

Security Challenges in South East Europe

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Outline

- About RACVIAC (background, members , structure)
- Three main security areas (pillars)
- Prevailing security challenges in SEE
- Conclusion

Historical Background

The Beginning

- Established in Oct 2000 under WT 3 of the Stability Pact for SEE
- Initially a bilateral project between Germany and Croatia, dealing exclusively with arms control

Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Center

Evolution

- **2003 – 2007** Mission Expansion
- December **2011 – New Agreement entered into force**
- **RACVIAC – CENTRE FOR SECURITY COOPERATION**
- **Status of Diplomatic Mission**

Members

9 MEMBERS

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Greece
the former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia*
Montenegro
Romania
Serbia
Turkey

14 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Austria
Czech Republic
Denmark
France
Germany
Hungary
Italy
Netherlands
Norway
Russia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

6 OBSERVERS

Canada
Moldova
Poland
Slovakia
Ukraine
United States of America

On October 10th, 2014, MAG invited Kosovo to participate on a permanent basis, at all levels and on equal terms in all activities and meetings of RACVIAC / MAG.**

* Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name

** This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.
(In accordance with Arrangements regarding regional representation and cooperation.)

Current state of affairs

Mission:

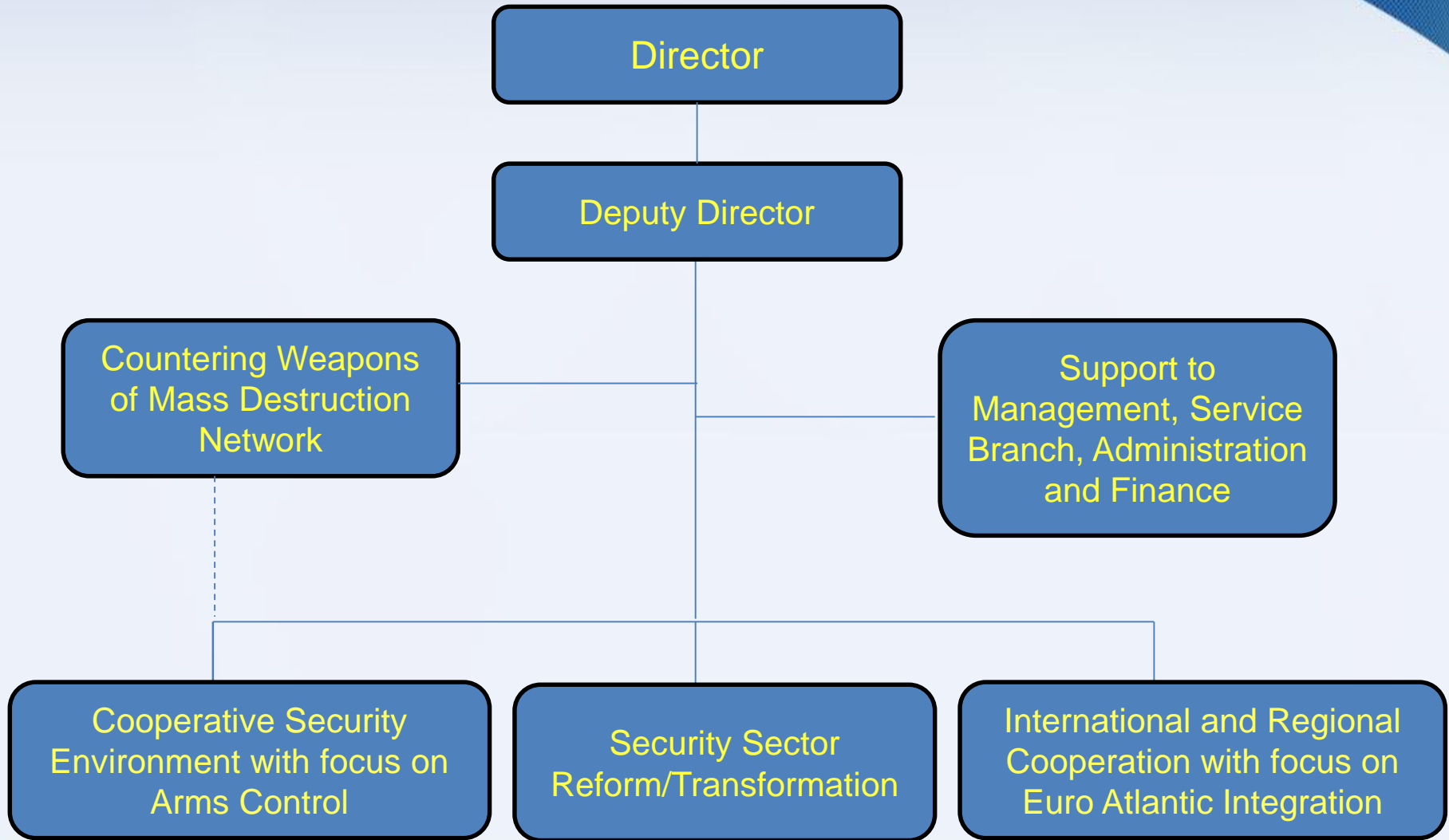
„To foster dialogue and cooperation on security matters in South Eastern Europe through partnership between the members and their international partners.”

