

Standing Committee Meeting

The OSCE PA Standing Committee met in Madrid on the 2nd of October, prior to the Parliamentary Conference on the Mediterranean.

President Bruce George opened the meeting, and briefed Delegates on his priorities as President, and on his activities since being elected in Berlin in July. The President stressed the importance of parliamentary visits to OSCE Field Missions, and of continuing to enhance both the OSCE's parliamentary dimension and co-operation with OSCE governmental structures. Reporting on his activities since being elected, President George explained that, among other things, he had addressed the OSCE Permanent Council, met with the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, and paid a working visit to the OSCE PA International Secretariat. He noted that the OSCE PA would soon be opening a liaison office in Vienna, headed by Mr. Andreas Nothelle. Mr. Jesus Posada, Head of the Spanish Delegation welcomed the participants to Madrid.

OSCE PA Secretary General Spencer Oliver gave a brief overview of recent activities and coming events. The Standing Committee welcomed the granting of the title of Ambassador to Andreas Nothelle in his new capacity in Vienna. In the absence of the OSCE PA Treasurer, the Secretary General reported that the Secretariat continued to function within budget, and that the financial position of the Assembly was excellent.

The Standing Committee heard a report by Vice-President Kimmo Kiljunen on the election monitoring mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The desirability of carrying out

follow-up visits to election monitoring missions was also discussed. While there were no formal reports from Ad Hoc Committees, Delegates discussed issues related to Belarus, Kosovo, and the Stability Pact. The Gender Representative, Ms. Paula Kokkonen reported on the results of a questionnaire distributed during the Annual Session in Berlin, and possible gender-related initiatives were noted. Various possibilities for the theme of the next Annual Session in Rotterdam were explored by the Delegates, and the Standing Committee heard updates on preparations for upcoming meetings.

OSCE Secretary General Jan Kubiš briefed the Standing Committee on the proposed OSCE Budget for 2003. The proposed Budget represents a slight increase, and Mr. Kubiš outlined where key changes in budget allocation are included. In the ensuing debate, there was discussion of an informal working group to consider the proposed Budget and provide input to the OSCE governmental side.

The Standing Committee discussed various possible forms of further OSCE PA work on the Mediterranean region, and a proposal for an Ad Hoc Committee on the Mediterranean was withdrawn. Consideration was given to holding a forum on Mediterranean issues in conjunction with the next autumn conference in Rome. Delegates also discussed the status of relations between Georgia and Russia.

Before closing, the Standing Committee adopted a decision to move the awarding ceremony for the Journalism Prize to the Winter Meeting.



Conference Overview

On the 3rd and 4th of October, 2002, in the Spanish Parliament in Madrid, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly held a Conference dedicated to ensuring peace, democracy and prosperity in the region of the Mediterranean. Close to 150 parliamentarians took part in the Conference, representing over 40 countries, including parliamentarians from Mediterranean Partner States. In addition, a number of expert guest speakers gave interventions addressing a variety of Mediterranean security concerns. The Conference was hosted by the Spanish Parliament, and chaired by the President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Bruce George.

The two day Conference, divided into three thematic sessions, explored a range of issues relevant to security in the Mediterranean region. Both in presentations by guest speakers, and in discussions, the participants considered what has been done to enhance Mediterranean security, and what still needs to be achieved. Much attention was devoted to examining past and present international initiatives on the Mediterranean, as well as to migration flows,

and democratic development in the region. The three sessions were chaired by Mr. Adrian Severin, OSCE PA President Emeritus; Mr. Oleg Bilorus, Chairman of the Second General Committee; and Mr. Ahmet Tan, Vice-President of the Assembly respectively.

A need for greater on-going dialogue on Mediterranean issues was a recurring theme raised during the Conference. The proposal that the model set during the Madrid Conference would be continued in an annual Mediterranean forum, was positively received by the participants.

The OSCE PA Conference in Madrid, which was preceded by a meeting of the OSCE PA Standing Committee, was the eighth in a series designed to enhance inter-parliamentary dialogue on important topics related to OSCE commitments and values. Previous seminars and conferences were held in Tbilisi (1995 and 1999), Vienna (1997), Tashkent (1997), Antalya (2000), Limassol (2000), and Sintra (2001).



Opening of the Conference

Welcoming Remarks by Mrs. Luisa Fernanda Rudi Úbeda, Speaker of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies

Mrs. Rudi Úbeda welcomed the participants to Madrid and noted that the OSCE is very active and is a useful tool in promoting common values and upholding human rights.

Mrs. Rudi Úbeda referred to 'Euro-Mediterranean' issues, making it very clear that Mediterranean issues have relevance to all of Europe. She pointed out that an entire chapter was devoted to the Mediterranean region in the CSCE's Helsinki Final Act of 1975. Since that time, Spain has played an active role in the CSCE and OSCE's involvement in Mediterranean issues.

The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies emphasized the need for co-operation; peace and prosperity in Europe requires peace and prosperity in the Mediterranean. In this respect, the input of the OSCE Partners for Co-operation is important. The Speaker went on to say that she considered the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to be one of the most appropriate fora for enhancing Mediterranean dialogue, and urged participants to use it as such.

Welcoming Remarks by Mr. Alfredo Prada Presa, First Vice-President of the Spanish Senate

Mr. Prada Presa asserted that international organizations are increasingly relying on Parliamentary Assemblies for defending democracy and upholding basic principles. With the fall of the Berlin Wall, some had assumed that democracy would quickly and easily triumph, and that peace was at hand. He observed, however, that the terrorist

attacks of September 11, 2001 had been a wake-up call; it is still important to continue to closely maintain and uphold basic principles, and also to acknowledge the new security situation in which external and internal threats converge, and in which civilians have become primary targets.

