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**OSCE Review Conference
Vienna, 20 October 2010**

“Energy Security and Migration”

EU Statement

Mr Chair, Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honoured to speak on behalf of the European Union.

[Energy Security]

The EU considers energy security to be part of the OSCE’s comprehensive approach to security. Indeed security and reliability of energy supplies have an impact on overall stability, security and cooperation in Europe. In this regard strengthening our dialogue also on energy security would contribute to enhance trust and confidence among participating States and OSCE partners for cooperation.

The EU recognizes that the increasing energy interdependence between producing, consuming and transit countries in the OSCE area requires co-operative dialogue, in order to enhance transparency, reliability and co-operation in the energy field, as well as to strengthen the ability of the international community to prevent disruptions of energy supplies and

resolve energy-related disputes. Therefore we would like to reiterate our support for the role the OSCE is playing in providing a platform for dialogue in the OSCE area on energy security. This dialogue also enables participating States to discuss in a more consolidated and result-oriented manner various ideas, proposals, and concrete issues, to build common awareness and to serve as a ground for presenting best practices, thus contributing to achieve the goals set up by the Athens MC Decision 6/09. The OSCE commitments related to peace, stability, the rule of law, good public and corporate governance, transparency and a sound and sustainable development are essential requirements also in view of preserving and strengthening energy security.

In this regard, the OSCE could also provide a forum discussing the need to develop rules and principles for international cooperation on energy security. In this context the EU strongly supports the ongoing modernization of the Energy Charter Process.

The EU continues to support the existing bilateral and multilateral energy co-operation fora. As far as a more specific role of the OSCE is concerned we believe that the organization should not duplicate but complement what is already carried out by other actors and should focus on matters where it can bring added value, particularly to issues that threaten peace, stability or security within the OSCE region.

We underline that the interrelated challenges of climate change, energy security, efficient use of energy resources and the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy are amongst the issues that participating States should address in the strategic perspective of ensuring sustainable development

The EU welcomes today's introduction by the CoEEA of the OSCE Secretary General Report to the PC concerning the complementary role of the OSCE in the field of energy security, mandated by the MC Decision 06/09. As said in Vilnius at the Special Expert Meeting, the EU is prepared to be actively, and constructively engaged in the process of further defining the role of the OSCE in the field of energy security. We will therefore be open to the possible inclusion of this topic in the Summit Action Plan.

During this Review Conference and the weeks that separate us from the Summit in Astana, the EU will actively and constructively engage in the process of identifying areas where the OSCE and its executive structures could assist participating states in the field of energy security. The Organization's experience in the conflict cycle is relevant also in this context.

[Migration]

Turning now to migration, the importance and relevance of this topic for our countries and societies have been reflected in the work of the OSCE since 2005. Two EEFs have been devoted to migration (2005 and 2009) and two Ministerial decisions have been adopted since. Furthermore an in-depth review by ILO of the OSCE commitments related to migration has been undertaken last year.

The EU believes that the security aspects of migration should continue to be on the OSCE agenda in the years to come.

On a number of occasions the EU has stressed the important role the OSCE has in facilitating dialogue between participating States in the area of migration. In particular, the EU believes that the OSCE could concentrate its efforts on those aspects of migration where it can bring added value in comparison with other international organizations, such as the relationship between migration and stability and security within the OSCE region. Moreover, an issue to be further explored may be the potential security implications of the economic crisis and its effects on migration.

The EU is aware of the multifaceted nature of the migration phenomenon. Therefore in December 2005 the European Council adopted the EU Global Approach to Migration based on three principles; managing legal migration, tackling illegal migration and encouraging the synergies between migration and development

Migration impacts considerably on other policy areas and challenges of mutual concern, such as development policies, labour and gender policies and regional cooperation. The links to areas such as the promotion of democracy and human rights are immediate and therefore crucial to our joint efforts to make migration and mobility positive forces for development.

We are convinced that well-managed labour migration can represent not only one of the sources of economic and social prosperity in the countries of destination, but also a force for economic, cultural and social development in countries of origin. We believe that, by further promoting integration as well as by preventing and countering illegal migration,

including through co-operation in the area of return and readmission, we could take better advantage of the positive potential of the migration process.

The link between environmental degradation and climate change and migration is another area of growing attention. As the impact of environmental and climate change on migration is complex, the EU would welcome a greater focus by the Secretariat in this area.

I thank you, Mr Chairman.

The candidate countries TURKEY, CROATIA*, the FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA* and ICELAND, the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate countries ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, MONTENEGRO and SERBIA, the European Free Trade Association countries and members of the European Economic Area LIECHTENSTEIN and NORWAY, as well as UKRAINE, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ARMENIA, GEORGIA, and SAN MARINO align themselves with this statement.

*Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue to be part of the Stabilisation and Association Process.

** Iceland continues to be a member of the EFTA and the European Economic Area.