things, as a catalyst for action and co-operation.

(...)

15. Addressing the issue of protracted displacement: Participating States/ ODIHR/ HCNM/ Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will explore strengthened OSCE potential for contributing to durable solutions, supporting and closely co-operating with other relevant organizations, primarily the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Will closely monitor situations of protracted displacement. (...)

## 2007

### Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (MC.DOC/3/07)

(...)

17. The OSCE will continue its activities in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism. Intolerance and discrimination must be addressed and countered by the OSCE's participating States and OSCE's executive structures within their respective mandates. The Permanent Council, with the support of the Secretariat and institutions, will consider in 2008 how the OSCE, with a multidimensional approach, could contribute to the development of a better understanding of the phenomena of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, through sharing of national experiences;

(...)

## 2008

### Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08 on Further Promoting the OSCE's Action in Countering Terrorism (MC.DEC/10/08)

(...)

Reiterating the need to address conditions that may foster and sustain terrorism, in particular by fully respecting democracy and the rule of law, by allowing all citizens to participate fully in political life, by preventing discrimination and encouraging intercultural and inter-religious dialogue in their societies, by engaging civil society in finding common political settlement for conflicts, by promoting human rights and tolerance and by combating poverty,

(...)

4. Calls upon the OSCE participating States to make use of the OSCE executive structures in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism in their respective countries. To this end, participating States are encouraged to continue to exchange ideas and national best practices about their strategies and measures to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism as well as to enhance their co-operation with media, the business community, industry and civil society;

(...)

## 2012

### Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)

(...)

5. The OSCE participating States are convinced that combating terrorism requires comprehensive and sustained efforts, addressing the manifestations of terrorism, as well as the various social, economic, political and other factors, which might engender conditions in which terrorist organizations could engage in recruitment and win support. Such factors, far from being inclusive, were referred to inter alia in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in the OSCE Ministerial Statement on Supporting the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and in the OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism.

(...)

9. The OSCE participating States support the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and are committed to its full implementation. The OSCE approach to the fight against terrorism corresponds to the Strategy, which calls on all States to address not only the manifestations of terrorism, but also, as appropriate, the conditions conducive to terrorism and its spread.

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

(...)

- Countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, following a multidimensional approach;

(...)

## 2014

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 5/14 on The OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) ([MC.DOC/5/14](#))

(...)

Declaring our intention to take resolute action to counter foreign terrorist fighters in full implementation of UNSCR 2170 and 2178, and in compliance with our OSCE commitments, and with all obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

(...)

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

4. To enhance international co-operation to counter the use of the Internet for the purposes of inciting violent extremism and radicalisation that lead to terrorism and for recruiting foreign terrorist fighters, and to exchange information about this threat in accordance with Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/06 on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, while fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and freedom of expression;

5. To further promote public-private partnerships with civil society, the media, the business community, and industry in countering terrorism, in line with, *inter alia*, Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08, in order to counter the incitement, recruitment, and travel of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as to prepare for and mitigate the threat posed by their return;

6. To support and inform each other about our specific efforts to counter the threat of foreign terrorist fighters and to continue to exchange good practices, strategies and measures to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, in order to enhance practical co-operation;

(...)

## 2015

Permanent Council Declaration on the 13 November Terrorist Attacks in Paris ([PC.DOC/3/15](#))

(...)

We reaffirm the steadfast determination of the participating States to protect the fundamental principles on which the OSCE is based, and to implement all OSCE commitments, particularly those related to combating terrorism and the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, to respecting human rights and the rule of law and to fostering tolerance and non-discrimination, mutual respect and understanding in our societies.

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism ([MC.DOC/4/15](#))

(...)

We are convinced that combating terrorism, in accordance with OSCE principles and commitments, requires comprehensive and sustained efforts, in addressing the manifestations of terrorism, as well as the various social, economic, political and other factors, which might engender conditions in which terrorist organizations could engage in recruitment and win support, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism.

(...)

We reaffirm the steadfast determination of the participating States to protect the fundamental principles on which the OSCE is based, and to implement all OSCE commitments, particularly those related to preventing and combating terrorism, including the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters to countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, to respecting human rights and the rule of law and to fostering tolerance and non-discrimination, mutual respect and understanding in our societies.

(...)

Reaffirming the commitment of participating States to exchange ideas and national best practices about their strategies and measures to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, in order to enhance practical co-operation,

(...)