For Spain, Mr. Prada Presa remarked, Mediterranean issues are a priority. This was clearly demonstrated in the 1995 Euro-Mediterranean Partnership's Barcelona Declaration. He said that Spain is also particularly interested in supporting progress in developing democracies within the Mediterranean region. He welcomed the holding of this Conference, and observed that it underlined the importance of Mediterranean issues.

Welcoming Remarks by Mr. Bruce George, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

President George thanked the Spanish hosts for their warm hospitality.

The President commented that there is perhaps no obvious association between each of the states represented in the room and the Mediterranean region, but that the high participation clearly showed an intense interest by members of the Assembly. He continued by stating that in terms of interest, the host country, Spain, stands out as a model for all countries seeking greater integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. Spain has played a key role in developing Euro-Mediterranean initiatives, such as the Barcelona Process which seeks a greater rapprochement of Mediterranean peoples.

President George also commented that the involvement of the CSCE / OSCE in the Mediterranean is not new, as a Chapter on the Mediterranean was included in the founding Helsinki Final Act of 1975. The CSCE comprehensive security concept provides a good framework for dialogue, allowing co-operation to work for an undivided, free and prosperous Europe. The OSCE has strengthened its co-operation with other organizations working in the region. Mr. George stressed that European security is integrally linked with security in the Mediterranean region. The President acknowledged that Mediterranean security is a very complex issue: the region is made up of a number of 'sub-areas', and is the victim of environmental stress, economic breakdown, criminal and terrorist acts.

The President admitted that the Conference would likely lead to further questions as well as answers. The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly can, however, provide a unique input to the OSCE on this matter, and he pledged to do his utmost to enhance co-operation in the region.





Session 1: Political Affairs, Security and Confidence Building Measures

Chair: Mr. Adrian Severin, President Emeritus of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. Severin opened the session, and expressed his hope that the speakers would address the close linkage between Mediterranean and world security. He continued, saying that it is not enough simply to pay lip-service to Mediterranean issues: concrete action must follow. Before giving the floor to the speakers, Mr. Severin welcomed the Mediterranean Partner countries' participants.

Mr. Anton Tabone, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Malta

Mr. Tabone emphasized that since the beginning of the Euro-Mediterranean Barcelona Process in 1995, the Mediterranean has not evolved uniformly; the EU states have developed quickly, furthering integration, while such advances have not necessarily taken place in non-EU areas of the Mediterranean region. This has resulted in a still-widening gap in technology and prosperity. Mr. Tabone also noted that the rapid development of Eastern European countries, with the help of the EU, has outpaced Southern Europe. A wide range of challenges still have to be dealt with in the Mediterranean region, including maritime safety, the security of borders and migration. In light of these challenges, Mr. Tabone stressed the importance of cross-border co-operation and improvements in neighbourly relations.

Mr. Tabone spoke of Malta's keen interest in greater parliamentary dialogue within the Mediterranean region. He said that the Maltese House of Representatives had for a long time been promoting the idea of a parliamentary assembly of the Mediterranean region. Malta is an active member in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's (IPU) Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean. Mr. Tabone stressed that more inter-

parliamentary dialogue could play an important role in conflict prevention and crisis management, as well as dealing with intolerance in the region. He encouraged a greater role by the OSCE PA in the Mediterranean. While he admitted that this could result in some overlap in view of the parliamentary dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean Dialogue and the IPU initiative, he stressed that the importance of enhancing dialogue in the Mediterranean should outweigh any hesitations. Mr. Tabone stressed that further dialogue must be implemented without delay.

Mr. Jan Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE

Mr. Kubiš stressed the important link between Mediterranean security and the security of the rest of Europe, as recognized in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975. An appreciation of the interdependence of Mediterranean and European security still forms the basis of the OSCE's Mediterranean dialogue. He made reference to the OSCE's call for a broadening of this dialogue to include exchanges of best practices in counter-terrorism efforts, addressed in the 2001 Bucharest Plan of Action.

Secretary General Kubiš outlined that the OSCE is working to improve co-operation between international organizations in the Mediterranean region. Also, he stressed that the OSCE has regular interaction with the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation. Seminars organized by the OSCE, to which the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation are invited, also provide an important instrument for dialogue, and focus on all aspects of the organization's comprehensive approach to security. Mr. Kubiš invited parliamentarians to participate in the next seminar, which would be focusing on media issues.

Mr. Kubiš gave some suggestions for enhancing the Mediterranean Dialogue; he recommended drawing on





expertise from partner states and having representatives from these states take part in ODIHR election monitoring missions. Also, the Secretary General encouraged the OSCE PA to consider having parliamentarians from partner states take part in the OSCE PA's visits to OSCE Field Missions. He noted that he looked forward to the coming opening of an OSCE PA liaison office in Vienna, as this could not only increase co-operation between the OSCE and the OSCE PA, but it could also help to enhance the OSCE's dialogue with partner states. However, he stressed the importance of avoiding duplication in the work of international organizations; achieving complementarity between organizations is important, and as such, the Secretary General emphasized the need to exchange information regarding mandates and plans between these institutions.

Mr. Jerónimo Nieto, Deputy Head of the Spanish Delegation to the OSCE

Mr. Nieto announced that his presentation would focus primarily on a brief history of Mediterranean dialogue initiatives, and that he would then consider possible ideas for future co-operation.

Mr. Nieto suggested that with the fall of the Berlin Wall, North-South divisions had gained prominence over East-West divisions, and as a result, the Mediterranean region has become a frontier. However, the situation is more complex than this; the Mediterranean is made up of a combination of a variety of religious, ethnic, and geographic elements. Mr. Nieto briefly outlined the very different challenges which effect the four sub-regions; 1) the northern Mediterranean, with its stable economy, 2) North Africa, plagued by emigration and religious concerns, 3) the Middle East, beset by the Arab-Israeli conflict, and 4) the Balkans; still an area of considerable instability.

