Joint Statement on strengthening partnership between the OSCE and Asian Partners for Co-operation OSCE Ministerial Council 2025

I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of all the Asian partners for cooperation and the following 48 participating states: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan

Chair,

Recalling the Helsinki Final Act, the 2003 Maastricht Ministerial Council, the 2007 Madrid Ministerial Council, the 2010 Astana Summit, the 2020 Tirana Ministerial Council, and recognizing that the security in the OSCE area is strongly interlinked with that of Asia, we renew our commitment to strengthen cooperation between participating States and Asian Partners.

This year marks not only the 50th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, but also the 30th anniversary since the establishment of the framework for cooperation partners in the OSCE. In December 1995, the Permanent Council decided to use the term Partners for Co-operation to refer to Japan and the

Republic of Korea, thereby laying the groundwork for a more institutionalized relationship with what would later become the group of Asian Partners.

Currently, with Thailand (2000-), Afghanistan (2003-), and Australia (2009-), there are five Asian Partner countries. The Asian Partners aim to contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of security in the OSCE region, by actively sharing the experience and lessons-learnt of Asian Partners on security issues common to the OSCE region.

Chair,

In an increasingly complex geostrategic

environment, the security of the Euro-Atlantic and Indo-Pacific regions is interconnected. Cooperation and dialogue between the OSCE participating States and the Asian Partners contributes to maintaining and strengthening security in both the OSCE and Indo-Pacific regions. In fields such as economic security, cybersecurity, emerging technology traditional climate security, security frameworks are insufficient to adequately address threats that transcend geographical constraints. We look forward to further strengthening the robust and mutually beneficial partnership shared by the OSCE, and the Asian the participating States Partners for Co-operation.

This year, at the Asian Partners-related

deepened meetings, mutual we our understanding of the respective regions and shared experiences and lessons across all dimensions of the OSCE's comprehensive security concept. These include women's social, economic and political inclusion, economic security, online scams, climate security, and emerging technology. Also, the 2025 OSCE Asian Conference held on 11-12 November, cohosted by the Republic of Malta and the Republic of Korea, was successfully concluded, discussing pressing issues such as cybersecurity, critical national infrastructure, youth engagements. Discussions on common challenges have contributed to the maintenance and strengthening of peace and stability in the OSCE region, the Indo-Pacific, and beyond.

As we mark the 25th anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325, we reaffirm the importance of women's full and equal participation in conflict prevention, peace negotiations and post-conflict rehabilitation. We are committed to supporting the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in the OSCE region and beyond.

Chair,

Strengthened co-operation between the participating States and Asian Partners through taking concrete steps will contribute to making the OSCE more effective. An inclusive environment will enable Asian Partners to contribute most meaningfully to the OSCE and will help address global

security challenges in line with the Helsinki Principles.