



FSC-PC.DEL/4/10
10 March 2010

PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA
TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN
VIENNA

ENGLISH only

Seilerstätte 17/2. St./Top 8-9, 1010 Vienna

Telephone 512 85 66 ♦ Fax 512 90 57

Statement by Romania
at the 42nd Joint FSC-PC Meeting
on Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management in the OSCE Area
(Vienna, 10 March 2010)

Madame Chairperson,

My delegation fully subscribes to the statement delivered by the distinguished ambassador of Spain on behalf of the European Union.

At this juncture, after the rich and comprehensive Corfu thematic session more than two weeks ago, we have the chance to better introspect the phases of the conflict cycle. We have concrete proposals on the table and should study them thoroughly.

We find inspiring and most accurate the task defined by Ambassador Salber as “reinvigorating the OSCE’s Common Purpose” when we talk of these core issues for the OSCE. Political will and willingness remain critical in endeavours to move forward and make progress in all stages of the conflict cycle. How can we secure it is a most critical question. A stronger political will among participating States to utilize the OSCE as a forum for political dialogue and crisis management can serve this common purpose.

Protracted conflicts in the OSCE region testify to our failure to pursue our common purpose. Last year many of us have staunchly advocated for an advance of the Corfu Process in parallel with tangible progress in the resolution of protracted conflicts, as a critical element in restoring confidence and trust among the participating States. The task is as actual as ever since it is so related to our common purpose.

The challenges posed by protracted conflicts are as comprehensive as are the responses they require. The end result in the Georgia conflict is an accurate radiography of all the minuses of protracted conflicts - accumulated augmented tensions coupled with a severe lack of trust and radicalization of the parties involved. Therefore, we welcome the proposal made by the Republic of

Moldova during the 23 February session to convene a Corfu-type meeting on protracted conflicts.

We agree that CSBMs can fill a critical gap and act as catalysts in securing avenues of dialogue and narrowing differences, and can contribute to a large extent to OSCE's fulfilling actually a preventive function in its assistance in post-crisis or post-conflict rehabilitation. We see it appropriate to address the sustainable nature of conflict resolution, by building comprehensive security, so that it would become unlikely for conflicts to break out again.

We concur with the suggestion to better ponder upon developing the potential of CSBMs in conflict prevention and management. Expanding the well developed repertoire of classical military CSBMs to non-military, particularly in the economic and environmental area, can greatly impact upon preparing the ground for political settlement processes. They can either generate a great bottom-up level of expectation for the political solution or temper down the frustration that might mount up in case political settlement processes become stalled.

We find that there is great scope for CSBMs particularly in post-conflict rehabilitation, therefore we have chosen to give them weight in the proposed conceptual approach on an improved OSCE response to post-crisis and post-conflict rehabilitation. Non-military CSBMs in economic and environmental dimension may be a first common and united response that can bridge communities in pursuing concrete common purposes and thus, putting brick by brick, towards the final political settlement. They may take time and patience, but they are among the safest and surest paths leading to the highway that is the final political settlement. Other areas to explore in their development are education, development of people-to-people contacts, ensuring the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, etc.

I do share the comments made by the distinguished Ambassador of the Russian Federation regarding REACT and we also think that this instrument, as originally developed in 1999, could address many issues that we are about to consider during our discussions.

Another valuable point made by Ambassador Salber that merits our consideration is the suggestion to develop a possible generic aide-memoire to codify the sequencing of agreed preventive and crisis response measures available to the OSCE. OSCE has quite a rich toolbox that can cover a flexible geometry when it comes to in preventing conflicts both inter- and intra-states.

A similar reasoning led us to the proposal co-sponsored now by Belgium, Slovakia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and Romania - Ideas on a civilian operation/mission to improve the OSCE response in post-crisis and post-conflict rehabilitation, namely to put together, in an integrated manner, a kind of *start-up guide of validated functions, that the OSCE can perform in post-conflict*, such as

facilitation, confidence-building and conflict resolution. We already welcomed the proposals presented during the 23 February Corfu session and we see, like others, many complementary features. We are looking forward to working closely with interested delegations in the weeks to come, under the able guidance of the Corfu Coordinator.

To conclude, we hold hope that the constructive and open dialogue we all have engaged into would result in a strengthened OSCE, with a better use of its valuable toolbox.

Thank you, Madame Chairperson.