**Euro-Atlantic Security Initiative – Next Generation Leaders Conference**

**Vienna, May 25-26, 2014**

On May 25-26, 2014, a group of young leaders convened in Vienna under the auspices of the Euro-Atlantic Security Initiative-Next Generation project (EASI Next Generation) to discuss their ideas for transforming the broader Euro-Atlantic region into a more secure, inclusive and cooperative space:

1. **The Ukraine crisis**

   - The Ukraine crisis highlights the urgent need for an inclusive, cooperative and productive Euro-Atlantic security community.

   - The entire Euro-Atlantic space will not be the same again after the Ukraine crisis, however prospects for security and development in Ukraine's immediate neighborhood are especially threatened.

   - Ukraine's presidential election was a step forward.  The building blocks for a solution are on the table, and the entire community should support Ukraine's new government on the difficult path of reform and national reconciliation.

2. **Threats to our shared security**

   - The forces dividing the Euro-Atlantic community now overpower those uniting it.

   - The Euro-Atlantic security community lacks a clear brand and a compelling identity.

   - But all states in this community face common threats, including nuclear and conventional weapons proliferation, cyber attacks, resource insecurity and climate change.

   - Many of these threats demand engagement with actors beyond the Euro-Atlantic space.

3. **New security tools**

   - The Euro-Atlantic security community can make far better use of the tools available to it.

   - Involve citizens and use digital tools.  Crowd-sourcing information about security threats can enable real-time security assessment and establish common ground on threat perceptions.

   - Internet access and internet freedom are essential tools for countering misinformation.

   - National governments engage in extensive strategic foresight exercises. An OSCE policy unit could do the same for the Euro-Atlantic security community as a whole.

4. **New voices in the Security Community**

   - Youth, women and civil society groups are under-represented in the Euro-Atlantic security discourse.

   - Offer a vision of the security community that is accessible to people who care about security's impact on development issues such as healthcare, migration, and infrastructure.

   - Recognize the potential for challenges in the human and economic/environmental security realm to produce political-military conflict.

5. **Trust as a foundation for security**

- The Ukraine crisis highlights that distrust is both a catalyst of conflict and an obstacle to conflict resolution and prevention.

- A special representative of the OSCE Chairmanship for trust and reconciliation should convene contact groups of national civil society representatives around key conflicts.

- The OSCE should seek to serve as an independent, neutral repository for documents and best practices related to historical reconciliation.

- The Chairmanship should set a positive example through its own commitment to reconciliation internally and with neighbors (especially relevant in the case of the upcoming Serbian chairmanship in 2015).