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Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Office of the Secretary General
Section for External Co-operation

The OSCE logo, with the letters 'OSCE' in white on a dark blue background.



**2003 Mediterranean Seminar on the
Comprehensive Approach to Security:
*The OSCE Experience and its Relevance
for the Mediterranean Region***

**Aqaba, Jordan
20 - 21 October 2003**

Consolidated Summary

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1 General information

1.1 Venue

The Seminar was held from 20 to 21 October 2003 at the Mövenpick Hotel, Aqaba, Jordan.

1.2 Participation^{*)}

1.2.1 Twenty-nine OSCE participating States took part in the Seminar.

1.2.2 Five Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Morocco) were represented, as well as two Partners for Co-operation (Japan and Korea).

1.2.3 The OSCE Secretariat, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly were represented.

1.2.4 The following international organizations and institutions were represented: the Council of Europe, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the League of Arab States.

1.2.5 Representatives of non-governmental organizations were able to attend and contribute to the Seminar in accordance with the relevant OSCE provisions and practices.

1.3 Timetable and Organizational Modalities

1.3.1 The Seminar began at 9:00 a.m. (opening ceremony) on 20 October 2003 and ended at 4 p.m. on 21 October 2003.

1.3.2 The Seminar was conducted in three sessions.

1.3.3 The opening session was chaired by Ambassador Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office. The closing session was chaired by Ambassador Ivo Petrov, Chairman of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (MPCs), Bulgaria.

1.3.4 Each session had a moderator and a rapporteur.

1.3.5 The working languages were English and French.

1.3.6 Arrangements were made for press coverage.

1.3.7 For the first time a seminar web page was installed on the OSCE web site: <http://www.osce.org/events/conferences/2003mediterranean/>

1.3.8 Other rules of procedure and working methods of the OSCE were applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Seminar.

1.3.9 The seating arrangement is shown in the Annex.

^{*)} See chapter 5 - List of Participants

1.4 Agenda

Monday, 20 October 2003

Opening ceremony

Chairperson: Ambassador Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office

9 a.m. Opening address by H.E. Mr. Shaher Bak, Minister of State, Jordan
the Statement by H.E. Dr. Solomon Passy, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic of Bulgaria and incoming Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE

Statement by H.E. Ambassador Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office

Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE

Guest speaker:

Rt. Hon. Bruce George, MP, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

10 a.m. Coffee break

10.30 a.m. Session 1: The Security Dimension

Conflict prevention and confidence-building

Moderator: Ambassador Avraham Toledo, Israel

Rapporteur: Mr. Bostjan Malovrh, Slovenia

Keynote speakers (10 minutes each)

Ambassador Omur Orhun, Turkey

Ambassador Yves Doutriaux, France

Professor Gerald Steinberg, Israel – ‘Confidence building and the concept of spillover in Mediterranean conflicts’

General (Ret.) Ahmed Abdel Halim, Egypt - 'Conflict prevention and confidence-building in the Mediterranean'

Discussion

1 p.m. Luncheon hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jordan

3 p.m. Session 2: The Economic and Environmental Dimension

Capacity-building and poverty reduction

Moderator: Ambassador Walter Balzan, Malta

Rapporteur: Mr. Jamal Al Shamayleh, Jordan

Keynote speakers (10 minutes each)

Ms. Hala Bsaiso Lattouf, Secretary General, Ministry of Planning,
Jordan

Mr. Altay Afandiyev, Head, Department of Economic Co-operation
and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Azerbaijan

Mr. Marcin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and
Environmental Activities

4.15 p.m. Coffee break

4.30-6 p.m. Discussion

Dinner hosted by ASEZA (Aqaba Specialized Economic Zone Authority)

Tuesday, 21 October 2003

9 a.m. Session 3: The Human Dimension

Democratic institutions and civil society

Moderator: Ambassador Taous Feroukhi, Algeria

Rapporteur: Mr. Spyros Attas, Cyprus

Keynote speakers (10 minutes each)

Ambassador Omar Zniber, Morocco

Mr. Steven Wagenseil, First Deputy Director, ODIHR

Assistant Professor Lars Adam Rehof, University of Copenhagen,
Denmark

10.15 a.m. Coffee break

10.45 a.m.-noon. Discussion

Luncheon hosted by the Ministry of Tourism, Jordan

- 2 p.m. Concluding session
- Chairperson: Ambassador Ivo Petrov, Chairman of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (MPCs), Bulgaria
- Reports by session rapporteurs
- Discussion on possible further steps to enhance co-operation between the OSCE and the MPCs, and among the MPCs themselves, in the area of comprehensive security
- PANEL: Ambassador Dr. Muhyieddeen Touq, Jordan;
 Ambassador Guido Lenzi, Italy/EU
- Concluding statement by a representative of the host country
- Concluding statement by a representative of the Chairman-in-Office
- 4 p.m. End of Seminar

2 Summary of opening and closing sessions

Report by Elizabeth Abela, OSCE Secretariat

In his opening address, Jordan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shaher Bak, said that the experience of the OSCE in the past three decades had provided a good model to the countries of the Mediterranean region in their efforts towards bringing about comprehensive security. The OSCE commitment in principle to security in the Mediterranean region should be translated into more concrete measures, he added. There was a need to intensify the dialogue between the participating States and the Mediterranean Partners, to achieve better exposure of the OSCE to a wider audience in the Middle East, and to include more countries from the region in the process of the ongoing dialogue in the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, and other venues of the OSCE. Furthermore, Mediterranean countries should build on opportunities offered by the Charter for European Security adopted at the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit, which encouraged the MPCs to set up structures and mechanisms in the Mediterranean for early warning, preventive diplomacy and conflict prevention.