Call upon the participating States:

1. To further increase their efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism in their countries, following a multi-dimensional approach, and in this regard to make use, as appropriate and where necessary, of the OSCE executive structures, including field operations within their respective mandates;

(...)

3. To adopt measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law, including with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms, to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts, and to prevent such conduct;

(...)

4. To co-operate in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, through, *inter alia*, capacity-building, co-ordination of plans and efforts and sharing lessons learned, including in eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists, preventing the radicalization to terrorism, recruitment, and mobilization of individuals as terrorists, including as foreign terrorist fighters;

5. To consider, as appropriate, developing and updating national counter-terrorism strategies and action plans, including specific policies and measures to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, in furtherance of OSCE commitments and in compliance with their obligations under international law, including human rights law;

6. To foster a comprehensive approach at all levels in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including co-ordination among national authorities, co-operation among participating States, and co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations;

7. To promote research and information sharing on the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, and on how to counter them;

8. To encourage political leaders and public figures, including civil society and religious leaders to contribute to preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, by speaking out strongly and promptly against violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism;

9. To further promote public-private partnerships in countering terrorism, where appropriate, among public authorities, the private sector, civil society, members of, or representatives of religious communities, and the media, in line with, *inter alia*, Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/08, in order to counter incitement to terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism;

10. To enhance international co-operation and public-private partnerships to develop practical measures to counter the use of the Internet and other means for the purposes of inciting violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and for recruiting foreign terrorist fighters. Such international co-operation and public-private partnerships could foster communication efforts, including via social media, to counter violent extremist messaging, while fully respecting the right to freedom of opinion and expression;

11. To consider developing community policing approaches to preventing terrorism and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, including at the local level, in accordance with national legislation and international law;

12. To encourage open and transparent intercultural, interfaith and interreligious dialogue and co-operation to contribute to, *inter alia*, enhancing tolerance, mutual respect and understanding, at the local, national, regional and international levels;

13. To take into account a gender perspective<sup>1</sup> in their efforts to counter terrorism and to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, with a focus on women's empowerment and the participation of women as well as men in these efforts;



14. To engage and empower youth, in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, *inter alia*, by:

(a) Creating an enabling environment and opportunities for youth to participate and engage voluntarily and freely in public life and in the promotion of human rights, fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, the rule of law, tolerance, non-discrimination, dialogue, mutual respect and understanding, and to facilitate their access to social services;

(b) Supporting youth, which are willing to contribute to such efforts, through education in schools and higher education institutions;

(c) Supporting youth-led and youth-focused awareness-raising initiatives, including through the Internet and social media, to prevent and counter their radicalization to terrorism, and to promote respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, tolerance and non-discrimination;

(d) Promoting programmes to facilitate youth access to employment;

(...)

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this declaration, “gender perspective” is used in accordance with its meaning in the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality.

## 2016

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/16](#))

(...)

6. We stress that participating States have the primary role in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT), while respecting their obligations under international law, in particular human rights and fundamental freedoms. We strongly reaffirm our determination and commitment to remain united in preventing and countering terrorism, through increased international solidarity and co-operation and a sustained and comprehensive approach at all relevant levels, involving the active participation and co-operation of all participating States and relevant international and regional organizations. We recognize that participating States should take measures, consistent with their OSCE commitments, and while ensuring national ownership, to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism. In this context, we recognize the need to address the threat posed by narratives used by terrorists, including public justification of terrorism, incitement and recruitment, and call on the participating States to act co-operatively to develop the most effective responses to this threat, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law. (...)

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/16](#))

(...)

10. (...) We also underscore the important role that civil society, in particular youth, families, women, victims of terrorism, religious, cultural and education leaders, as well as the media and the private

sector can play in preventing VERLT, *inter alia* by countering terrorist and violent extremism messaging and offering alternatives to these narratives, including on the Internet, social and other media. We encourage political leaders and public figures including from civil society and religious leaders to speak out strongly and promptly against violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

11. We take positive note of the continued implementation of the “OSCE United in Countering Violent Extremism (#United CVE) campaign” and we recall that the UN General Assembly took note of the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations suggesting that States consider its relevant recommendations when developing, where appropriate, and as applicable in their domestic context, national and regional plans of action for preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism

(...)