In discussing the various dialogue initiatives, Mr. Nieto observed that these have almost all been initiated by Northern countries and directed at dealing with politico-security issues, and been accepted by Southern countries, who generally wanted greater focus on economic development issues. He considered a number of these groupings; the '5+5' initiative, the OSCE's Mediterranean Dialogue, and the NATO dialogue which has gained precedence over the WEU's programme. He then spoke in more detail about the Euro-Mediterranean Barcelona Process, established to create the foundations for an associative framework; this initiative has set the tone for other initiatives even though the hoped-for results have not been fully achieved.

Regarding ideas for the future, Mr. Nieto stressed that the current initiatives underway by international organizations are achieving results, but that further efforts are still needed. He urged greater involvement by countries from outside the region. He also stressed that the agenda for dialogue should not be set solely by Northern countries, and work should be done to unify the different approaches of economic and military security. Mr. Nieto also urged a greater balance in the EU's policies to the east and the south. In terms of the OSCE's Mediterranean Dialogue, he urged inviting more states to co-operate as Partners in this initiative. In closing, Mr. Nieto stressed the importance of avoiding overlap between Mediterranean initiatives and raised the possibility of working through sub-regional groupings.

Discussion

During the ensuing discussion, a wide variety of issues were addressed. The importance of containing conflict areas before they spread was mentioned. Also, various possibilities for enhancing dialogue were addressed, such as establishing a Mediterranean parliamentary assembly, or a meeting of speakers of parliaments. The possibility of participation in international parliamentary fora by members of the Palestinian National Authority was also raised. Participants stressed the need to ensure that dialogue in the region was undertaken on the basis of true partnership, and was not an imposition of Northern views.

Several participants discussed the need to avoid overlap in the work of international institutions, and in this regard, the possibility of joint conferences was raised. In addition, a number of speakers addressed the possibility of establishing a Mediterranean Forum within the OSCE PA. Much stress was placed on the need for trust among Mediterranean states, and as such confidence-building measures were suggested as a potentially positive influence. Finally, consideration was given to the impact which parliamentarians can have on enhancing Mediterranean security.

Session 2: Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment

Chair: Mr. Oleg Bilorus, Chairman of the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment

In his introductory remarks Mr. Bilorus stressed the need to improve the attractiveness of the Mediterranean region for investors as well as the need for liberalization of markets. He also stressed the importance of developing small and medium sized enterprises. Additionally, he emphasized that one of the major obstacles to greater co-operation is the existence of ongoing conflicts in the region. In conclusion he welcomed the co-operation between the OSCE and its Partners for Co-operation.

Mr. Peter Schatzer, Director of External Relations of the International Organization for Migration

Mr. Schatzer started by saying that the roots of migration from the South to the North go back to colonial times, but that migration accelerated after World War II and the subsequent economic boom in Europe. The intensity of migration flows has been dependent upon the economic situation in Europe. However, he underlined that traditional South-to-North migration no longer dominates migration flows in the area; other countries of origin, such as China and Sub-Saharan African countries should be taken into account when migration processes in the Mediterranean region are analyzed.

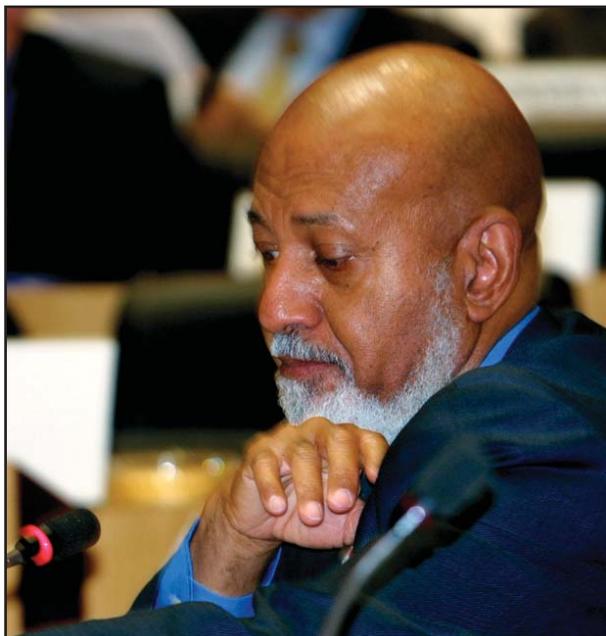
Mr. Schatzer touched upon the role of migrants in



both sending and receiving countries. He observed that immigrants are often blamed for unemployment in host countries, but noted that the latter primarily occupy the so called 3-B jobs (boring, below standard and badly paid). Additionally, immigration represents a remedy to the increasingly aging population of Europe. At the same time he noted that countries of origin are also affected by emigration. The 'brain drain' that involves the emigration of high-level professionals to Europe is detrimental to the economies of the countries of origin. However, emigrants also contribute to their home economies by sending back remittances.

Mr. Schatzer stressed that migration was a complex problem effecting both sending, transit and destination countries, and co-operation between these states is essential to ensuring that migration benefits all parties. Mr. Schatzer pointed out that countries of origin might be more willing to work together with EU countries to manage migration if they feel that they are part of a partnership that involves benefits both for countries of origin and destination countries. In this context, he stressed that the fact that immigration was high on the agenda of the EU's June 2002 Seville Summit demonstrated the importance of migration for the political and social agendas in Europe.

Mr. Schatzer made it clear that the challenge for those involved in migration management is to balance the facilitation of regular migration with the curtailment of illegal migration. He also stressed that illegal migration can be detrimental to the migrants themselves, as they





often find themselves at the mercy of traffickers and vulnerable to human rights abuses. Mr. Schatzer noted that targeted, policy-oriented research and reliable statistical data on migration is vital.