In his contribution, Dr. Solomon Passy, Bulgaria's Foreign Minister and the incoming OSCE Chairman-in-Office, said he appreciated the fact that after four years the OSCE Mediterranean Seminar was again being held in one of the Mediterranean Partner States. "We, as the OSCE, have to talk more with the Mediterranean Partners," he said. "The need to address the new type of threats – originating from terrorism, organized crime, the existence of civic conflicts, xenophobia, racism, discrimination and illicit trafficking of human beings, arms and drugs – unites the OSCE participating States and their partners from the Mediterranean". Furthermore, outreach – the transmission of the OSCE's experience in specific realms at the request of Partner States – constituted an important new element of co-operation between the Organization and its Partner States, he hoped that the Maastricht Ministerial Council Meeting would decide to open the doors of the Permanent Council so that the Partners could be present at all its meetings.

Focusing on how the OSCE could reach out, Ambassador Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the current Netherlands OSCE Chairmanship, urged the participants to analyse how the Organization's experiences could be applied in the Mediterranean Partner States. "Could you employ a High Commissioner on National Minorities and a Representative on Freedom of the Media? How much of the election activities of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights' suits your needs?" he said. There was enough substance to entice the Partner countries to move closer to the OSCE.

OSCE Secretary General, Ambassador Ján Kubiš, said that he hoped that the first such outreach activity would take place in a few months' time in Algeria, and would engage the Maghreb countries in discussion on the topic, 'Freedom and Responsibility: the Media'. Outreach activities, such as workshops, which represented a new evolving mechanism of co-operation, brought OSCE expertise to the Partner countries, their officials, experts, the public and academia. That was one way of disseminating and exchanging information in all the areas covered by the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security.

Mr. Bruce George, President of the OSCE's Parliamentary Assembly, called in his speech for the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region through a comprehensive process of enhanced dialogue, economic co-operation and intercultural exchanges.

"Security in the OSCE area is ultimately linked to security in the Mediterranean area," he said. "I believe there is growing awareness in the OSCE that only a free, democratic, prosperous and undivided Europe will be able to promote security, stability and prosperity, and also that European security will benefit from positive developments in other regions, including the Mediterranean." Outreach programmes were essential, and he hoped that the OSCE would allocate the necessary resources for such significant programmes.

The opening ceremony was followed by presentations and discussions in the three sessions devoted to the security, economic and environmental and human dimensions. A number of proposals and suggestions were made (please see rapporteurs' reports and the indicative list of proposals and suggestions).

In the concluding session, two panelists discussed possible further steps to enhance co-operation between the OSCE and the MPCs, and among the MPCs themselves, in the area of comprehensive security.

Ambassador Muhyieddeen Touq of Jordan presented five proposals for follow-up within the OSCE's Mediterranean dimension, reflecting to a large extent the discussions that had taken place in the course of the Seminar:

1. Informal consultations among MPCs and participating States could start in Vienna, with the assistance of the OSCE Secretariat, on the possible establishment of a conflict prevention centre in the Mediterranean region;
2. Consideration could be given to widening the circle of Partners;
3. An invitation could be extended to the Partner States, thereby granting them full access to the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation;
4. Outreach activities should be developed, starting with the upcoming programme in Algiers;
5. The suggestions of Professor Rehof, Denmark, for additional informal dialogues involving non-governmental organizations and academic institutions should be followed up.

He added that co-operation among all six Mediterranean Partners depended on the revival of the peace process.

Ambassador Guido Lenzi of Italy observed that there was increased momentum in the activities in the OSCE's Mediterranean dimension. The OSCE embodied a gradual process, unstructured and non-hierarchical. Quoting Mr. Javier Solana Madariaga, Secretary General of the Council of the European Union/High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), he stated that there was need to engage in 'effective multilateralism', based on a bottom-up approach.

While welcoming Ambassador Touq's proposals, Ambassador Lenzi mentioned other relevant areas of action, such as counter-terrorism, weapons of mass destruction and illegal arms transfers, migration, naval search and rescue, patrolling of sealanes, homeland defence, peacekeeping in the OSCE pattern and activities by the Council of Europe's Venice Commission. In all those fields, the OSCE could of course only play a supplementary role.

The participants welcomed the overall outcome of the Seminar, as well as the good level of attendance. It was reiterated time and again that regional ownership was an important element in discussions on Mediterranean issues.

In particular, a representative supported the general thrust of the Jordanian Ambassador's suggestions for follow-up action, adding that he could also envisage involvement of the Partners in future work on small arms and light weapons (SALW), in particular in the exchange of information. The Partners could develop a strategy of their own regarding SALW and involve their CPC in that work.

Another participant recommended some changes in the concept of the Mediterranean Seminar. A suggestion was made to take up a more interactive and thematic approach involving scholars, academics and non-governmental organizations. It was recalled that thematic approaches had been adopted in the past such as at the OSCE Mediterranean Seminar on the Media and New Technologies which had taken place in 2002 under the Chairmanship of the Contact Group.

A representative of an MPC stated that regional co-operation should not be put on hold until a peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict had been achieved, since many problems, after all bore no relation to that conflict.

A representative of another MPC supported an increase in the number of OSCE Partner States, and reiterated a call for common work on joint projects. Furthermore, he called for an expert-level discussion at future Mediterranean Seminars that went beyond national positions.

A representative of a Partner for Co-operation commented briefly on the utility of involving academic networks.

