



RC.DEL/230/10
21 October 2010

ENGLISH only

EUROPEAN UNION
OSCE Review Conference
Vienna, 20 October 2010

**“Strengthening good governance, including through promoting
transparency, combating corruption, money laundering and the
financing of terrorism”
Transport Security**

EU Statement

[Good governance]

Mr Chair, Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,

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

On several occasions the EU has highlighted the importance it attaches to the cross-dimensional aspects of the Economic and Environmental Dimension, namely good governance, transparency, rule of law and combating corruption areas which have been on the OSCE agenda for two decades. The EU supports the OSCE’s work in this area. The work implemented by the Field Operations needs to be praised.

The Maastricht strategy’s goals on good governance and on transparency and combating corruption remain entirely valid today. We believe that there is still much work to be done in this area, in order to foster economic progress and stability. We should therefore take stock of

what has been done so far, and, as necessary, update the commitments in the Maastricht Strategy and develop tools and mechanisms for the achievement of our common goals. The CiO Food-for-Thought paper “From Bonn to Astana via Maastricht” could represent a starting point for our reflections on this subject both pre and post Summit.

Good governance at all levels contributes to prosperity, stability and security. Peace, good international relations, the security and stability of the State and the security and safety of the individual within the State, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights, are crucial for the creation of the climate of confidence which is essential to ensure positive economic and social development. Good corporate governance and adherence to and respect for laws, rules and regulations, business ethics and codes of conduct established in close consultation with business, are essential for the functioning of a healthy market economy.

Achieving good governance requires a comprehensive and long-term strategic approach, so that successes in one area are not undermined by weaknesses in others. In line with the recommendations of the CiO, the EU would support reviewing the implementation of commitments in this field.

Transparency in public affairs is also an essential condition for the accountability of States and for the active participation of civil society in economic processes. Transparency increases the predictability of, and confidence in an economy that is functioning on the basis of adequate legislation and with full respect for the rule of law. Free and pluralistic media which enjoy maximum editorial independence from political and financial pressure have an important role to play in ensuring such

transparency. Transparency is also important for the exposure and prosecution of all forms of corruption, which undermines our economies and our societies. In addition to transparency, the fight against corruption requires the adoption by the participating States of a comprehensive and long-term anti-corruption strategy.

[Transport security]

Turning now to transport security, this issue has been on the OSCE agenda since 2006. Three EEF have been devoted to this important topic: 2006, 2008, 2010. The Ministerial Council has also adopted two decisions: Brussels (2006) and Helsinki (2008).

The EU acknowledges the relevance and importance of this topic and the priority it has for some participating States. We acknowledge that economic development, also through transportation, needs a comprehensive approach where sustainable development is fully ensured

The discussions in the framework of the EEF have confirmed that a great deal of work on transport and transport-related issues has been going on in international bodies and networks. We believe that the development of responses to the challenges related to security aspects of transport, if not already underway, should be a matter of discussion within and with relevant international organizations, to avoid duplication and overlapping activities. With the help of the Secretariat we believe that we should identify the specific role and activities of the OSCE in this particular domain.

Furthermore any assessment of the OSCE's added value in this area should include an evaluation by the OCEEA of the implementation of the Ministerial Council Decision adopted in Brussels in 2006 and the Ministerial Council Decision adopted in Helsinki in 2008. This would be useful to allow participating States to engage constructively on follow-up to this years Forum.

The EU reiterates that useful work can be done in deepening regional and sub-regional cooperation and in assisting landlocked countries and regions in overcoming their transport-related problems, in particular with regard to Central Asia, including Afghanistan.

We also think that reopening roads and railway border crossings can restore confidence in areas affected by unresolved conflicts. The recent resumption of the Chisinau-Odessa rail link through Transdnistria is a concrete and good example in this regard. Moreover increased transboundary waterways co-operation can foster dialogue and serve as a further confidence-building measure.

Promoting good public and corporate governance, transparency and anti-corruption at all levels plays a key role. Good governance at border crossings remains a challenge to transport security and trade; tools such as the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept can make a useful contribution.

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, ANDORRA 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.