Mr. Pablo Izquierdo, Spokesperson of the International Co-operation and Development Committee, the Spanish Chamber of Deputies

Mr. Izquierdo expressed regret that the gap between rich and poor countries continues to increase. To counter these inequalities he proposed the creation of a partnership on equal basis between the North and the South, which would encompass the empowerment of NGOs and the institution of real co-operation as opposed to simply providing aid.

On the issue of migration, Mr. Izquierdo particularly pointed out that economic factors are not the only stimulus in migration flows, and that the lack of a political system based on the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms also causes migration movements. As such, he stressed the importance of promoting political systems based on the values of justice and democracy since no real co-operation is possible when one country is democratic and the other one is not.

At the same time, he expressed the need to create an area of 'co-development' which would take into account the religious, ethnic, and other national particularities of people living in the Mediterranean region. He said that migration presented an opportunity to benefit the countries of both the North and the South if true co-operation is developed.

Therefore, taking the above into account, he stressed the necessity not to dissociate co-operation in the





economic sphere from co-operation in the sphere of human rights and fundamental freedoms. He also emphasized that responsibility for this co-operation must be equally shared by all actors involved. Mr. Izquierdo urged the protection of freedom and human rights in the Mediterranean region. He said that if anything should be shared among Mediterranean countries, it is democracy. He concluded by saying that if this approach is adopted, the creation of an area of common stability and shared prosperity will be possible.



Discussion

The following discussion touched upon a number of different issues. On the causes of migration, some delegates pointed out that, aside from economic reasons, the lack of freedom and democracy is also a key reason for migration. Others insisted that economic reasons were the main cause for migration, and the example of Mexico, where progress in the democratic sphere did not alleviate migration to the USA, was given.

The directions and scope of migration were also discussed. It was observed that migratory flux occurs not only on the South-North axis, but also from East to West. In this regard, it was pointed out that some countries face double migratory pressures due to the return of



former nationals. Moreover, the need for compiling more statistical data on migration was pointed out. There was also discussion of the impact of migrants on both sending and receiving countries.

It was underlined that legal migration should be fostered, while illegal migration must be combated, including by cracking down on trafficking networks. The need for a common European policy in the sphere of migration was accentuated particularly in light of the fact that there is no legal framework for migration in the Mediterranean region.

Addressing the issue of stability and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, the need for resolution of the ongoing Mediterranean conflicts in the Middle East and Cyprus was stressed. In this context concern was expressed regarding increases in military spending, at the expense of other basic needs. Additionally, the possibility of making aid conditional upon recipient states' responsiveness to democratic values was raised.



Session 3: Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions

Chair: Mr. Ahmet Tan, Vice-President of the OSCE PA

Mr. Tan opened the Third Session of the Conference. He welcomed the speakers, and expressed his hopes for a productive and fruitful debate.

Mr. Michel Voisin, Head of the French Delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Special Representative of the OSCE PA President for the Mediterranean

Mr. Voisin began by making reference to the important role the Mediterranean has played in European history. In his presentation, Mr. Voisin focused primarily on the question of democracy and human rights in the Mediterranean region. He referred to the current European approach to Mediterranean issues, and dealt also with the question of democratic development, which he considered to be a basis for co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

Mr. Voisin outlined in general terms some of the differences between the Northern and Southern sub-regions of the Mediterranean and underlined that the Mediterranean region faces a wide variety of problems. As such, Mr. Voisin emphasized his belief that the current European approach to the Mediterranean region cannot work on the larger scale, as this approach focuses too much on the threats which specifically effect Europe. He continued by explaining that there are economic and cultural aspects of the region which may pose obstacles to achieving lasting peace and stability.

When addressing the issue of democratic development, Mr. Voisin said that democracy is sometimes considered as a necessity for co-operation. However, he emphasized

that the reverse approach is perhaps more valid: co-operation can be considered to be a necessary basis for building democracy. Therefore, he called for increased links and co-operation in the region in order to improve democratic development, while warning that democracy should not simply be considered on Western standards.



Mr. Rafael Estrella, President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. Estrella thanked the gathered members for the opportunity to address the Assembly. He remarked that dialogue within the Mediterranean is a necessity for stability. In this regard, he explained how an era of greater confidence had developed through several years of dialogue in the early 1990s; this eventually resulted in



the launch of the Euro-Mediterranean Barcelona process in 1995. Unfortunately, the intensification of the Middle East conflict damaged the nascent stability and hampered real progress in the Mediterranean partnership.

Mr. Estrella noted several reasons to explain the difficulty in dealing with the lack of security and stability in the Mediterranean region. He explained that the Barcelona process was based on the relatively unified European approach to security, which is not necessarily valid in a heterogeneous region such as the Mediterranean. Also, Mr. Estrella pointed out that economic stability is an important part of the security definition in the Barcelona Declaration. In this regard, the lack of economic infrastructure of Southern Mediterranean states put them at a distinct disadvantage *vis-à-vis* the Northern, industrialized, countries. As such, Mr. Estrella emphasized that the Barcelona Process is not founded on a balanced dialogue between North and South, and that it does not satisfy the Southern countries.

In addition, Mr. Estrella pointed out that the Barcelona Process was launched on the optimistic assumptions of the early 1990s, when the region was relatively free of conflicts. However, the spill-over from Middle East and other sub-regional conflicts, as well as the fall-out from the 2001 September 11 attacks again emphasized the deep cultural, economic, social and political differences between the different Mediterranean sub-regions. As a result, the 'Mediterranean identity' which some had hoped was developing, was destroyed.