The possible resumption of negotiations in the context of the Middle East Peace Process was welcomed by a representative of an MPC as opening up a promising prospect for promoting relations.

The incoming Chairman of the Mediterranean Contact Group to take office in 2004, Ambassador Janez Lenarcic of Slovenia welcomed the proposals put forward by Ambassador Touq as well as many other participants, which might provide a platform for promoting the OSCE's Mediterranean dimension.

Speaking as the Chairman of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, Ambassador Ivo Petrov of Bulgaria underlined the need for proper funding of the OSCE's Mediterranean dimension. Furthermore, he added that the concept of conflict prevention and confidence-building measures in the OSCE had been triggered off by non-'fair weather' situations that had led to the organization of open lines of communication. It was not advisable to wait until the conflict had ended and had deteriorated relations before starting to use such lines of communication.

The need for adequate funding was echoed by the speaker on behalf of the Netherlands Chairmanship, who expressed his thanks to Ambassador Petrov and the Rt. Hon. Bruce George, President of the OSCE PA, for having raised the issue. He went on to say that the recommendations made required further informal consultations in Vienna. He hoped that appropriate language would be drafted for the Ministerial Council Meeting in Maastricht, where the topics would be the subject of further follow-up discussions at the level of Ministers.

A report on the OSCE Mediterranean Seminar would be made to the Permanent Council on 13 November 2003, followed by the next Contact Group meeting with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation scheduled to take place on 14 November 2003.

3 Indicative list of proposals and suggestions emanating from the 2003 OSCE Mediterranean Seminar

(based on written statements submitted, discussions as well as the rapporteurs' reports)

Access to the weekly plenary meetings of the OSCE

- Several calls were made by participating States and Partners for Co-operation for increased access of Partner States to the political dialogue of the OSCE as observers to the weekly meetings of the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation.

Development of outreach activities (e.g., visits, briefings and workshops) to the capitals of the Partner States

- Several recommended participating States and Partners for Co-operation organizing outreach activities in the capitals of the Partner States, e.g., visits, briefings and workshops, with the involvement of the media, academic institutions, civil society, NGOs and so on, for the purpose of transmitting to a wider audience the OSCE experience on specific subjects selected by Partner States;
- Outreach activities were viewed as having the potential of being mutually beneficial. The first activity of the kind could possibly take place in 2004 in Algeria for Maghrebian Partner States.

Enlargement of the group of Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation

- Numerous proposals were made to widen the circle of Mediterranean Partners by including countries that were willing to join, as well as to enhance the modalities of the partnership.

Assessment of implementation of proposals

- Furthermore, several calls were made in the context of the OSCE Mediterranean dimension, that the new momentum generated by the Seminar should be put into practice through the follow up, review and assessment of the implementation of proposals submitted. The proposals might be discussed in more detail in the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, a body that had a potential to be more operational.

Study of the Seminar's organizational modalities

- Suggestions were made to study the modalities of the Seminar, with the aim of establishing a more interactive and thematic approach involving, *inter alia*, scholars, academics and non-governmental organizations.

Confidence-building measures in the Mediterranean and the Middle East

- Countries in the region could consider the establishment of a Conflict Prevention Centre to study CBMs and CSBMs already in force in other regions including, the impressive set of OSCE CSBMs, and might try to adopt soft CSBMs that would meet regional

specifications, to be implemented at the outset on a voluntary basis. Modest politically significant CSBMs might lead the way to more militarily significant measures. Such a centre might also undertake the simulation of further CSBMs to see whether they would be applicable;

Another first step might consist in developing channels of communication, especially between military establishments. Reciprocal visits by military representatives could lead to structural contacts;

The development of a code of conduct to better guide relations both between various State institutions, and between States, might also be contemplated (Doc. No. 012, Turkey);

- An informal sub-regional framework should be established with the objective of conflict prevention and early warning, and the development of a code of conduct for politico-military aspects of security and disarmament agreements (*inter alia* on weapons of mass destruction); other subjects of concern might include the status of minorities, elections, freedom of religion and belief, the press, the rule of law, good governance, security of access to the sea, security of pipelines, access to water, demining of borders, ecological and environment issues, and so on (Doc. No 020, France);
- The creation of a wider base for confidence-building through a broad involvement of civil society in dialogue and people-to-people activities. In that process, as the parties learnt more about each other's history, customs and values, the misconceptions and negative stereotypes would be stripped away (Doc. No. 008, Israel);
- The concepts of 'maximum transparency' and 'negotiation' were discussed as possible conflict prevention and confidence-building measures. Maximum transparency provided the basis for security and stability through hard security measures in the Middle East and the Mediterranean; negotiation involved a long series of moves and contacts aimed at creating a favourable climate (Doc. No.033, Egypt);
- The common values of the OSCE could serve as a basis for further dialogue between the OSCE and its Mediterranean Partners, aimed at considering the adoption of a common set of universal fundamental norms, principles and commitments (Doc. No 010, Malta);
- The Helsinki process, and particularly the early days of the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe, could provide States in the Middle East and North Africa with a valuable model of democratic and economic reform from which to draw. It was especially relevant for those States that were in the midst of profound systemic change or that intended to initiate such a process (Doc. No. 016, USA);
- The GUUAM States expressed their readiness to provide assistance to the Mediterranean States by exchanging information on implementation of the GUUAM's best practices and experience gained (Doc. No. 009, Ukraine);
- Since the three dimensions of the EU's Barcelona process and the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security complemented each other, relations between the two institutions should be developed to enhance co-operation with the Mediterranean Partners. NATO

could also involve OSCE institutions and participating States in activities within the framework of its Mediterranean dialogue (Doc. No. 017, Cyprus);

- In seeking to prevent conflict, it was important to show respect for diversity and different cultural outlooks, while at the same time continuing to assert the universality of the fundamental values that were binding for all (Doc. No: 019, Ireland);
- The involvement of the Partners in future work on small arms and light weapons (SALW), in particular in the exchange of information. The Partners could develop a strategy of their own regarding SALW and involve their CPC in that work (Turkey).

