

ENGLISH only

**ADDRESS**  
**of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic to the**  
**Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the**  
**Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**

*November 30, 2007, Madrid*

**Dear Mr. Chairman,**

**Dear colleagues,**

Let me express my gratitude to the Spanish Chairmanship led by Minister Mr.Moratinos. I also would like to congratulate Finland with the forthcoming Chairmanship and wish Mr. Kanerva every success in his important mission.

**Dear colleagues,**

We all know that the preliminary negotiations were initiated in Helsinki 25 years ago and were concluded by signing of the so called ten principles of the Final Act. Since than a new system of security involving an increasing number of states was created. Undoubtedly, this fact proves that all the countries whose representatives attended this event realize the necessity of consolidating our efforts to maintain international security.

Unfortunately, we have to admit that despite numerous efforts our existing system of institutions has begun to fail in coping with the significant number of threats and challenges that exist in the world. As a result, we often address consequences rather than eliminating the causes. Consequently, we forget that security has neither a global nor a regional but only a human dimension.

The principle of human dimension has always been incorporated in the activity of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. But today this principle should become the main purpose because in the 21<sup>st</sup> century security threats and challenges have become individualized. Terrorism, extremism and other problems

have in fact been created by human beings. The world has come to a standstill on the threshold of the main threat at a time when assumption of innocence has become the corner-stone of a dialogue between the state and society.

The only way to cope with this problem is to achieve social conditions which can provide people with an adequate standard of living and freedom. For this reason Kyrgyzstan has defined the building of a social state as its development strategy. For the same reason the United Nations General Assembly adopted at its 62<sup>nd</sup> session a Resolution proclaiming the 20<sup>th</sup> February as the World Day of Social Justice initiated by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. I would like to thank the world community for supporting this Resolution.

The greatest possible attention should be paid to the social and economic dimension of the OSCE's activities because social antagonism has been and still is the basis of terrorism. Regional economic organizations and financial institutions should intensify their cooperation in order to fulfill this task and harmonize the interests of OSCE participating States. At the same time much effort should be devoted to deepening integration processes aimed at shaping economic security system.

We should not forget that the level of development of each country depends, among other things, on the number and scale of threats faced by the country. Ability to confront these challenges constitutes a corridor of capacities for each state. The capacity of the state to ensure national security depends on complete and efficient border delimitation and demarcation processes. In this regard, the Kyrgyz Republic advocates completion of this process in Central Asia as soon as possible in accordance with the principles of good neighborliness and respect for sovereignty. Security of the Central Asian region heavily depends moreover on the solution of border security issues.

The 21<sup>st</sup> century started as an epoch of power engineering. For this reason the national security of each state involves an indicator such as natural resources management. The Kyrgyz Republic conducts at the both bilateral and multilateral levels a consistent policy aimed at integrating the energy potential of Central Asia. In

particular, the international Water and Energy Academy is being established within the framework of the Strategy of partnership between the European Union and the Central Asian region. At the same time we have started making arrangements to hold an International Water and Energy Summit and create a Central Asian Water and Energy Exchange. We believe that these initiatives will enable us to elaborate common principles of energy management policy in the region.

Kyrgyzstan is confident that natural resources should not become enemies of the state which possesses them. And we intend to make every effort to realize this aim. First of all, it is necessary to elaborate norms for international use of water containing rules which can be developed further.

As we know, consensus has always been the main instrument of OSCE activities. The ability to reach consensus on all issues within a framework of mutual respect and mutual benefit should become a generally accepted criterion for measuring the democratic nature of a state. The basis of democracy has always been and still is the opportunity to choose. To choose between a freedom and responsibility. To choose between a state governed by the rule of law and a state ruled by law based on respect for human rights.

**Dear colleagues,**

The efforts of the Kyrgyz Republic and of Central Asia as a whole have always been aimed at countering threats and challenges, maintaining democratic principles, and enhancing socio-economic partnership. This single-minded policy of consensus has enabled the States of our region to become worthy members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and we support the nomination of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the OSCE Chairmanship.

I am confident that the OSCE policy towards Central Asia will become one of the corner-stones of the OSCE's activities aimed at providing global security.

Thank you for your attention.