Mr. Estrella then concluded that meaningful Mediterranean dialogue cannot be achieved without a clear European Mediterranean Policy aimed at enhancing both bilateral and multilateral relations. In this regard, he recommended focusing on issues such as the Middle East conflict, democratic reform of the army, and economic interests of Southern Mediterranean countries, amongst other items. Finally, he called for greater co-ordination between all inter-parliamentary initiatives addressing Mediterranean issues.

Mr. Stefano Silvestri, President of the Istituto Affari Internazionali in Rome

Mr. Silvestri began by explaining that he would focus on the connection between human rights and the fight against terrorism. Mr. Silvestri pointed out that the September 11th attacks had shown that globalization enhances the ability of terrorists to strike; in today's world, terrorists can threaten security by various means such as money flows, information and trafficking. States become weak within a globalized framework, and to a degree lose their abilities to control phenomena such as the movement of people.

Mr. Silvestri then considered the contradiction between the respect for human rights and the fight against



terrorism. This contraction, he said, is due to the weakness of the international community. International law does not have the same force, or even legal institutions, which national law does; this makes implementing international law and enforcing respect for human rights difficult. In this regard, he underlined that within the OSCE region this problem does not exist to the same degree because the concept of national sovereignty is considered to include respect for human rights.

Mr. Silvestri also spoke about international legal ambiguities regarding terrorism, which he said make taking long-term decisions to combat terrorism difficult. On the other hand, the OSCE took the step of identifying terrorism as a threat and established the tools needed to deal with it. Nevertheless, these declarations and other agreements have neither been ratified nor approved by all OSCE member States, and as such, cannot be legally enforced. Finally, he concluded that the fight against terrorism is the first war in the globalization era; as has been shown in the Mediterranean region, traditional tools are not enough to face these new threats.



Discussion

Mediterranean dialogue, it was stressed, is essential for peace and stability in the region. As such, one topic of discussion was the need to enhance Mediterranean dialogue within the OSCE PA. Concern was expressed about the contradiction between the respect for human rights and the fight against terrorism. Participants stressed that the fight against terrorism should not be used as an excuse for the violation of human rights. However, this occurs because the international legal system with regard to terrorism is still relatively weak. As a result, enhancing international legal mechanisms such as the International Criminal Court and international legislation was suggested. The need to strengthen sub-regional co-operation within the Mediterranean region was the concluding point of debate.



Closing Session



As Chairman of the Conference, President Bruce George asked the rapporteurs of the three sessions to present their reports on the Conference.

Mr. Yiorgos Lillikas, Rapporteur of the First Session

In presenting his summary and impressions of the discussion during the First Session, Mr. Lillikas stressed the urgency of dealing with security concerns in the Mediterranean region. Migration movements, gaps in economic development, and the potential for regionalization of the Israeli-Palestinian or Cypriot conflicts not only pose risks to the Mediterranean, but to the entire OSCE area.

Mr. Lillikas stressed that a wide variety of programmes by international organizations focused on the Mediterranean had been initiated; the international community has not remained indifferent to Mediterranean concerns. He said that a clear outline had been given to the First Session on these various international initiatives. Mr. Lillikas stressed the need for co-ordination of the work of these organizations, as well as the importance of avoiding duplication in their efforts. He said that this Conference in Madrid was a clear statement of the political will of the OSCE PA to engage with issues concerning the Mediterranean region.

As Rapporteur, Mr. Lillikas reviewed some of the ideas expressed during the First Session. The idea of

creating a Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean to act as a crisis management mechanism, had been raised. Other suggestions were also considered, such as greater involvement by parliamentarians from partner states in the work of the OSCE PA, or focusing more on sub-regional groupings.

Mr. Lillikas remarked that dialogue within the OSCE PA on the Mediterranean is absolutely necessary; in



this regard, he considered a Mediterranean Forum to be equally important to countries of the North as to countries of the South. He considered this Conference in Madrid, and the planned meeting in Rome next autumn, as the first steps in the OSCE PA Mediterranean Forum for dialogue.



Mr. Guy Magnan, Rapporteur of the Second Session

Before giving his report, Mr. Magnan thanked the Spanish hosts for their hospitality, as well as the guest speakers for their contributions.

In reviewing the question of migration, Mr. Magnan stressed the complexity of the Mediterranean region; traditional migratory flows continue, while new movements, such as from China, are also factors in the region today. A revision of policies and legislation is needed to deal with current intensified migration fluxes. The Rapporteur made reference to the need to differentiate and find a balance between legal migration and illegal migration. He reviewed the impact of migration both in countries of origin and destination countries, but stressed that the exact impact is debatable without clear statistics on the matter. Mr. Magnan reported that there had been some debate regarding the primary reasons for migration.

Mr. Magnan reported that another focus of discussion had been economic co-operation in the Mediterranean region; the idea of developing a true co-development

partnership amongst the countries of the Mediterranean region had been raised.

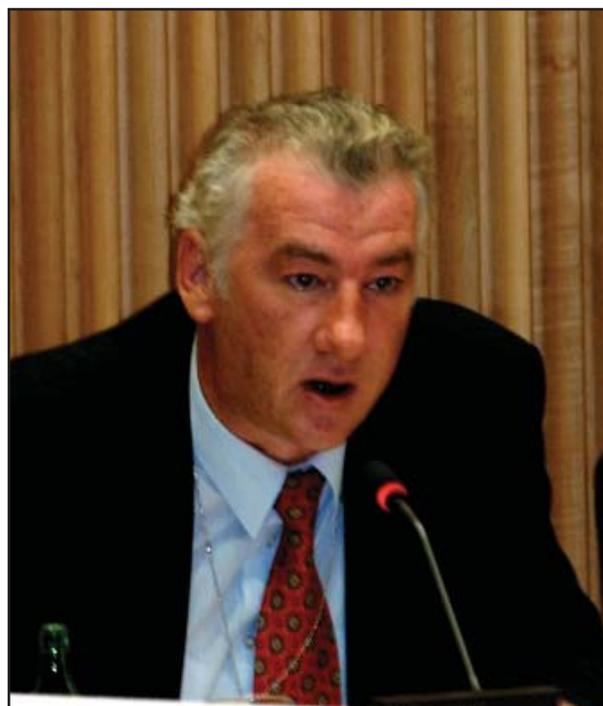
Mr. Magnan stressed that stability in the region depends on developing constructive dialogue, and that at the same time, this dialogue should be aimed at developing fundamental human rights. In concluding, Mr. Magnan expressed support for the continuation of discussion of Mediterranean issues in a Mediterranean Forum.