Economic and environmental issues and regional co-operation

- The Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities shared his view that Partner States could collaborate with the OSCE on best practices in the efficient management of water, but also on measures to combat the financing of terrorism, development of regional co-operation, work on countering corruption, migration issues and action to combat trafficking;
- A proposal to consider establishing a think-tank on economic and environmental issues;
- Although not a development agency, the OSCE should not shun a role in human capacity development. Central Asia and the Caucasus might have useful lessons to share with the Mediterranean region in that connection (Bulgaria).

Human dimension

- A proposal that possible areas should be determined for individual or collective co-operation between the Council of Europe's Venice Commission (which is made up of independent international experts who have distinguished themselves either through their experience in democratic institutions or through their contribution to the advancement of law or political science) and one or more interested OSCE Mediterranean Partners (Doc. No. 024, Council of Europe);
- In order to ensure a contribution of the human dimension to regional security and co-operation, a proposal was made for the establishment of regular dialogue, which might take the form of workshops involving participating States and Mediterranean countries. For example, three open or semi-open seminars devoted to human dimension issues might be organized in the coming year;

The seminars might deal with topics such as, social security and globalization, Islam and democracy, Islam and culture, the role of religious organizations in civil society, and the rule of law and sharia;

Furthermore, it was proposed that consideration should be given to the organization of regular exchanges between ombudsmen/national human rights commissioners, auditors-general; media organizations, and above all, universities (e.g. regular conferences between political science institutes, theological institutions, etc.);

It was proposed that consideration should be given to the possibility that a mechanism not necessarily restricted to the human dimension, but also dealing with security issues, might be workable in the region (Doc. No. 029, Denmark);

- The OSCE should launch a programme of regional co-operation aimed at establishing mechanisms to ensure regular consultations between the Mediterranean Partners. A further objective should be to initiate and encourage dialogue among the countries of the southern shore of the Mediterranean and to use that as a starting point for the vertical co-ordination of the co-operation, with a view to gradually making it part of the Organization's comprehensive approach strategy;
- The travel of NGOs from the southern to the northern shore of the Mediterranean should be facilitated (Doc. No. 030, Morocco);
- A closer involvement of the MPCs in the OSCE's human dimension activities was advocated, including participation in ODIHR election observation missions and active attendance by MPC experts at the yearly OSCE Human Dimension events, as well as the conferences on anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia and discrimination, and the use of the Internet (France, ODIHR).

Reinforcement of the Parliamentary dimension

The following means were proposed:

- Regular meetings between the OSCE PA and the OSCE Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation in conjunction with the Parliamentary Assembly's Winter Meetings held in Vienna every February;
- The Annual Mediterranean Parliamentary Forum, that was held next in Rome in October 2003, followed by the next to be held in Greece in October 2004. (Three other parliaments had offered to host the Forum in the coming years);
- Side meetings on the Mediterranean, involving parliamentarians and experts from the Partner States, organized on the margins of the Assembly's Annual Sessions;
- Intensification of contacts and exchanges with parliamentarians from the Partner States through programmes of visits; and the inclusion of representatives from the Partner States in the activities of the Assembly, including election-monitoring projects and visits to OSCE field missions; invitation of senior officials from Partner States to address the Winter and Annual Sessions;
- President Bruce George informed in this context, that he would write to the Speakers of all OSCE Partner States inviting them to nominate a group of deputies to join in election observation missions. In future, such invitations would become a matter of routine. He would also invite delegations from Partner States to accompany visits of OSCE Parliamentarians to the field missions of the OSCE (Doc. No.006, President of the OSCE PA).

4 Reports by session rapporteurs

4.1 Session One: The Security Dimension - Conflict prevention and confidence-building

Report by Mr. Bostjan Malovrh, Slovenia

The session on *Conflict prevention and confidence-building* was moderated by the Ambassador of Israel.

The first keynote speaker, Ambassador Orhun of Turkey, focused in his presentation on the possibility of applying lessons learnt from the OSCE's experience to other areas. A model for the Middle East might be devised, based on the OSCE's experience, and in that context, the Mediterranean partnership might be expanded to include the countries that were willing to join. In addition, the modalities of partnership should be enhanced. He went on to discuss the OSCE's experience in conflict prevention and confidence-building, which underpinned the political will as a determining factor for success. He concluded his presentation with several specific recommendations stressing the need for a realistic approach and for "ownership" by the regional countries. He proposed the establishment of a conflict prevention centre for the Mediterranean region, development of permanent channels of communication and a code of conduct advocating transparency.

The second keynote speaker, Ambassador Doutriaux of France, pointed to a number of interactions between the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean. He identified the risks arising from economic imbalances, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the post-conflict situation in Iraq. He advocated solidarity and concrete initiatives such as enhancement of regional outreach towards the South by organizations such as NATO, the EU and the OSCE. The external co-operation between the OSCE and the Mediterranean Partners should be reinforced and, against this background, he recalled a proposal on setting up a Stability Pact for the Mediterranean in the context of EUROMED. He referred to the Mediterranean Forum, currently being chaired by France, which served as a kind of a think-tank for European-Mediterranean co-operation. He supported the idea of granting the Partners for Co-operation access to meetings of the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation as well as the enhancement of the Mediterranean partnership. He concluded his presentation by inviting the Mediterranean countries to come up with concrete proposals and initiatives.

