Delegation: United Kingdom
Commission: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Council
Problematic: Towards a strategy of cooperation between the OSCE and the European Union to counter terrorism and cyberwarfare?

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy, a system which was soon considered as a model during the eighteenth century by fellow Occidental European people, and its influence spread as it was the first country to industrialize itself at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Today, the United Kingdom is the fifth most powerful country in the world, ranking fourth globally in military expenditure. The United Kingdom is a reliable source of high income and has an impressive human development index rating, ranking thirteenth worldwide. Not only is the United Kingdom a powerful country militarily and economically-wise, but it is also a recognized diplomatic and political influence in the world. Its government is currently directed by Boris Johnson, the prime minister of the United Kingdom since the 24th July 2019, and is guided by a conservative government since 2010. The Queen of England, Elizabeth II, holds a representative role since 1952. The United Kingdom is a member of numerous international organizations such as the Commonwealth of Nations, the Council of Europe, the G7, the Group of Ten, the G20, the United Nations, NATO, AUKUS, Interpol, the United Nations Security Council and the World Trade Organization. It is also a former member of the European Union, since the United Kingdom withdrew from the congregation in 2020 following a referendum held in 2016.

The United Kingdom entertains strong international relations with the United States and France and shares nuclear weapons technology with both countries. It is also tied with Portugal since the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance is considered to be the oldest military alliance in the world, and with Ireland due to their common history. The United Kingdom's global presence and influence is amplified though its trading relations, foreign investments and military engagements. Although the United Kingdom left the European Union in 2020, it still maintains close relations with the supranational institution thanks to the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement, which holds the purpose of "protecting the European Union's interests, ensuring fair competition, and continued cooperation in areas of mutual interest".

Despite its undeniable strength, the United Kingdom faces the same challenges as many members of the OSCE, including terrorism and cyberwarfare. The United Kingdom has participated in numerous reunions to help prevent terrorism and demarks itself by being able to stand up for action. For example, on the 8th October 2020, the United Kingdom representative gave a speech called "Measures to eliminate international terrorism" at the United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee, and reaffirmed the United Kingdom's partnership with Egypt and Spain to tackle terrorists. At the end of 2021, the United Kingdom, alongside the United States, sent cyberwarfare teams to Ukraine over concerns that Russia could potentially launch a cyberattack there. Even before the conflict started in Ukraine, the United Kingdom stood up to protect Zelensky's country.

Many historians claim that the twenty-first century is the century of terrorism, starting from the sadly famous 9/11 incident in the United States in 2001. Islamic groups coming from countries of the Middle-East threaten the United Kingdom's national security as well as the ones of many other Occidental countries. Since 2001, there have been almost 100 terrorism-related deaths in Great Britain. To tackle the staggering spread of terrorism in the country, the United Kingdom has implemented a strategy called CONTEST which aims to prevent extremism and terrorism by placing responsibility on education and health bodies to report individuals who are deemed to be at risk of radicalization to the police. The incriminated individuals shall later be drawn towards a new perception of their actions under the surveillance of the police. Likewise, the national police has developed projects such as Project Pegasus, Project Kraken and Project Servator to fight more specific types of terrorism and organized crime in the country. However, the United Kingdom believes that a coalition between European and Middle-eastern countries must be made in order to completely eradicate the threat of terrorism, since it does not only have noxious consequences in the United Kingdom, but also in Europe and for many civilians in the Middle-East. A shared threat must be a shared responsibility. Therefore, an agreement must be settled on how the OSCE and the European Union are going to deal with the growing phenomenon of terrorism from Islamic groups such as the Talibans, Al-Qaïda, Daesh, and many more. The United Kingdom stands by the belief that terrorism is fought through four major action fields: prevent, pursue, protect, and prepare. Nevertheless, the prevention of further terrorist attacks must not engage stigmatization of the Muslim population in the United Kingdom; it should only aim to go as far as extremist groups are concerned.

Concerning cyberwarfare, the United Kingdom is aware of the dangers of new technologies and how certain states benefit from it. Luckily, the United Kingdom possesses the capacity to "degrade, disrupt and destroy" its enemies' critical infrastructures in a potential future cyber conflict, as stated by Britain's most senior cyber general Patrick Sanders. Cybersecurity is perceived by the government as a top priority for upcoming conflicts, and the United Kingdoms currently ranks fifth in global cybersecurity development. The British Secretary of State for Defense, Ben Wallace, announced on the 13th October 2021 that the United Kingdom will create a unit specialized in cyber warfare, both defensive and offensive, called the National Cyber Force. With a budget of five billion pounds, the Ministry of Defense and the British digital intelligence service aim to have a deterrent offensive force capable of responding to a "level 1" attack. This approach is modelled on that of the United States, and is intended to dissuade enemy states such as Russia, China and North Korea from attacking the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom believes that cybersecurity is an arm of dissuasion which must be conciliated with other countries that face the same threat, such as most members of the OSCE and the European Union. Cyberwarfare might replace man force in a few years, therefore it is crucial that Asian-European countries find an agreement and cooperate in order to tackle any intent from China, Russia or North Korea to hack governmental cybersystems.

In conclusion, the United Kingdom is willing to actively participate in a cooperation between the OSCE and the European Union to tackle terrorism strategically and to develop a common policy against cyberwarfare from China, Russia and North Korea. The United Kingdom is convinced that a discussion must be engaged in order to find a solution that fits most both OSCE and European Union members' interests.