Strategy 2015 – 2020:

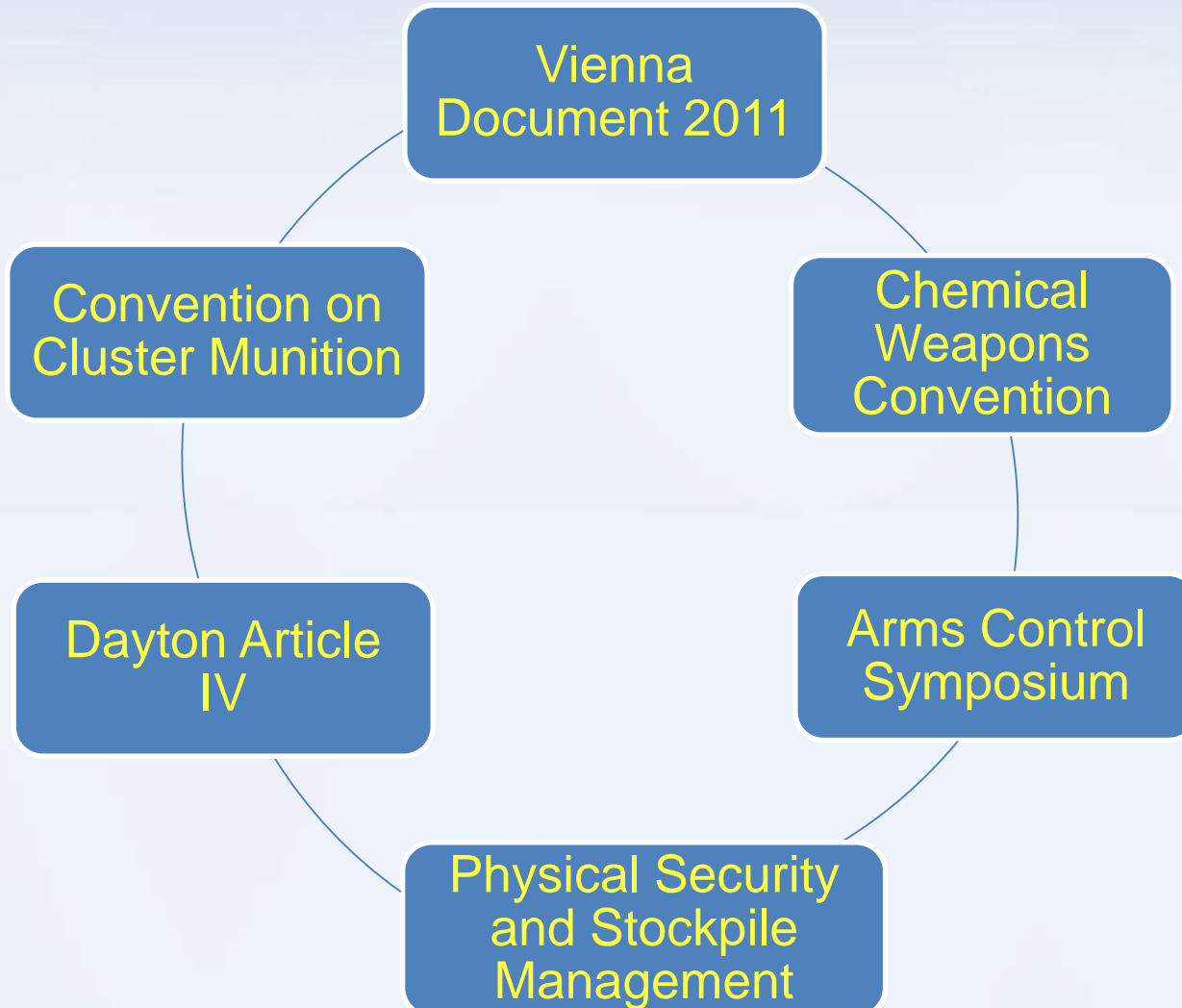
- Project oriented approach to activities