The third keynote speaker, Professor Steinberg of Israel, gave an in-depth overview of *Confidence-building and the concept of spillover in Mediterranean conflicts*. Confidence-building measures were described as a key factor in resolving disputes, with concrete examples given from the Israeli-Egyptian and Jordanian-Israeli peace treaties.

The fourth keynote speaker, General Halim of Egypt, focused on the link between the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the security of the Mediterranean region. He described several possible confidence-building measures and referred to the need for a third-party role, the importance of the lessons learnt from past experience and above all the need for economic co-operation, since that was a real guarantor for lasting peace.

Key points in the discussion

In the discussion that followed, several participants underscored the importance of granting the Partners for Co-operation regular access to the plenary meetings of the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation. In that context, many welcomed the fact that the Mediterranean Partners were taking an active part in the drafting of an OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century.

Another delegate argued that the Mediterranean Partners should consider what exactly they would like to get out of their partnership with the OSCE. In that context, a commitment was voiced to render the Mediterranean Contact Group more effective.

A delegate representing the GUUAM Member States (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) suggested that the experience of co-operation within GUUAM could be duly utilized in the context of the Mediterranean region. He offered assistance which could be helpful for the Mediterranean region in further improving conflict-prevention capabilities and strengthening confidence-building processes.

Another delegate argued that the current process of EU enlargement towards the South would indirectly benefit the Mediterranean Partners.

A suggestion was made that the modalities for relations between the OSCE and the Mediterranean Partners should also be applied to relations with the Asian Partners.

The point was also made that the OSCE had learned that, where the fundamental principles of democracy took root, the threat of war faded away.

Several delegations expressed the desire that more concrete results should be generated by seminars such as the current one. Many voiced their strong support for enhancing the co-operation between the OSCE and Mediterranean Partners, *inter alia*, through greater access by the Mediterranean Partners to the work of OSCE bodies and through enlargement of the partnership itself.

Finally, a suggestion was made that a methodology should be developed to determine which confidence-building measures could actually be implemented in the Mediterranean region. A proposal was also made to involve the Mediterranean Partners in the OSCE's military co-operation and election observation activities, as well as co-operation in combating terrorism between the OSCE and the African Centre on the Research and Study of Terrorism.

4.2 Session Two: The Economic and Environmental Dimension - Capacity-building and poverty reduction

Report by Mr. Jamal Shamayleh, Jordan

The first keynote speaker, Ms. Hala Bsaiso Lattouf, Secretary General of the Jordanian Ministry of Planning, spoke about capacity-building and its role in combating poverty, which was the central challenge of economic and social development and involved all institutions. The achievement of sustainable and equitable economic growth in the current world globalization was closely related to the process and ultimate goals of human development. In the context of improving governance, challenges lay in providing public services and focusing on the poor. Issues of trade and finance needed to be integrated with the aim of improving living standards. Her country had established a steering committee responsible for supervising and ensuring the implementation of strategy recommendations and initiatives, under the motto “poverty alleviation for a stronger Jordan”.

The second keynote speaker, Mr. Altay Afandiyev, Director of the Department of Economic Co-operation and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Azerbaijan, spoke about the pressing challenges for development in the national and regional contexts, outlined the main features of Azerbaijan’s plans to meet those challenges, and indicated how development had been affected by political upheavals in the first half of the 1990s. His Government had recently adopted a poverty-reduction and economic-development programme. Regarding the regional aspects of security and development, he mentioned disparities in economic development, between regions and within regions that could be looked upon as a potential source of security risks. Solutions lay mainly in political commitment and strong institutions, co-operation through regional organizations, and the non-substitution of conflict-resolution with confidence-building measures based on regional co-operation.

The third keynote speaker, Mr. Marcin Swiecicki, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, spoke about ways in which the OSCE contributed to economic co-operation and development. He highlighted the role of the economic and environmental commitments arising from the Helsinki Final Act and the Bonn Document, as well as current work on the new strategy document for submission to the Maastricht Ministerial Council Meeting in 2003, with a view to enhancing the OSCE economic and environmental dimension. He also referred to the role of the Economic Forum in reviewing the implementation of commitments and awareness-raising and producing of recommendations. He also presented project activities in the Economic and Environmental Dimension. He proposed several areas of potential co-operation with the MPCs (see page 11).

Key points in the discussion

In the general discussion, a representative of an MPC spoke about his country’s experience with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in negotiating the Convention against Corruption, which would be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and would be open for accession by all States. He had also spoken at the seminars held in Jordan in co-operation with the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime in connection with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), and with

the United Nations counter-terrorism programme. He made special reference to the joint Austrian/Jordanian/Slovenian project designed to provide assistance to Iraqi children.

A participant spoke of confidence-building measures, emphasizing that what mainly needed to be tackled were the social and economic aspects of problems. He warned of the consequences of failing to rise to the challenge in that context. He also spoke of the role of the State and its importance at both the individual country and international levels. He praised King Abdullah II of Jordan for his role in introducing information technology into his country, which had earned him the Arab Business Award. He referred to the activities of the European Union and the OSCE, and to the important role that they could play in improving so many situations.