Mr. Roberto Battelli, Rapporteur of the Third Session

Mr. Battelli thanked the hosts of the Conference, as well as the guest speakers for their participation, and proceeded with his report on the Third Session of the Conference.

The Rapporteur commented that the Mediterranean region deserves close attention, and he urged focus on the region in reports and discussions of the OSCE PA. He emphasized that the September 11 attacks had shocked the world into the realization of the need for greater respect for human rights, and highlighted that most conflicts have their roots in the non-implementation of human rights commitments. Mr. Battelli also stressed that human rights are indivisible; all cultures have within them a respect for basic human rights.

Mr. Battelli mentioned a number of suggestions: greater work on integrating minorities in public life, legislation encouraging tolerance, and freedom of expression are all necessary. He remarked on the need for education about other cultures. The Rapporteur noted that migration flows in the Mediterranean region are



of relevance to the entire area of the OSCE. He also highlighted the threat of trafficking in human beings, and raised the possibility of best-practice exchanges in anti-trafficking legislation.

In addressing institutional aspects, Mr. Battelli mentioned the need for reform of prison systems, as well as the need to put in place effective Ombudsman institutions to deal with human rights issues.



Comments by Mediterranean Partner Parliamentarians and the Host Country

The subsequent interventions stressed the need for peace and security in the Mediterranean region, and underlined the indivisibility of Mediterranean and European security. Also, the value of taking into account Mediterranean experiences and considerations in the fight against terrorism was highlighted. It was pointed out that the Conference had clearly demonstrated the importance of the Mediterranean in geo-strategic terms, and the continuation of OSCE PA dialogue in the form of a Mediterranean Forum was encouraged. The role which parliamentarians can play in supporting initiatives was also pointed out.

Concluding Remarks by OSCE PA President Bruce George

President George thanked all of the participants for their contributions, and particularly the guest speakers for their input into the Conference. He said that while this Conference was part of a process within the OSCE PA, the devoted focus of the last two days on the Mediterranean had been a precedent.

The President remarked on the turbulent history of the Mediterranean region, and said that he hoped it would in the future prove to be a sea of tranquillity. President George commented that the Mediterranean region of today bears some resemblance to the situation faced by the CSCE participating states when the Helsinki Process was first initiated; in this regard, he recommended a similarly comprehensive approach in the Mediterranean as had been taken by the CSCE process.

President George recommended greater use of parliamentary diplomacy. In order to stress the fact that European and Mediterranean security concerns are indivisible, the President raised the possibility of seating the partner states' delegations with the rest of the OSCE delegations, rather than separately.

The President promised to take close consideration of the proposals mentioned during the Conference, raise the profile of Mediterranean concerns within the OSCE system, and build upon the foundations established during this Conference. He mentioned some of the work on the Mediterranean which he planned to undertake in the coming months. The President stressed that he hoped that the model set here in Madrid would be continued at the Mediterranean Forum to be held next autumn in Rome, as well as in future years. The President also mentioned that he had spoken to representatives from other parliamentary assemblies, and that he was exploring the possibility of joint efforts on the Mediterranean region in the future.

President Bruce George pledged that the Mediterranean issue would not disappear from the OSCE PA's agenda, and then gavelled the Conference to a close.





OSCE Parliamentary Conference on the Mediterranean: Ensuring Peace, Democracy and Prosperity in the Region

Madrid, Spain, 3-4 October 2002

Programme

Thursday, 3 October

10:00 Opening of the Conference

Welcoming remarks by Mrs. Luisa Fernanda RUDI ÚBEDA, Speaker of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies

Welcoming remarks by Mr. Alfredo PRADA PRESA, First Vice-President of the Spanish Senate

Welcoming remarks by Mr. Bruce GEORGE, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

10:40 Coffee break

11:00 Session 1: Political Affairs, Security and Confidence Building Measures

Panel chair / Moderator: Mr. Adrian SEVERIN, President Emeritus of the OSCE PA

Speakers:

- Mr. Anton TABONE, Speaker of the Parliament of Malta: *“Political Cooperation in the Mediterranean: Problems and Prospects”*
- Ambassador Jan KUBIŠ, Secretary General of the OSCE: *“The OSCE and the Mediterranean”*
- Mr. Jerónimo NIETO, Vice-President of the Spanish Delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly: *“Dialogue for Security in the Mediterranean”*

Open Debate

13:00 Lunch offered by Mrs. Luisa Fernanda RUDI ÚBEDA, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies in Casino de Madrid

15:30 Session 2: Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment

Panel chair / Moderator: Mr. Oleg BILORUS, Chairman of the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment of the OSCE PA

Speakers:

- Mr. Peter SCHATZER, International Organisation for Migration – Director, Department for External Relations. Senior Regional Adviser for Europe: *“Socio-economic equilibrium and Migration Flows in the Mediterranean”*

- Mr. Pablo IZQUIERDO, Spokesperson - International Co-operation for Development Committee – Spanish Chamber of Deputies: “*Co-operation, democracy and immigration*”