## Advancing Gender-sensitive Approaches in Preventing and Countering Terrorism

**2012**

Ministerial Council Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism ([MC.DOC/2/12](#))

(...)

Part I

4. We recognize that achieving good governance and combating corruption will not succeed without the full and equal participation of women and men in political and economic processes and institutions, as stipulated in a number of OSCE documents. We underline the importance of empowering women to actively participate in and contribute to policies and activities related to good governance for the equal benefit of men and women.

(...)

**2012**

Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 of 2012 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism ([PC.DEC/1063](#))

(...)

29. OSCE counter-terrorism efforts and their implementation will be performed within available resources, taking into account the experience that has been acquired by the OSCE executive structures and respecting their mandates, and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality.

(...)

**2012**

Permanent Council Decision No. 1049 of 2012 on OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-related Activities ([PC.DEC/1049](#))

(...)

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 activities. 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.

(...)

14. Supports, where appropriate, efforts to create multi-ethnic police services, and promotes gender mainstreaming and initiatives to raise gender awareness;

(...)

16. 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;

(...)

## 2015

### Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (MC.DEC/04/15)

Stressing the important roles that youth, families, women, victims of terrorism, religious, cultural and education leaders, civil society, as well as the media, can play to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite terrorist acts, and to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, in particular by fostering mutual respect and understanding, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among cultures, and by promoting and protecting human rights, fundamental freedoms, democratic principles and the rule of law,

Recognizing that UNSCR 2242 (2015) calls for the greater integration by States of their agendas on women, peace and security, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism which can be conducive to the spread of terrorism; recalling the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, and taking note of the good practices documents on countering violent extremism adopted by the Global Counterterrorism Forum,

(...)

13. To take into account a gender perspective<sup>1</sup> in their efforts to counter terrorism and to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, with a focus on women's empowerment and the participation of women as well as men in these efforts;

Call upon relevant OSCE executive structures, within their respective mandates and available resources:

(...)

19. To facilitate the exchange of practical experiences and good practices, and, upon request, provide assistance as appropriate, *inter alia*:

(c) To integrate a gender perspective in the context of preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, with a focus in particular on women's empowerment and the participation of women as well as men in these efforts;

(h) To strengthen the role of civil society, women, youth and religious leaders in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism;

Footnote: Throughout this declaration, "gender perspective" is used in accordance with its meaning in the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality.

(...)

## 2016

Ministerial Council Declaration on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism (MC.DOC/1/16)

(...)

10. We stress the importance of co-operation among OSCE participating States, including by involving where appropriate, civil society, to prevent and counter terrorism. We also underscore the important role that civil society, in particular youth, families, women, victims of terrorism, religious, cultural and education leaders, as well as the media and the private sector can play in preventing VERT, *inter alia* by countering terrorist and violent extremism messaging and offering alternatives to these narratives, including on the Internet, social and - 3 - MC.DOC/1/16 9 December 2016 other media. We encourage political leaders and public figures including from civil society and religious leaders to speak out strongly and promptly against violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

(...)

## 2017

Ministerial Council Decision on Promoting Economic Participation in the OSCE Area (MC.DEC/8/17)

(...)

Reaffirming the commitments related to aspects of economic participation contained in the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension adopted at the Maastricht Meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2003, the Ministerial Council Decision on promoting equal opportunity for women in the economic sphere adopted in Vilnius in 2011, the Ministerial Council Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism adopted in Dublin in 2012, the Ministerial Council Decision on the prevention of corruption adopted in Basel in 2014, the Ministerial Council Declaration on Youth adopted in Basel in 2014 and the Ministerial Council Decision on strengthening good governance and promoting connectivity adopted in Hamburg in 2016,

(...)

Recognizing that women's participation in the economic sphere contributes significantly towards economic development, sustainable growth and the promotion of cohesive societies,

(...)

1. Calls upon participating States to:

(...)

- Strengthen measures that enable the development of women's entrepreneurial and other work-related skills, and promote and protect equal opportunity for participation of women in the labour market;

(...)

## 2019

Commemorative Declaration on the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security ([MC.DOC/1/19](#))

(...)

5. We reconfirm that the knowledge, skills and experience of both women and men are essential to efforts aimed at furthering peace, security and stability in the OSCE region, including the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and we are committed to ensuring and promoting their equal opportunities and full and meaningful participation in that process.