The representative of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Bruce George, spoke of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Barcelona Process) and its progress, and the European Development Assistance Programme for Mediterranean countries, and its contribution to development in the Middle East.

A representative of an MPC referred to priorities, which were economic in nature. The EU's experience in assisting Eastern Europe and the enlargement process, which had eventually been successful, bore witness to the importance of co-operation in establishing political stability, she said. She put forward a suggestion for the establishment of a think-tank on economic and environmental issues to enable the EUROMED sides to search for a way of strengthening their co-operation.

A speaker talked about the importance of developing a good quality of life, mentioning the situation in the West Bank as evidence of what poverty could provoke, and said how important international projects were in ameliorating situations.

A representative of an MPC set forth the idea of a project to bring all the parties concerned together to establish a kind of road map for alleviating the poverty and suffering of the Palestinian people, who were without any political influence. He also spoke of defining, not what the OSCE could do for the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, and not what they could do for the Organization, but rather what the two could do together. He also suggested convening workshops and seminars to develop recommendations for improving of life conditions in the Palestinian territories and inviting Palestinians to participate in such events.

A participant spoke about the need to take the economic dimension into account in order to bring about solutions since problems were interlinked. In that connection, a balance needed to be found through meaningful dialogue.

A representative of an MPC said that problems were emerging as a result of the imbalance between the two shores of the Mediterranean. Those problems had a global impact and consequences for security and human development. It was therefore urgent to address those issues and create a safety valve for security, and therefore also to establish a strategy targeting the root causes of insecurity. In that connection, he referred to the sufferings of the Palestinian people.

A participant said that poverty presented a new threat to security in the OSCE area and gave rise to instability. The solution lay in the development of free market economies, as had been borne out by the Jordanian example.

A representative of a Partner for Co-operation spoke of the three dimensions of security, which were addressed very frequently in the Korean peninsula. Solutions must focus on improving the security situation through dialogue and joint projects. Economic management strengthened co-operation and capacity-building and encouraged the private sector to contribute to economic development.

4.3 Session Three: The Human Dimension - Democratic Institutions and Civil Society

Report by Mr. Spyros Attas, Cyprus

The first keynote speaker, Ambassador Omar Zniber of Morocco, stressed the importance of adopting a regional approach to comprehensive security. He also emphasized the need to consolidate confidence-building measures and to invest additional effort in meeting new challenges, including those posed by extremism, fanaticism, trafficking in drugs and human beings, protracted conflicts and economic disparities. He underlined his Government's commitment to strengthening the rule of law and democratic institutions and acknowledged the vital role of civil society in that respect. In his view, elected bodies, the media, the business community and NGOs had a vital role to play in promoting transparency and combating corruption, as well as in raising public awareness regarding the protection of human rights. He suggested that:

- The travel of NGOs from the southern to the northern shore of the Mediterranean be facilitated;
- A mechanism be established to give substance to the dialogue between the OSCE and the Mediterranean Partners;
- A dialogue be launched not only between the southern and the northern shores of the Mediterranean, but also between the Partners themselves.

The second keynote speaker, Mr. Steven Wagenseil, First Deputy Director of the ODIHR, gave an overview of the activities of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, particularly in relation to its role in comprehensive security through the strengthening of democratic institutions and civil society. He described the activities of the Office in the field of election observation and projects in support of the election process, as well as the role of NGOs, parliaments and civil society in elections. He provided information on existing programmes in 17 participating States that were designed to strengthen NGOs, and the justice system, promote gender equality and combat trafficking, particularly of women and children. Other ODIHR programmes related to freedom of movement, comparative analysis of national legislations (www.legislationonline.org), monitoring of human rights training, respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism and freedom of religion and belief. He invited the Mediterranean Partners to take an active part in relevant ODIHR activities, such as: observation of elections, and attendance at the numerous Human Dimension Meetings every year, which address topics of interest for the MPCs, such as migrant workers, community policing, freedom of religion and belief, and the participation of women in public life.

The third keynote speaker, Associate Professor Lars Adam Rehof of the University of Copenhagen, focussed his speech on the situation in the Middle Eastern part of the Mediterranean region, and the challenges facing it. He expressed some disappointment at having read through the accounts of the discussions at previous seminars and having realized that very little progress had been made in the intervening period. He expressed the hope that the participants were not meeting once more only to celebrate the fact that they were meeting. He maintained that the situation in the region had been influenced by mainly negative developments such as: the constant worsening of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the attacks on 11 September 2001, the ensuing war on terrorism and the war in Iraq. He also referred to

issues pertaining to the region under discussion, which related to developments in connection with political reform, good governance, human rights, the role of women, economic inequalities, freedom of the media and the role of NGOs. He offered the following practical suggestions:

- The growing Muslim minority in Europe should be allowed to play a role in fostering contacts between the two shores of the Mediterranean;
- The OSCE could sponsor a specialized series of workshops, advocated by a group of States in the region;
- There should be ongoing activities between and leading up to the annual seminars. Three open or semi-open seminars could be organized over the coming year devoted to human dimension issues, on themes such as “social security and globalization”, “Islam and democracy” and “Islam and culture”;
- A mechanism might be established in the region, not necessarily dealing only with the human dimension, but also with security issues;
- Regular exchanges should be considered between ombudsmen, auditors-general, media organizations and universities;
- European countries might provide finances and the OSCE could offer advice.

The Ambassador of Algeria, who also moderated the third session, described activities in her country aimed at the defence of the constitutional rights of women, their protection against terrorism, their right to education, discrimination in the workplace, property, marriage, custody of children, etc., for the deepening of the democratic process and economic reforms.