Platform for discussing main security challenges in the SEE

Structure



CSE Pillar



Arms Control

- Confidence and Security Building Measures (Trust, Contacts, Consultations)
- Transparency
- Verification
- Disarmament



C-WMD Network

Developing National WMD
Counterproliferation
Strategy

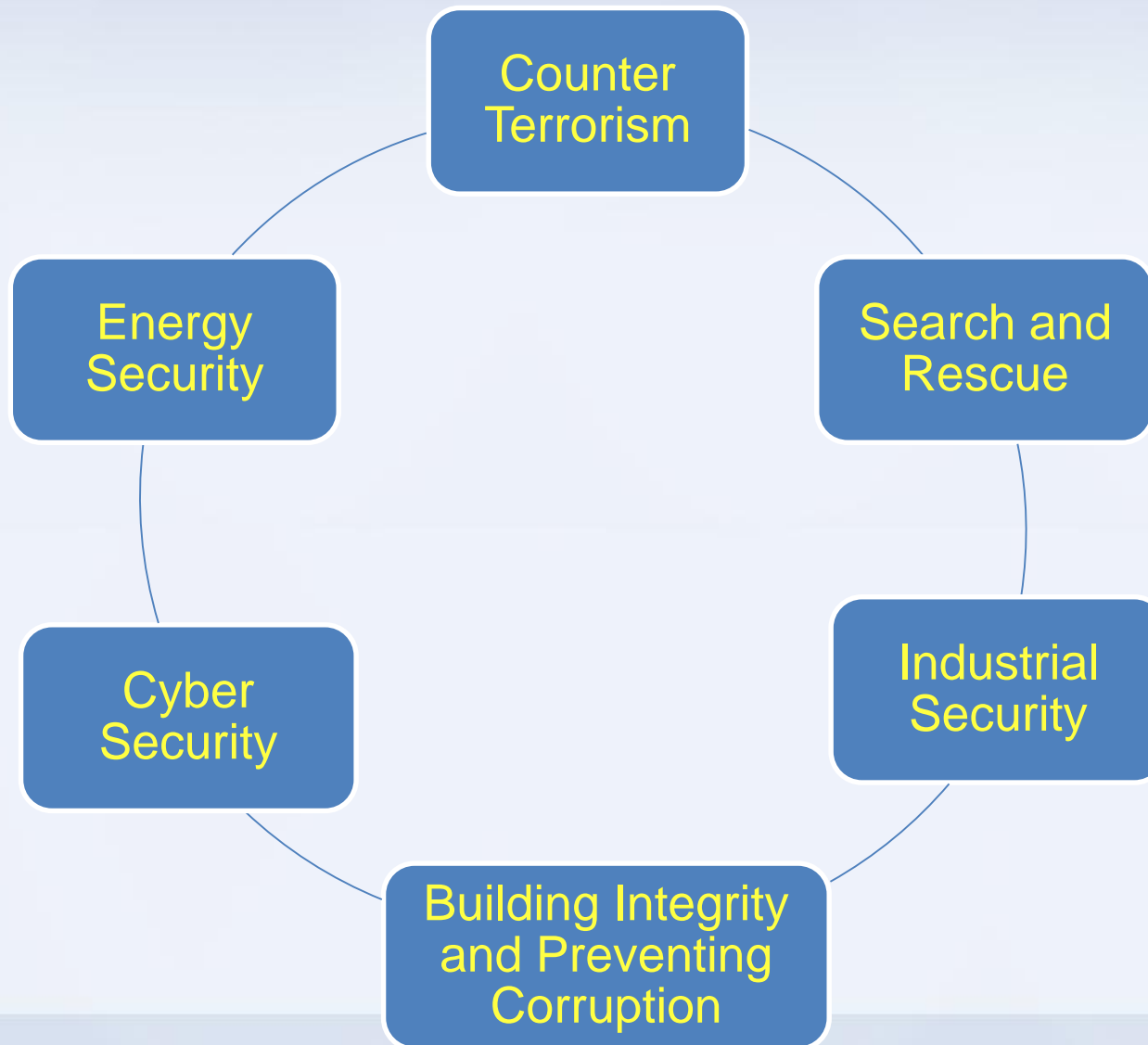
Nuclear Security
Detection Architecture

C-WMD Network

- Prevent proliferation
- Interagency cooperation
- Emergency reaction
- Prevention and response



IRC Pillar



IRC Pillar



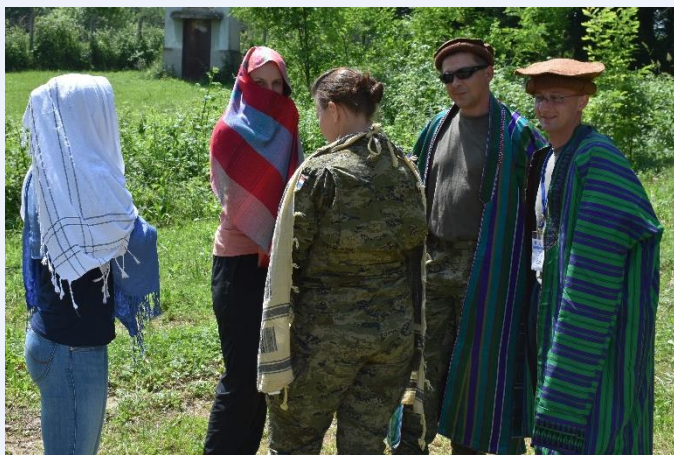
- Cyber security- rapid growth of information and communication technologies (ICT) → environment for criminal activities
- Energy Security- dependent on imports; vulnerability
- Foreign Terrorist Fighters- UNSCR 2178

SSR Pillar



SSR Pillar

- Human rights/Gender equality
- Democratic oversight
- Border security



Prevailing security challenges

- New security challenges: complex, unpredictable and asymmetric
- Big influence of social media (and media in general)
- New technologies
- Specific geographic position of SEE

Prevailing security challenges

- Uncontrolled/irregular migration



Prevailing security challenges

- Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism (prevention)
- (Foreign Terrorist Fighters)



Prevailing security challenges

- Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)



Prevailing security challenges



- Cyber attacks
- Outdated arms control regimes
- Defence budget cutting

Conclusion

- No single country can do it alone
- Confidence building
- Regional approach to security in strengthening CSBMs
- Mutual assistance
- Information exchange
- **Cooperation!**





CENTRE FOR SECURITY COOPERATION

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