(...)

## 2020

OSCE MC Decision No. 6/20 on Preventing and Combating Corruption through Digitalization and Increased Transparency ([MC.DEC/6/20](#))

(...)

Acknowledging that a public sector based on integrity, openness, transparency, accountability, responsiveness and the rule of law, is crucial to prevent and combat corruption, and achieve sustainable economic growth and development, improve the business and investment climate and help facilitate participating States' efforts to promote social integration and opportunities for all, including for women as well as youth,

(...)

1. Calls upon participating States to prevent and combat corruption by:

(...)

(m) Promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the development and implementation of relevant anti-corruption activities, with the view to achieving gender equality, and taking into account that corruption disproportionately affects women and the vulnerable;

(...)

## Promoting Solidarity with Victims of Terrorism

### 2004

Permanent Council Decision No. 618 (1 July/2004) on Solidarity with Victims of Terrorism ([PC.DEC/618](#))

(...)

1. Invites the participating States to explore the possibility of introducing or enhancing appropriate measures, subject to domestic legislation, for support, including financial assistance, to victims of terrorism and their families;

2. Encourages the participating States to co-operate with relevant institutions of civil society in expressing solidarity with and providing support for the victims of terrorism and their families;

(...)

## **2014**

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 6/14 on the OSCE Role in Countering Kidnapping and Hostage-Taking Committed by Terrorist Groups in the Context of the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2133 (2014) ([MC.DOC/6/14](#))

(...)

Expressing our determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payment or political concessions,

Recognizing the need to further strengthen efforts to support victims and those affected by incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to give careful consideration to protecting the lives of hostages,

We call upon the participating States:

(...)

1. To prevent terrorists from benefitting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages;

(...)

6. To develop national programmes, as appropriate, for assistance to victims of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, notably hostages and their families;

(...)

## **2016**

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 1 on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism ([MC.DOC/1/16](#))

(...)

1. (...) We reaffirm our solidarity with victims of terrorism and emphasize the need to promote international solidarity in support of them and to ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect. We offer heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims, and to the people and governments that have been targeted.

(...)

# Combating the Proliferation of Conventional Weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction

**1994**

[OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation](#), 3 December 1994

**2000**

[OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons](#), 24 November 2000 (reissued in 2012 as FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1)

**2002**

Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 on Implementing the OSCE Commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)DEC/1](#))

(...)

Recognizing the danger posed by weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists, urges all States to co-operate on negotiations underway at the United Nations on an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and at the International Atomic Energy Agency on a protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;

(...)

OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism ([MC\(10\)JOUR/2](#))

(...)

28. Reaffirm that arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation remain indispensable elements of co-operative security between States; that they can also make an essential contribution by reducing the risk of terrorists gaining access to weapons and materials of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

Express determination to combat the risk posed by the illicit spread of and access to conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons;

Will make every effort to minimize those dangers through national efforts and through strengthening and enhancing the existing multilateral instruments in the fields of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation including the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation and to support their effective implementation and, where applicable, universalization.

**2003**

[OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition](#), 19 November 2003

## 2004

### Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 5/04 (17 November 2004) Standard Elements of End-User Certificates and Verification Procedures for SALW Exports ([FSC.DEC/5/04](#))

(...)

- The following standard elements will be included in an end-user certificate (EUC) provided prior to approval of an export licence for SALW (including SALW manufactured under foreign licence) or the transfer of technology related to the design, production, testing and upgrading of SALW

(...)

- Participating States will make every effort within their competence to ensure that licensing agreements for SALW production concluded with manufacturers located outside their territory will contain, where appropriate, a clause applying the above criteria to any exports of small arms manufactured under licence in that agreement. (...)

### Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 8/04 (24 November 2004) on OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons ([FSC.DEC/8/04](#))

The Participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe,

(...)

- Have decided to adopt and implement the principles set out in the following sections:

(...)

- The objectives of these principles are to control arms brokering in order to avoid circumvention of sanctions adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations, decisions taken by the OSCE, including the criteria set forth in section III A of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (24 November 2000); other agreements on small arms and light weapons, or other arms control and disarmament agreements, to minimize the risk of diversion of SALW into illegal markets, *inter alia*, into the hands of terrorists and other criminal groups, and to reinforce the export control of SALW.