Key points in the discussion

The President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly referred to the historical experience of maturing democracy in Europe, following the Second World War and the Cold War, as well as in the world at large, following the decolonization process. He advised the adoption of a patient long-term approach in the process of democratic transition. He said that the overall message of the OSCE model of democratic development was extremely useful, as was as any offer of assistance and advice.

A participant spoke in favour of an integrated approach and inter-action between the three dimensions of the OSCE, saying that human rights should at all times be observed and calling for confidence-building measures not only between States but also within States.

A representative provided information on the hearings that had recently taken place before the Helsinki Commission of the U.S. Congress devoted to the situation regarding human rights in the Mediterranean region.

The representative of the Council of Europe proposed, *inter alia*, that at some future meeting of the Mediterranean Contact Group in Vienna, in either 2003 or 2004, the Director of the Venice Commission Secretariat could be invited to brief the Group and outline possible areas for individual or collective co-operation between the Venice Commission and one or more interested Mediterranean Partners. He also praised the activities of the European Youth Centre and a grouping of NGOs dealing specifically with North-South issues, which could provide a framework for interaction among civil societies in the countries situated on the shores of the Mediterranean.

A representative stressed the importance of confidence-building measures at the grass-root level and of the role of civil society in people-to-people projects. He said that governments should engage in a dialogue with the moderate forces in the region. His country was ready to examine the possibility of expanding the membership of the Mediterranean Partners group and of including the Palestinian Authority in it.

A participant expressed support for giving more substance to the existing dialogue by integrating the Mediterranean Partners more closely into the activities of the OSCE, in particular those relating to the human dimension, such as the conferences on anti-Semitism, racism, Islamophobia and the use of the Internet in racist acts. He suggested that the Parliamentary Assembly should engage the parliaments of the Mediterranean Partners in its activities. The Mediterranean Partners should associate themselves and also be involved during the preparatory stages of seminars. More emphasis should be placed on the content, rather than merely the form of the dialogue.

A participant stressed the need to focus attention on the human security of individuals. The misconceptions and misunderstandings among the parties were narrowing; a common methodology should be developed in educating their societies regarding the need for dialogue.

The representative of the Arab Section of the UNDP referred to the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and in particular to the proposals that had been made at the summits in Valencia and Salonika on the establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean foundation for culture and dialogue.

A representative, commenting on the efforts referred to by another representative regarding the advancement of women, inquired how the OSCE could best support such efforts, indicating legislation and the organization of workshops as possible areas.

The representative of the UNDP provided information on the first Arab Human Development Report (AHDR 2002) which addressed the most important development challenges facing the Arab World. The second Report would continue the process by examining in depth one of the challenges, namely, the building of a knowledge society in Arab countries.

A participant stressed the importance of co-operation between the OSCE and its Partners for Co-operation, particularly in dealing with threats against democracy such as violence and coups d'état. He further asked whether a relevant mechanism existed within the OSCE and, if so what kind of action it had undertaken thus far.

The representative of the UNHCR expressed the view that refugees were on the one hand a consequence of conflicts and on the other hand a source of security concerns. He called for greater regional solidarity and co-operation in dealing with regional problems. The UNHCR offered its full support either as a participant or as a facilitator in solution-oriented approaches. That could either involve Partners bilaterally or in groupings, within or outside the existing framework.

The representative of the League of Arab States, in her presentation submitted during the session, pledged her organization's commitment to human rights as a prerequisite for human security. She also referred to efforts by Arab countries to draft a charter of human rights, as

well as to the potential in the Arab world for change, good governance, the role of civil society and NGOs, improvement of women's rights, etc.

The moderator in summing up the discussion, acknowledged the commitment of the countries of the southern shore of the Mediterranean to reform and strengthening of the democratic process and welcomed the various proposals made with a view to enhancing the existing dialogue.

5 List of participants

OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES

Germany

Mr. Eberhard Pohl Minister-Counsellor, Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE

United States of America

H.E. Ambassador Stephan M. Minikes Chief of the U.S. Mission to the OSCE
Captain Kevin Hutcheson Deputy Office Director
Mr. Chadwick Gore Staff Advisor, U.S. Helsinki Commission
Ms. Elisabeth Pryor Senior Advisor, U.S. Helsinki Commission
Ms. Amy Carlon Political Officer
Mr. James Fellows Political Officer, U.S. Helsinki Commission

Austria

H.E. Ambassador Dr. Margit Wästfelt Head of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE
H.E. Ambassador Dr. Heinrich Querner Ambassador of Austria to Jordan

Azerbaijan

Mr. Altay Afandiyev Head of Department of Economic Co-operation & Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Belgium

Mr. Pascal Heyman Counsellor, Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the OSCE

Bulgaria / OSCE Troika

H.E. Dr. Solomon Passy Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Lubomir Ivanov Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Ambassador Ivo Petrov Head of the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the OSCE
H.E. Ambassador Nikolay Nikolov Ambassador of Bulgaria to Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Mr. Borislav Nikolov Head, Commercial and Economic Section, Embassy in Amman
Mr. Lashev Rakovski Expert, Chairmanship of the OSCE Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Lyubomir Todorov Counsellor, Bulgarian Permanent Mission to the OSCE

Canada

H.E. Ambassador John T. Holmes Embassy in Amman

Cyprus

H.E. Ambassador Stavros Epaminondas Head of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the OSCE

Mr. Spyros Attas Counsellor, Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the OSCE

Croatia

Mr. Neven Pelicarić Minister-Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative of Croatia to the OSCE

