

**Country:** Mongolia

**Committee:** OSCE

**Topic:** Towards a strategy of cooperation between the European Union and the OSCE to counter terrorism and cyber warfare?

The OSCE, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, we know about nowadays is formed by 57 members, among which we can certainly find Mongolia. Mongolia has been collaborating with the OSCE for years, since 2004, but didn't become an official member until 2012, appearing as the last country taking part in this honourable organization. The idea, or proposal, of entering the OSCE was formed by Gombojav Zandanshatar, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade during the government of Tsakhia Elbegdorj, in 2011. Their actual president, on another hand, is Ukhnaagiin Khürelsükh, directing the Mongolian's People Party. This party has fought during the past few years to establish a fair and respectable government, in which we could all see represented and enhanced the democracy we are looking forward to. A clear and obvious example of this is the approval of the Law of the Judiciary on January 2021, which was reviewed and approved by this exact organization later on. Furthermore, they recognize that in some aspects of Mongolia's development the lack of drastic improvement is visible, but they believe that by working together in the achievement of their goals, we can hope for an encouraging future.

Representing Mongolia and its best interests, we will be discussing the question of a potential and more reinforced cooperation between the OSCE and the European Union. The European Union is another strong organization, association, between countries who come together once again to act and appear as an ensemble looking to promote the same values. It exists since around 1957, even if by the name of European Economic Community, and is formed by 27 member states. Even though Mongolia isn't of course included in this agreement, this country will be certainly and directly concerned by the imposition of a new strategy of cooperation "pro-European". At the same time, the Republic of Mongolia believes this is an extremely important topic to which all nations should give the seize it deserves. Indeed, terrorism has become one of the biggest threats towards our societies during the past years, and violence seems to emerge from all places. Moreover, when we focus on the second part of our topic, cyber warfare, we really approach our dangerous present, and things become even darker. In fact, online attacks or online terrorism (as cyber warfare comes defined) have made nothing but increase drastically and hackers have seem to find the way to access to all of our data, using it in aim of violence and destruction. All things taken into consideration, this topic is something that bothers us all, including Mongolia, and that is why we are now discussing it together.

When it comes to install a reinforced co-operation with the European Union, we believe Mongolia would be certainly interested. As a matter of fact, they have been collaborating themselves in different ways with this alliance, as the recent and annual Partnership Agreement with the UE direction signed on 2017, would perfectly demonstrate. Mongolia's government indeed takes into account the many aids given by the European Union, in various aspects and mainly in economical development, innovation or research, which makes them the third most important collaborating state of the UE. To the state of Mongolia international relationships with other countries and so multilateralism are essential. They take part actually in diverse accords such as for example the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement and cooperate with many others such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation or even the great NATO. Furthermore, they are always looking to balance their agreements, limiting mainly the influence of their well known neighbours: China and Russia. Nevertheless and enhancing Mongolia's willingness to promote international accords so OSCE's Conduct Code is respected,

they also believe this association was created to defend both European and Eurasian security. In this case this country itself becomes certainly important and we believe they shouldn't be forgotten, remarking as well the threatening dangers unfortunately located in this Asian region.

As a result of this aim to cooperate all together fighting for the security of our citizens while focusing particularly on cyber warfare (noticing specially how we are one of the countries of the world most affected by cyber attacks during the past years), the Republic of Mongolia wanted to call upon the already existing agreements. Indeed, we have talked about the newest Partnership Agreement with the European Union. Mongolia believes it could be directed as well towards the OSCE, establishing a further collaboration in all of the aspects mentioned, between the OSCE and EU, supported certainly by this government. However, Mongolia strongly suggests that this alliance comes along a willingness and so accord to keep its presence in Asia, being able to act immediately in case of emergency situations and severe problems. They consider so that the "pro-European" position would be beneficial not only because of the importance of terrorism in some particular zones of their continent, but mostly because of the wealth of the alliance and so their capacity to aid their collaborating associates. Last but beyond doubt not least, the state of Mongolia approves and looks forward a new international and common system of defence in terms of cyber warfare, which brings to all countries the possibility to react and limit the impact of online attacks and their dangerous consequences.

To conclude, we hope Mongolia's position towards a strategy of co-operation between the OSCE and the European Union has been made clear: they support and enhance to reinforce their relationship but at the same time hope being taken into consideration; their interests as members of the organization remaining intact and respected. In fact, as they have mentioned before, European and Eurasian security could never be divided if we really want to protect all of the citizens of the world.