(...)

## 2005

### Permanent Council Decision No. 683 (7July/2005) on Countering the threat of radioactive sources ([PC.DEC/683](#))

(...)

Decides that:

OSCE participating States should fully support and endorse the IAEA's efforts to enhance the safety and security of high-risk radioactive sources;

In order to do so, participating States should strengthen co-operation among themselves and with the IAEA;



To this end, the OSCE participating States that have not already done so should write to the IAEA Director General with respect to the Code of Conduct and the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, as envisaged by IAEA General Conference Resolutions GC(47)/RES/7 and GC(48)/RES/10.

The OSCE participating States should work towards following the guidance contained in the Code of Conduct for the development and harmonization of policies, laws and regulations on the safety and security of radioactive sources. They should also work towards acting in accordance with the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources supplementary to the Code of Conduct on a harmonized basis.

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No.7/05 on Supporting the Effective Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) ([FSC.DEC/7/05/Corr.1](#))

*Endorsed by Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/05 on Supporting the effective implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540(2004) ([MC.DEC/7/05](#))*

(...)

Decide:

1. To call upon all participating States to implement fully UN Security Council resolution 1540, and to co-operate closely with the Committee of the Security Council established by this resolution;
2. To encourage exchanges of views in the framework of the security dialogue of the FSC on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540, in particular on progress achieved or difficulties encountered, on steps needed to advance the purposes of the resolution and on providing information about national laws, regulations and practices;
3. To examine the possible recommendations contained in the Report expected from the Committee established by Security Council resolution 1540, and on this basis to be prepared to examine appropriate measures to support participating States in the implementation of this resolution.

## 2006

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 10/06 (30 November/2006) on Supporting national implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) ([FSC.DEC/10/06](#))

*Welcomed and underlined by Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/06 on Supporting National Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540(2004) ([MC.DEC/10/06](#))*

(...)

Decide that:

1. Participating States provide, as and if appropriate, additional information to the 1540 Committee on national implementation as part of the ongoing process of UNSCR 1540 implementation, including, for instance, in the form of a road map or action plan, as recommended in the 1540 Committee Report (S/2006/257 paragraph 136(c)), taking into account the analysis provided by the 1540 Committee;

2. Participating States will remain seized of the matter in the FSC in 2007 and may hold further exchanges of views, including with OSCE Partners for Co-operation, on the implementation of UNSCR 1540, with the goal, *inter alia*, of furthering UN efforts by promoting lessons learned, sharing experiences and facilitating the identification of assistance needs for national implementation. Such actions will be conducted in a co-ordinated manner, and in full co-operation with the 1540 Committee.

(...)

## 2007

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 14/07 (21 November/2007) on Support by the OSCE FSC for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism ([FSC.DEC/14/07](#))

(...)

Declares its support for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and encourages all OSCE participating States and Partners that are not already partner nations to join the initiative in accordance with the established procedure.

Ministerial Statement on Supporting the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([MC.DOC/3/07](#))

(...)

11. Participating States will use the Forum for Security Co-operation to continue promoting, in close co-operation with the UN Security Council 1540 Committee, full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) given the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists. The FSC will also strengthen co-operation in combating the risk emanating from illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW), including man-portable air defence systems, and conventional ammunition. Participating States will work towards full implementation of relevant existing politico-military commitments, in particular those contained in the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons;

(...)

## 2008

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 5/08 on Updating the OSCE Principles for Export Controls of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems ([FSC.DEC/5/08](#))

(...)

- Willing to complement and thereby reinforce the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and FSC Decision No. 7/03 on man-portable air defence systems, in order to enhance effective export control of SALW in the OSCE area,

- Recalling FSC Decision No. 3/04 on OSCE Principles for Export Controls of MANPADS, adopted on 26 May 2004,

(...)

Decides:

- To adopt the following revised principles for export controls of MANPADS which have been drawn from the Wassenaar Arrangement's "Elements for Export Controls of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems"

(...)

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 11/08 Introducing Best Practices to Prevent Destabilizing Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons Through Air Transport and on an Associated Questionnaire ([FSC.DEC/11/08](#))

(...)

- Striving for continued and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in All Its Aspects by contributing to the reduction and prevention of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of uncontrolled spread of SALW, including the risk of their diversion into illicit markets and the hands of terrorists and other criminal groups,

(...)

