



**First Annual Security Review Conference
Working Group C "Security Risks and Challenges"**

Mr. Chairman, Colleagues

Our aim here: not to duplicate discussions in other groups. Specifically, the threats posed by terrorism and the spread of SALW etc. are already addressed elsewhere. I should like to focus on three points.

OSCE Norms and Principles continue to be relevant

Our acquis of norms has helped to create patterns of peaceful change in our societies, patterns of social and political transition that often prevented violent conflict. New risks do in fact arise from non-state actors, from networks of corruption and organized crime. They can turn into a real challenge in particular to states where modern political, administrative and judicial structures are still in a process of consolidation. We all, east and west of Vienna, have to shape our response by not compromising our norms and principles. OSCE is in a unique position to support those participating states' response to new threats and risks and at the same time preserving the fruits of transition towards rule of law, good governance and democracy.

Field activities

It has always a specific strength of the OSCE to address problems of internal and regional stability at their real roots. By being present in the field and conducting dialogue with governments and civil society alike OSCE missions and field activities served as catalyst for change. Beyond actual crisis management, it is the long-term perspective that gives particular sustainability and added value to OSCE 's work. We should do our best to preserve this character. The needs are different in different countries; we do not need a cookie-cutter approach. In the relevant working group we should continue to explore options to make OSCE field activities as responsive as possible to countries' needs and to involve the OSCE institutions als closely as possible in the field activities.

Civil Security is and should remain a new focus of OSCE

Looking back, it is no accident that OSCE has developed a strong focus on civil security: on rule of law, media, administration, police and judicial training, democratic political processes. OSCE started with creating a common space of politico-military treaties and commitments and put it in the larger context of comprehensive security. This general approach still holds true. The focus has shifted in all dimensions from security risks between states to risks deriving from regional and internal structures of our countries. By developing its expertise in police related activities, we have made a decisive and very successful step. We look forward to further contributions of Richard Monk and his Strategic Police Matters Unit. We think also that matters of civilian **Border Security and Management** are matters of the same strategic importance that should be dealt with the same amount of energy and resources. Let me repeat therefore our proposal to create a specific **Border Security and Management Unit (BSMU)** within the Secretariat.

Thank you.