Open Debate

20:00 Reception offered by Mrs. Esperanza Aguirre Gil de BIEDMA, Speaker of the Senate, in the Palace of the Senate

Friday, 4 October

09:00 **Session 3: Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions**

Panel chair / Moderator: Mr. Ahmet TAN, Vice-President of the OSCE PA

Speakers:

- Mr. Michel VOISIN, Head of the French Delegation to the OSCE PA – Special Representative of the OSCE PA President for the Mediterranean: “*Democratic Development: the basis for Co-operation*”
- Mr. Rafael ESTRELLA, President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly: “*Mediterranean Dialogue: a Vital Necessity for Stability in the Region*”
- Mr. Stefano SILVESTRI, President of the Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome: “*Human Rights and the fight Against Terrorism*”

Open Debate

11:00 Coffee break

11:30 **Closing of the Conference**

Reports by the three Rapporteurs

Rapporteur 1: Mr. Yiorgos LILLIKAS, Head of the Delegation of Cyprus to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Rapporteur 2: Mr. Guy MAGNAN, Deputy Head of Delegation of Monaco to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Rapporteur 3: Mr. Roberto BATTELLI, Head of the Delegation of Slovenia to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Statements by the Heads of Delegation of the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation

Statement by the Head of the Spanish Delegation

Concluding Statement by the President of the OSCE PA

13:00 Lunch offered by the Spanish Delegation to the OSCE PA in Casino de Madrid

15:30 Excursion to Toledo

List of Participants

Albania

RUKA, Et' hem (Mr)

Head of Delegation

with Mrs Dituri Ruka

ARB NORI, Pjeter (Mr)

BODE, Ridvan (Mr)

DEDJA, Taulant (Mr)

Andorra

DABAN, Jordi (Mr)

Head of Delegation

DALLERES, Josep (Mr)

FARRE, Joan Albert (Mr)

MONEGAL, Joan (Mr)

Armenia

ASLANYAN, Gagik (Mr)

Head of Delegation

PAMBUKYAN, Haroutyun (Mr)

with Mrs Karine Abrahamyan

Austria

HALLER, Edith (Ms)

POSCH, Walter (Mr)

Staff of Delegation

MUSSI, Lukas (Mr)

Secretary of Delegation

Belgium

JANSSENS, Charles (Mr)

with Mrs Marcelle Buschmann

Staff of Delegation

JANSOONE, Roeland (Mr)

Bulgaria

PEYKOV, Tosho (Mr)

Head of Delegation

MOSER, Anastasia (Mrs)

with Mr Charles Moser

MESTAN, Lyutvi (Mr)

OVCHAROV, Roumen (Mr)

with Mrs Yana Ovcharova

Staff of Delegation

KHRISTOVA, Zlatina (Mrs)

Secretary of Delegation

Croatia

TOMAC, Zdravko (Mr)

Head of Delegation

with Mrs Ankica Tomac

DIDOVIC, Mirjana (Mrs)

MILAS, Ivan (Mr)

Staff of Delegation

PETKOVIC, Milovan (Mr)

Secretary of Delegation

Cyprus

LILLIKAS, Yiorgos (Mr)

Head of Delegation, Rapporteur of Session 1

with Mrs Barbara Lillikas

CHRYSOSTOMOU, Aristos (Mr)

THEOCHAROUS, Eleni (Ms)

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Czech Republic

ŠULAK, Petr (Mr)

Head of Delegation

KARAS, Jiri (Mr)

Staff of Delegation

DOSTALOVA, Eva (Ms)

Secretary of Delegation

Estonia

KÄBIN, Tiit (Mr)

Head of Delegation

Staff of Delegation

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Secretary of Delegation

Finland

KILJUNEN, Kimmo (Mr)

Vice-President of the OSCE PA

NEITTAANMÄKI, Petri (Mr)

Staff of Delegation

CARLANDER, Gunilla (Ms)

Secretary of Delegation

with Mr Lavri Tarasti

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

KARANGELESKI, Radomir (Mr)

Head of Delegation

DIKA, Zamir (Mr)

MANCEV, Vase (Mr)

Staff of Delegation

PEJKOVSKI, Jovan (Mr)

France

VOISIN, Michel (Mr)

Head of Delegation, Special Representative on the Mediterranean, Speaker of Session 3

BLUM, Roland (Mr)

FAUCHON, Pierre (Mr)

HILLMEYER, Francis (Mr)

LEFORT, Jean-Claude (Mr)
NERI, Alain (Mr)
QUENTIN, Didier (Mr)
Staff of Delegation
BREZET, Stanislas (Mr)
DELANNOY, Jean-Pierre (Mr)
Secretary of Delegation
OUDIN, Christian (Mr)
OUDOTTE, Delphine (Ms)
Secretary of Delegation

Georgia

KOLBAYA, Vakhtang (Mr)
Head of Delegation
BURJANADZE, Nino (Mrs)
Vice-President of the OSCE PA
with Mr Anzor Bitsadze
Staff of Delegation
BURDULI, Levan (Mr)
MIKADZE, Irakli (Mr)
MIRGATIA, Zviad (Mr)
Secretary of Delegation

Germany

GRIESSHABER, Rita (Ms)
KOSSENDEY, Thomas (Mr)
PFANNENSTEIN, Georg (Mr)
RAIDEL, Hans (Mr)
RAUBER, Helmut (Mr)
with Mrs Gaby Rauber
SÜSSMUTH, Rita (Mrs)
Vice-President of the OSCE PA
WEISSKIRCHEN, Gert (Mr)
Vice-President of the OSCE PA
Staff of Delegation
NOTHELLE, Andreas (Mr)
Secretary of Delegation
SCHLICHTING, Jan Muck (Mr)