Decides:

- To adopt as standard elements for implementation the Wassenaar Arrangement's "Best Practices to Prevent Destabilizing Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons through Air Transport", annexed to the decision (annex 1);

- That the participating States shall provide, as an update to the one-off information exchange established by the Section III, part F, paragraph 2 of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.DOC/1/00, 24 November 2000), additional information on national practices following the Questionnaire in annex 2 of this decision, by 30 June 2009 at the latest.

## **2009**

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 7/09 Best Practice Guide on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Export Controls and Transshipment ([FSC.DEC/7/09](#))

Ministerial Declaration on Non-Proliferation ([MC.DOC/5/09](#))

(...)

We reiterate (...) our continued support to the ongoing UNSCR 1540 (2004) comprehensive review process, Committee's and regional efforts to facilitate its implementation, including through providing effective assistance to those States that require it.

(...)

We reiterate our readiness to further enhance and strengthen existing international legal instruments against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the OSCE area through the broadest possible multilateral support. In this context, we will continue to take appropriate actions, consistent with national legal authorities and obligations under relevant international legal framework, to strengthen the implementation of the respective commitments through our legislation, regulations and

procedures and to exchange information, inter alia and as appropriate, in the context of a security dialogue within the OSCE about practical measures for strengthening the global non-proliferation regime.

Ministerial Council Decision No.16/09 on Issues Relevant to the Forum for Security Co-operation (MC.DEC/16/09)

The Ministerial Council,

(...)

Calls on the FSC, in 2010, in accordance with its mandate, to:

(...)

facilitate, where appropriate, the fulfillment by the OSCE participating States of the provisions of UNSCR 1540 (2004), UNSCR 1673 (2006) and UNSCR 1810 (2008).

(...)

## **2010**

OSCE Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (FSC.DEC/2/10)

(...)

Determined to enhance further controls to effectively counter the uncontrolled proliferation and destabilizing accumulation of illicit small arms and light weapons,

(...)

Decide to:

- Adopt for implementation the Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons set out in the annexed table;
- Encourage participating States to provide food-for-thought papers on taking forward the action points contained in the Plan as well as other small arms and light weapons related issues;
- Conduct an experts' meeting to review the implementation of the Plan of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons no later than in May 2012.

Astana Commemorative Declaration, Towards a Security Community (SUM.DOC/1/10/Corr.1)

(...)

9. At the same time, in today's complex and inter-connected world, we must achieve greater unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, illegal migration, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cyber threats and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, drugs and human beings. Such threats can originate within or outside our region.

(...)

## 2011

### Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 3/11 on Destruction of Conventional Ammunition (FSC.DEC/3/11)

(...)

Decides:

1. To enhance implementation of the Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition by recognizing destruction as the preferred method of disposal of:
  - The surplus of conventional ammunition where the participating State has responsibility to assess in accordance with its legitimate security needs whether its stockpiles are to be identified as surplus as indicated in Section III of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition. However, if a participating State decides that a transfer is the preferred method of disposal of its surplus conventional ammunition, such a transfer will respect the Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers;
  - Expired conventional ammunition, unless the participating State with responsibility for such ammunition determines there is storage life extension beyond that recommended by the manufacturer; (...)

OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, FSC.DOC/1/03/Rev.1 of 23 March 2011

Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/11 on Proper Role of the OSCE in Facilitation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (MC.DEC/8/11)

(...)

Reaffirming the commitment of the OSCE participating States towards fulfilment of the obligations of United Nations Security Council resolutions UNSCR 1540 (2004), UNSCR 1673 (2006), UNSCR 1810 (2008) and UNSCR 1887 (2009),

(...)

## 2012

Permanent Council Decision No. 1063 on OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)

(...)

17. Taking into account that the terrorist threat is multifaceted and evolving, the OSCE will remain flexible in its thematic focus and in responding to the various concerns and needs of its broad membership in the field of countering terrorism. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following strategic areas when considering future OSCE counter-terrorism activities, in line with relevant OSCE counter-terrorism commitments and existing mandates:

(...)

- Strengthening national efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

(...)

