

(either inside the OSCE space or in contiguous areas) to other OSCE member states. This may involve disputes among immigrant communities (e.g. those between Kurds and Turks in Germany, or between Greeks and Macedonians in Canada), or efforts to influence host government policy on the conflict in question, either through protest (e.g. against Kurds in Germany), or through terror (for example, the mid-1990s bombings in France attributed to Algerian Islamic militants or, for that matter, the bombing of New York's World Trade Centre). The effects of such activities - so far - are not so much direct and material as psychological. There is little indication that terror and wider conflict spillovers constitute fundamental threats to the socio-political fabric of the OSCE community.

One further factor associated with instability and migration is the spread of transnational crime in the Euro-Atlantic space. Criminal groups operating in southeastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have taken advantage of the instability in these regions - and the atrophied law enforcement capacities of local authorities in states in transition - to expand their activities more widely in the Euro-Atlantic space. This process is particularly serious in collapsed states. The post-1997 chaos in Albania, for example, and the migration to Italy, Switzerland and elsewhere in Europe that accompanied that state's collapse was accompanied by a very rapid expansion of Albanian criminal activity in Western Europe. The Kosovo conflict underlines the frequent interaction between the criminal and the political, as military-political movements such as the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) (or, for that matter, many Chechen groups opposed to Russia's jurisdiction over the Chechen Republic) have engaged in criminal activity in part to raise funds in order to pursue their political agendas.

### *Non-Proliferation*

Weapons proliferation, particularly towards the Middle East, but also within the Euro-Atlantic space, is a matter of deep and persistent concern to security planners on both sides of the Atlantic. It is linked to terrorism, given the access that non-state actors may be gaining to these capabilities. The problem has three major dimensions:

1. The proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD);
2. The proliferation of delivery systems for such weapons;
3. The proliferation of conventional weapons technology and capability (including small arms and land mines)

The OSCE space is a potentially major source of such proliferation, given the interest of arms exporters in sustaining market share in an increasingly competitive arms market, the interests of major companies in exporting technologies that may have dual use, and the under-controlled nature of such capabilities in the former Soviet republics. The economic incentives to export may be particularly strong in those Central and Eastern European states in economic transition, with mounting external debt, limited opportunities for export, and with a post-communist legacy of substantial weapons production capability.