



Deutschland 2016

25th anniversary of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

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Tiflis, 1 July 2016

Mr President,
President of the Georgian Parliament,
Prime Minister,
President of the Parliamentary Assembly,
Colleagues and friends,

I am delighted to speak to you today in my capacity as OSCE Chairperson-in-Office.

As you doubtlessly know, I am also a Member of the German Bundestag – a post that I am honoured to hold – and represent a constituency in Brandenburg numbering some 220,000 inhabitants. Here at the OSCE, you represent some one billion people living on three continents and in 57 countries.

Three times each year, you travel to an OSCE participating State – for the same reason that I just made my way to the Southern Caucasus: in order to seek dialogue and to discuss the specificities of the challenges that we face concretely and in the region, because, as a Georgian proverb tells us, “it is better to see something once than to hear about it ten times over”.

Esteemed colleagues,

In my constituency, as I presume is also the case for you, I am approached by people with existential yet everyday issues such as expanding childcare and improving schools and roads. This is quite normal. In recent times, however, I have predominantly been privy to questions about accommodating and integrating people who have fled to us in Germany as a result of war and violence.

To my mind, this clearly shows that major international affairs and threats affect us all, whether in Brandenburg or in Bishkek, in Vancouver or in Vladivostok. We live in turbulent times. This is demonstrated by the refugee crisis and the crises in the Middle East, as well as

by the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Germany made a most conscious decision to assume the OSCE Chairmanship in these turbulent times. I believe that, especially in such times of uncertainty, we need the OSCE and its instruments – to resolve conflicts and to strengthen dialogue and cooperation.

Esteemed colleagues,

On my journey here, I had the opportunity to come into close contact with people in Armenia and Azerbaijan who are affected by some of the most pressing conflicts in the OSCE area.

And anyone who has met refugees or war victims will swiftly realise how cynical it is to talk about “frozen conflicts” in this context.

The conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh region escalated once again three months ago and has claimed many lives on both sides. This was only the most recent high water mark in a conflict that has been simmering for over 20 years, has claimed lives, injured others and has forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes.

Here in Georgia, there are two disputed regions – Abkhazia and South Ossetia. While the situation there is currently stable, the status quo is preventing many people from leading normal lives.

The same can be said of the unresolved conflict over Transdnistria. While this conflict is fortunately no longer a violent one, the personal and economic ties with Moldova are in tatters and the development of an entire region is stalled.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We look to Ukraine with concern. Despite the ceasefire agreed by all sides regular outbreaks of violence occur again and again. With the Minsk agreements, we have a roadmap of tangible steps towards achieving a peaceful solution to this conflict. But progress is very slow. And it is especially alarming to see that the efforts to achieve a stable peace keep on being torpedoed – not only by frequent infringements of the ceasefire, but also by attacks on the Special Monitoring Mission. This is totally unacceptable!

These incidents must finally be investigated and brought before the judiciary. This also includes the increased number of attacks on the SMM’s monitoring drones. We must not allow this mission to be blinded and disabled to fulfill its tasks!

Esteemed colleagues,

When Germany assumed the Chairmanship of the OSCE at the beginning of this year, we made two things quite clear:

First, that there is, unfortunately, no *one* bold step towards achieving a long-term solution to the conflicts in the OSCE area on the horizon.

Second, that we firmly believe nonetheless that simply managing the status quo cannot be an option –

- Too great is the suffering endured by these people on a daily basis.

- Too great is the risk of escalation, as we experienced most recently in the Nagorno-Karabakh region.
- And, last but not least, because these conflicts are symptoms of a more profound crisis of our common security architecture.

We are responding to these conclusions with a two-pronged approach:

On the one hand, with a policy of small steps in order to create a minimum of trust between the parties and to improve the everyday lives of people in the region.

This is why, for instance, we are working intensively to expand the team working under Ambassador Kasprzyk, the Personal Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office for the conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region. The aim behind this ND further measures is to ensure that the ceasefire is permanently stabilised once again so that we find an entry into serious negotiations. The relevant "working proposals" are a good basis for that and it is not acceptable that the sides to the conflict prevent these negotiations by means of too many preconditions.

An encouraging example of a monitoring and conflict prevention mechanism here in Georgia is the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM). In the Abkhazia region, we managed to re-establish this mechanism in May of this year after a pause of many years. The IPRM was activated just a few weeks ago following a fatal incident in order to perform investigative work and to prevent further tensions.

It is true here as well: We aim to improve the security situation for the people with small and persistent steps and, in the process, to strengthen the network of connections and contacts once again.

On the other hand, we intend, as a second element of our two-pronged approach, to revive and intensify negotiation formats and channels of communication – not merely in order to maintain the status quo, but to achieve real progress in efforts to resolve the aforementioned conflicts.

The OSCE in particular has an important role to play in these mediation efforts, which we intend to seize on and strengthen, both in the Minsk Group for the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and at the Geneva talks on Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

A new dynamic emerged in the Transdnistria conflict one month ago with the first meeting in the 5+2 format for two years. Chisinau and Tiraspol have, together with mediators from the OSCE, Russia and Ukraine and the observers EU and U.S., agreed the next concrete steps to be taken and – for the first time since 2011 – signed a consensus in the 5+2 protocol. This is good news! Small steps forward such as these can create trust and form the basis for a permanent solution to the conflict.

In Ukraine the Trilateral Contact Group is *the* central framework for political conflict resolution and for our efforts to make people's lives in this conflict-stricken region that little bit more bearable.

Such negotiation processes are slow and laborious. But I am sure that they will only be successful if they are driven forward intelligently and patiently.

We should not shy away from making new and pragmatic proposals off the beaten track if by doing so we can actually inject momentum into the negotiations.

Esteemed colleagues,

I firmly believe that our efforts to resolve the conflicts in the OSCE area will only be successful if they are accepted by and enjoy the support of the societies and people in the region and if there is a willingness of the people to engage in dialogue and to achieve peace and reconciliation.

It is here that *we* politicians and parliamentarians have a special responsibility.

And if *we* intend to strengthen our societies' capacity for peace, then we ourselves should be mindful not to think in simple friend and foe categories and boil every decision down to an issue of victory or defeat. Instead, we should make the case for having the courage to take the first step in order to build trust and find compromises.

One thing is clear: we will and must call a spade a spade if obligations are broken. We must be resolute in our calls for rules to be complied with.

And I am especially grateful to your President Ilkka Kanerva for doing this most clearly regarding all conflicts in the OSCE area and also on a number of occasions with respect to the annexation of Crimea in violation of international law.

And I am grateful to you, the members of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, for your manifold efforts to create scope for dialogue and to support the processes of mediation.

Let us remain pragmatic and committed in our endeavours. And let us work patiently to achieve the dialogue that we so urgently need now – for the sake of our citizens and for the sake of the over one billion voters who are represented by this assembly.

My trip to the Caucasus is, for me at any rate, both a reminder and an encouragement to do just that. Thank you very much!