## 2013

Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 7/13 on the Update of the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation (FSC.DEC/7/13)

*Endorsed by Ministerial Declaration No.5/13 on the Update of the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation (MC.DOC/5/13.)*

## 2015

Forum of Security Co-operation Decision No. 4/15 on “OSCE’s role in support of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)” (FSC.DEC/4/15)

(...)

Strengthen the OSCE’s support in facilitating the implementation of resolution 1540 and related resolutions by participating States, including through tasking the Conflict Prevention Centre to provide under appropriate FSC guidance continuous and effective assistance to participating States, upon their request, including in preparing national implementation measures, in close co-ordination with the 1540 Committee to complement its efforts;

Further promote experience sharing on national progress and lessons learned and develop effective practices on the implementation of resolution 1540 at the regional level, including, *inter alia*, through partnership with industry, relevant academia and think tanks as appropriate; (...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 3/15 on Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of Recent Terrorist Attacks (MC.DOC/3/15)

(...)

We recall that participating States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts, and shall refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists. (...)

Ministerial Council Declaration No. 4/15 on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (MC.DOC/4/15)

(...)

Call upon participating States:

(...)

4. To co-operate in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, through, *inter alia*, capacity-building, co-ordination of plans and efforts and sharing lessons learned, including in eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists, preventing the radicalization to terrorism, recruitment, and mobilization of individuals as terrorists, including as foreign terrorist fighters;

(...)

## 2016

### Ministerial Council Declaration No. 3/16 on OSCE Assistance Projects in the Field of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition ([MC.DOC/3/16](#))

(...)

5. Determined, notably, to prevent, combat and eradicate the use of SALW and conventional ammunition for terrorism and transnational organized crime,

(...)

## 2017

### Ministerial Decision No. 10/17 on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, ([MC.DOC/10/17](#))

(...)

1. The Implementation Meeting on Deactivation of SALW (SEC.GAL/181/17), recognizing the specific threat posed by the illicit conversion, transformation, or reactivation of SALW, in particular with regards to their use for terrorism and transnational organized crime;

(...)

## 2018

### Ministerial Declaration No. 5/18 on OSCE Efforts in the field of Norms and Best Practices on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition ([MC.DOC/5/18](#))

(...)

2. We reaffirm all OSCE commitments related to SALW and SCA, including the OSCE Documents on SALW and SCA, which establish *inter alia* relevant norms and best practices.

(...)

5. We recognize the OSCE's contribution to and note the outcomes of the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects (Programme of Action), also reviewing progress made in the implementation of its International Tracing Instrument, which took place from 18 to 29 June 2018.

6. We welcome the commencing of biennial meetings to assess the implementation of the OSCE Documents on SALW and SCA in order to ensure that OSCE's SALW- and SCA-related efforts are more targeted and integral to facilitating implementation of the Programme of Action, and we welcome the conduct of the first such meeting which took place in Vienna on 2 and 3 October 2018, which served as a platform for stocktaking of existing OSCE norms and best practices, and areas for their improvement, and co-operation.

(...)

13. We invite the OSCE Partners for Co-operation to voluntarily implement OSCE commitments on SALW and SCA.

Ministerial Commemorative Declaration No. 2/19 on the Occasion of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the OSCE Principles governing Non-Proliferation and Fifteenth Anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 ([MC.DOC/2/19](#) [MC.DOC/2/19 Corr.1.1](#))

(...)

We recall United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and its successor resolutions, in particular resolutions 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016), which called upon all States to take effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and recognized the need to enhance co-ordination of efforts at the national, subregional, and regional levels in order to strengthen the global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security.

We reaffirm the OSCE commitments to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, contained, in particular, in the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation adopted in 1994 and updated in 2013, in the OSCE Ministerial Declaration on Non-Proliferation adopted in 2009 as well as in Forum for Security Co-operation Decision No. 4/15 on the OSCE's role in support of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

We recall that the participating States should implement fully their obligations under the disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements to which they are party.

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation, updated by the FSC in 2013, we recognize the continued relevance and undiminishing value of this document, which, *inter alia*, demonstrates the collective commitments of the participating States to address risks and challenges connected with weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related technologies and to strengthen the global non-proliferation regime and stresses the OSCE's contribution as a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter to these efforts.

(...)

We reaffirm that the participating States are committed to continue to address proliferation risks and challenges resolutely and effectively to ensure peace, security and stability in the OSCE area through full implementation of resolution 1540 and adherence to the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation.

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