

Committee : OSCE

Problematic: « Towards a strategy of cooperation between the OSCE and the European Union to counter terrorism and cyberwarfare ? »

Country: Sweden

On this day, Sweden has an unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy steward by our king Carl XVI Gustaf and administered by our prime minister Magdalena Andersson, who is forming part of the social-democratic workers' party, helped by our Riksdag Speaker Andreas Norlen. We also have the support of our minister for foreign affairs in Sweden, Ann Linde.

Sweden is a very developed country with a population of 10 500 500 people. Our corruption index is extremely low and we work to maintain equality we acquired in the past decades. We also are one of the most advanced occidental countries in technologie thanks to companies like Ericsson, Spotify, Skype and all the high-tech and innovative industries.

Sweden is a permanent member of the OSCE which works for stability, peace and democracy for more than a billion people, through political dialogue about shared values, since its creation on 1st august 1975 following Helsinki conference who was spokesperson and forum for dialogue between East and West.

Concerning the terrible war that we are facing, despite an historic neutrality of our country, we have decided to help Ukraine by accepting the military support required by Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelensky, anti-tank weapons. But Stockholm has not included its most powerful anti-tank weapon, class INLAY/Robot 57, which Kyiv hoped for to keep respecting our good diplomatic relationship with Russia and not take part in this conflict. We can mention that cyberterrorism is an essential point in the actual war, even if the results are not the one expected by the Russian government. Ukraine has been developing many competences of counter attack and defense thanks to all Russians cyber attacks in the past decades. We also insist on the promptitude and exceptionality of this intervention. We still keep our distances with OTAN at this moment.

This week we're reunited to discuss about an hypotetic strategy of cooperation between the OSCE and the European Union to counter terrorism and cyberwarfare with the other 24 countries, including us, which are attending this meeting, here, in Madrid.

This problematic touches our country in a superficial way. Despite a cyberattack this past summer which forced us to temporarily close 800 supermarkets of COOP because of a cyberattack which first touched the american company Kaseya, the reason was principally an economic reason in view of the ransom of 15 billion of euros. The culprit was a random hacker suspected to be russian. We are still very involved and concerned about it, so we hope that we will reach an agreement with Russia about cyber-security.

We will in no way question any of our treaties about this thematic like the one signed in 2015 in the European Council. Regarding our country, multiple had been cast in the past decade. To illustrate our talk, we can quote the law of 2016 about toughening all antiterrorism laws and a zero tolerance policy for people who are flying from Sweden to another country to join any type of terrorism organization.

Our country is open to discuss new legislatives texts to help other countries, present in the OSCE, in the necessity of elongation of budget, military strengthening or diplomatic support. Our government works to face these problems, especially cyberterrorism, which represents the new dare of our century.

We reinforce our address about our position in the OSCE about this problem, which is to help as much as possible other countries and form them to create and apply a policy in agreement with the problem. We also insist that taking part in the OTAN is not to be taken into consideration at this day and we still want to maintain a certain neutrality in the war between Russia and Ukraine. Despite an augmentation of 7% between 2014 and 2022 of the eurosceptic and anti-immigration party, Sweden is still europhil.