

**TURKISH CONTRIBUTION TO THE  
ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE**

**(Vienna, 25-26 June 2003)**

**WORKING GROUP B**

**COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY**

**1999 Vienna Document and other CSBMs**

- The Stockholm Process that led us to 1999 Vienna Document, the establishment of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) at 1992 Helsinki Summit with the task to develop a series of measures known as Programme for Immediate Action, a further tasking by the 1996 Lisbon Summit with the Framework for Arms Control to develop new arms control and confidence and security building measures as the security situation evolves and finally our precious Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Document form altogether the impressive acquis of the OSCE in the politico-military dimension of security.
- Today, OSCE continues to play a central role for the security and stability of Europe as a whole. The instruments that it developed over the years in the politico-military dimension constitute a unique niche of this organization aiming to ensure national and state security.
- The documents that we have at our disposal were carefully scrutinized on a number of occasions. Last year we examined our documents with a view to their contribution to the fight against terrorism. At present, the Forum for Security Co-operation is examining its instruments to evaluate the contribution of the totality of the politico-military dimension of the OSCE to meet threats to our security and stability in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- We are pleased to see that an overwhelming majority of the participating States keep their faith in our documents. Although not all of these documents could be applied to specific threats such as terrorism, the general atmosphere of transparency and confidence that had been created by them is indispensable for the OSCE to build upon in combating to the greatest extent the challenges that it has to face in the future.
- Since necessary mechanisms do exist within our organization to review the implementation and to bring solutions to specific issues regarding the implementation of our documents, we do not see any need here to go into the details to examine how each and every individual measure contribute to our security and stability. Such a comprehensive overview was made during the last Annual Implementation

Assessment Meeting at which we had the chance to obtain a wealth of proposals regarding the implementation, especially regarding the 1999 Vienna Document.

- 1999 Vienna Document is the document that underpins our security in the politico-military domain. Its relevance is unquestionable and its viability is of utmost importance for all of us. The measures enshrined therein provide us a complete set of instruments to eliminate the risk of military conflict between and among the OSCE countries.
- The question of whether our instruments are sufficient to meet new threats and challenges and whether we need to revise and update our documents has been put forward by some of our partners on different occasions. The answer is simple; the success of our documents could only be evaluated in conjunction with the aims for which they had been designed for. We are confident that our instruments have fulfilled their objectives.
- In order to meet new threats and challenges, our approach should be forward looking. Rather than trying to adjust our already perfectly functioning documents here and there, we should devote our energies to assess the new security situation in our environment and to create new tools as appropriate. Such an approach would be in total conformity with the spirit of our 1996 Framework for Arms Control.
- Combating terrorism and other asymmetric threats such as cyber terrorism, reinforcing global efforts to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, addressing the security and environmental threats posed by ammunitions and explosives and coping with the threats coming from adjacent regions should be the new areas that we have to bring into our focus. Moreover, in light of the experience we have gained in the last couple of years in the field of small arms and light weapons, we could certainly start considering extending the scope of our SALW Document to the transfers made to non-OSCE countries. We sincerely hope that current discussions within the FSC Working Group B in the context of OSCE Strategy Document will bear fruit in that regard.
- Another theme that would be extremely useful to pay more attention to extending the scope of our efforts to covering non-OSCE regions. Taking the concept of indivisibility of security as our starting point, we should aim at having those countries not participating in the OSCE to benefit from our experiences in the politico-military field. As also pointed out in the Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting, Turkey has undertaken considerable efforts to come to CSBM agreements with its neighbours and regional partners. Other participating States could consider taking similar steps.
- Another effort in this direction could be made to invite our Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation to participate in the information exchange we are carrying out in accordance with the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons. We believe that we could try to include our Mediterranean Partners more fully in undertakings of the Forum for Security Co-operation.

**FIRST ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE**

(Vienna, 25-26 June 2003)

**SPEAKING NOTES FOR WORKING GROUP B**  
**COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY**

- The OSCE has been at the vanguard of evolving European security concepts. It still remains the only Organisation capable of assessing the diverse security needs of its member States, dispersed over a wide geographical space, in a comprehensive, holistic and integrated manner.
- Security is perhaps one of the unique areas at the OSCE where the Organisation not only has the most comprehensive and concrete instruments, but where it also has the most institutional memory as well as standards which have not remained in the house but have been exported outside the Organisation.
- Security concepts and instruments at the OSCE are a process in making. Not only are well established concepts and instruments regularly reviewed to bring them in line with the dynamic and changing new security environment, but new concepts such as “human security” are evolving. The concepts of indivisible, comprehensive and co-operative security are as relevant today, if not more so, than when they were first conceived.
- There may be a preponderance to look at OSCE instruments in the politico-military sphere and particularly in the arms control area as constituting the brunt of security instruments. However, this would be wrong. The OSCE acquis in its entirety, covering the politico-military, human and economic dimensions, are to be considered integral parts of the OSCE security instruments forming the “comprehensive concept of security”.

- Nevertheless, it is beneficial through the Annual Security Review Conference, to be able to focus only on the politico-military dimension of the otherwise comprehensive security instruments.
- The rapid changes taking place in the European security architecture, as other European security structures equally try to realign themselves with the new politico-military realities, necessitates a broader assessment and deeper vision on the part of the OSCE regarding common and co-operative security. The OSCE cannot look at security in isolation of developments in other institutions. On the other hand it does not seem feasible and practicable for the OSCE to establish a system of relationship between participating States and other security organisations to which its member States are also members, and which would be binding on these organisations.
- Since different participating States feel the effects of the changing security environment in different ways depending on whether they are direct participants in the process of change or are subject to its after shocks, at present it seems difficult to reconcile the security needs of all participating States and come to a common understanding about the necessary changes and realignments that have to be made in the OSCE politico-military acquis and instruments. Therefore, ongoing, in depth security dialogue needs to be given a chance to allow participating States to reconcile their needs and arrive at common perceptions as well as common formulas for addressing these needs. This is not to question the relevance or importance of further strengthening and updating the politico-military acquis and instruments. Rather it is a matter of defining the right time when critical mass has been achieved which will yield positive and concrete results without leading to long drawn out debates. Such debates without achieving constructive and concrete results will only help highlight the differences at the OSCE and undermine the relevance of the Organisation.
- In this light both the Annual Implementation Assessment Meetings and the Annual Review Conferences will provide insight into those areas where consensus is most likely to be achieved with regard to the politico-military acquis and instruments. Particularly the AIAM where all politico-military acquis is subject to in depth scrutiny is invaluable in assessing commonality of approaches.

- However, before perhaps consensus can be reached on common approaches, voluntary measures at national level could lead the way in creating precedences and testing the ground for the efficacy of certain improvements. For instance Turkey suggested at the last AIAM that participating States may on a voluntary basis each year notify one another of their largest military exercise falling below VD thresholds and invite observers. Turkey has started implementing this measure on a voluntary basis.
- And finally, we value security dialogue at the OSCE. However, the value of security dialogue cannot be measured in terms of arms control measures only. Nor can it be solely limited to the competence of the FSC. Broad security dialogue carried out simultaneously and in a complementary fashion at the OSCE through various channels will best ensure identification of common and comprehensive views.