Greece

VALYRAKIS, Joseph (Mr)
Head of Delegation
Mrs Mina Valyrakis
ALABANOS, Dimitrios (Mr)
BASIAKOS, Evangelos (Mr)
with Mrs Vikentia Siropoulou
KAMMENOS, Panayiotis (Mr)
Vice-Chair of the First Committee
with Mrs Panagiota Kammenou
Staff of Delegation
KAVALIERAKI, Elissavet (Mrs)
with Mr Kavalieraki
MILIOU, Nayia (Ms)
Secretary of Delegation
with Mr Dimitrios Tsamboulas

Hungary

HARS, Gabor (Mr)
Head of Delegation
Staff of Delegation
TOTH, Gabor (Mr)
Secretary of Delegation

Iceland

STEFÁNSSON, Magnús (Mr)
Head of Delegation
Staff of Delegation
LÚTHERSSON, Andri (Mr)
Secretary of Delegation

Italy

PACINI, Marcello (Mr)
Head of Delegation
BONATESTA, Michele (Mr)
BONFIETTI, Daria (Ms)
CASTAGNETTI, Guglielmo (Mr)
with Mrs Letizia Fumagalli
COMPAGNA, Luigi (Mr)
CRISTALDI, Nicolo (Mr)
CRUCIANELLI, Famiano (Mr)
IANNUCILLI, Sergio (Mr)
with Mrs Anna Maria Orso
KESSLER, Giovanni (Mr)
PISTELLI, Lapo (Mr)
Staff of Delegation
CALIFANO, Pia (Ms)
BAIOCCHI, Giovanni (Mr)
with Mrs Lubica Salvatova Baiocchi
Secretary of Delegation
DI NAPOLI, Mario (Mr)
Secretary of Delegation
PROIETTI BEFANI, Enza (Ms)
TREZZA, Giuseppe (Mr)
GARZIA, Carlo (Mr)
Assistant to Mr Compagna

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ABDILDIN, Zhabaikhhan (Mr)
OMAROV, Sharip (Mr)
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RAYEV, Murat (Mr)
Chief of Staff Senate
OMAROV, Baltabai (Mr)
Chief of Protocol

Latvia

JURDZS, Roberts (Mr)
SEIKSTS, Antons (Mr)

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HASSLER-GERNER, Ingrid (Ms)
with Mr Raimund Hassler

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Secretary of Delegation

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TABONE, Anton (Mr)

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Staff of Delegation

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Private Secretary to Speaker of Parliament

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Head of Delegation, Rapporteur of Session 2

with Mrs Nicole Magnan

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with Mrs Cristina Henriques

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SANTOS, Maria (Ms)

SARAIVA, José (Mr)

with Mrs Maria Saraiva

Staff of Delegation

PAIX O, Nuno (Mr)

Secretary of Delegation

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STANISOARA, Mihai (Mr)

Head of Delegation

with Mrs Codruta Mirela Stanisoara

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with Mr Gratian Belascu, Mr Lucian

Belascu

GHEORGHE, Valeriu (Mr)

MOIS, Vasalie (Mr)

POPESCU, Laurentiu Mircea (Mr)

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President Emeritus of the OSCE PA, Chair /Moderator of Session 1

with Mrs Emilia Severin

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Chair of the Third Committee

with Mr Mikhail Mizulin

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Secretary of Delegation

San Marino

ROSSI, Alessandro (Mr)

Head of Delegation

with Mrs Francesca Nicolini

FROSCHI, Ivan (Mr)

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BURGOS, Tomás (Mr)

CAMPUZANO, Carles (Mr)

GARCIA, Blanca (Mrs)

GONZALEZ DE TXABARRI, José Juan (Mr)

GONZÁLEZ, Francisco (Mr)

IZQUIERDO, Pablo (Mr)

KLIMOWITZ, Cristina (Ms)

NIETO, Jeronimo (Mr)

POSADA, Jesus (Mr)

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head of Policy Planning

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STRITT, Suzanne (Ms)

Secretary of Delegation

Turkey

TAN, Ahmet (Mr)

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Chair / Moderator of Session 3**

U.S.A.

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DAVIS, Terry (Mr)

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GEORGE, Bruce (Mr)

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with Mrs Lisa George

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ILKIC, Ljubomir (Mr)

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IBRAHIM ISMAIL, Ahmed (Mr)

EL NAGGA MAHMOUD EL MEHREZY, Abou (Mr)

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PORAZ, Avraham (Mr)

with Mrs Ada Poraz

Jordan

ALKADI, Naif (Mr)

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BEINO, Tamer (Mr)

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YAÑEZ BARNUEVO, Luis (Mr)

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CAMERON, Colin (Mr)

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with Mrs Françoise Cameron

DE GOU, Floris (Mr)

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Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly

CHEVTCHENKO, Pavel (Mr)

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PALLARES, Gustavo (Mr)

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SCHØN, Tina (Ms)

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Research Assistants

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OREKHOV, Alexey (Mr)

ROIG I BERENGUER, Rosa Mari (Ms)

Other

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OLIVER, R. Spencer (Mr)

Secretary General

with Mrs Jeanie Oliver

EVSEYEV, Vitaly (Mr)

Deputy Secretary General

VÄÄNÄNEN, Pentti (Mr)

Deputy Secretary General

with Mrs Outi Väänänen

JOOREN, Jan (Mr)

Counsellor for Press & Public Affairs

ANDERSEN, Kurt (Mr)

General Services Officer

JANISCH, Almuth (Ms)

Conference Co-ordinator

LEGENDRE, Paul (Mr)

Program Officer

Interpreters

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LIBERAS, Christine (Ms)

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GUERMAN, Gregori (Mr)

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