Denmark

H.E. Ambassador Kirsten Malling-Biering Head of the Permanent Delegation of Denmark to the OSCE

Assistant Professor Lars Adam Rehof University of Copenhagen

Spain

H.E. Ambassador Joaquin Pérez-Gómez Head of Spanish Mission to the OSCE

France

H.E. Ambassador Yves Doutriaux Head of the Permanent Representation of France to the OSCE

Mr. Nicolas Niemtchinow Deputy Head of Mission at the Embassy of France in Amman

Greece

Mr. Louis-Alkiviadis Abatis First Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative of Greece to the OSCE

Ireland

H.E. Ambassador Brendan Moran Head of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE

Italy / European Union

H.E. Ambassador Guido Lenzi Head of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the OSCE

European Commission

Ms. Hatunen Hellevi Decentralised Co-operation Expert, European Commission in Jordan

Malta

H.E. Ambassador Walter Balzan Head of the Delegation of Malta to the OSCE

Dr. John Paul Grech Counsellor, Deputy Head of the Delegation of Malta to the OSCE

Ukraine

H.E. Ambassador Volodymyr Ohryzko Head of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the OSCE

MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION

Algeria

H.E. Ambassador Taous Feroukhi Head of the Delegation of Algeria, Vienna

Egypt

Mr. Erfan Ali Counsellor, Cabinet of the MFA, Cairo
General (Ret.) Ahmed Abdel Halim, Ph.D. General (Ret.)

Israel

H.E. Ambassador Avraham Toledo Embassy of Israel in Vienna
Mr. Daniel Nevo Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy in Amman
Prof. Gerald Steinberg Bar Ilan University
Mr. Shoukri Al-Rouashed Assistant

Jordan

H.E. Mr. Shaher Bak Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Hala Bsaiso Lattouf Secretary General, Ministry of Planning
H.E. Ambassador Dr. Muhyieddeen Touq Jordanian Ambassador to the Republic of Austria
Mr. Jamal Al-Shamayleh Counsellor, Embassy in Vienna
H.E. Ambassador Nabieh Shoqum Director-Department of European and American Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Saja Majali 1st Secretary, Acting Director of Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Shaker Omosh 2nd Secretary, Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Firas Khouri 2nd Secretary, Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mohamed Al-Nosour 3rd Secretary, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Bashar Darwazeh 3rd Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Rashed Oriqat 3rd Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Aqaba Special Economic Zone:

Mr. Ahmad Najdawi Customs Commissioner

Jordan Armed Forces:

Brig. General Yahya Malkawi Jordan Armed Forces
Col. Juma Al-Hrout Jordan Armed Forces
Col. Majed Al-Dasseen Jordan Armed Forces

Governmental Organizations:

H.E. Mr. Farouq Kasrawi	Director of the Diplomatic Institute
Dr. Atef Odeibat	Representative of the Human Security Network, Diplomatic Institute
Dr. Walid Al-Saadi	Jordan Human Rights Commissioner
Mrs. Asma Khader	Jordan Human Rights
Dr. Mustafa Hamarneh	Director Strategic Studies Center, Jordan University
Mr. George Hawatmeh	Director of the Jordan Newspaper "Al-Rai".

Morocco

H.E. Ambassador Omar Zniber	Head of Delegation of Morocco, Vienna
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PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION

Japan

Mr. Takeshi Kamiyama	Minister, Embassy of Japan in Vienna
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Korea

H.E. Ambassador Chang-beom Cho	Embassy of Korea in Vienna
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OSCE Institutions

OSCE Secretariat

H.E. Ambassador Ján Kubiš	Secretary General of the OSCE
Mr. Marcin Swiecicki	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
Dr. Monika Wohlfeld	Head of External Co-operation
Ms. Elizabeth Abela	Senior External Co-operation Officer
Mr. Alexander Nitzsche	Public Information Officer
Ms. Aldona Szymanski	Senior External Co-operation Assistant
Ms. Martina Haydn	Conference Assistant

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Mr. Steven Wagenseil	First Deputy Director, ODIHR
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OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Hon. Mr. Bruce George	President of the OSCE Parliamentary
Mr. Michel Voisin	Head of the French Delegation of OSCE PA, Special Representative for the Mediterranean
Mr. Panayotis Kammenos	Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Political Affairs and Security / OSCE Parliamentary Assembly
Mr. Alaattin Büyükkaya	Member of the Turkish Delegation to the OSCE PA
Mr. Stanislas Brezet	Staff, Mr. Voisin
Mr. Gustavo Pallares	Counsellor, International Secretariat of the OSCE PA

6 List of documents

No.	Author	Title	Language
001	OSCE	Agenda	English
002	OSCE	List of Participants	English
003	Dr. Solomon Passy, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria and incoming Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE	Statement	English
004	Mr. Shaher Bak, Minister of State, Jordan	Statement	English
005	Ambassador Daan Everts, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office	Statement	English
006	Hon. Mr. Bruce George, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly	Statement	English
007	Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE	Statement	English
008	Prof. Gerald Steinberg, Israel	Confidence Building and the Concept of Spillover in Mediterranean Region	English
009	Ambassador Volodymyr Ohrysko, Ukraine	Statement on behalf of GUUAM	English
010	Ambassador Walter Balzan, Malta	Statement	English
011	Mediterranean Forum	Conclusions	English
012	Ambassador Ömür Orhun, Turkey	Statement	English
013	H.E. Abdullah Gül, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey	Statement – Turkey’s Role in the Middle East	English
014	H.E. Abdullah Gül, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey	Speech at the OIC Business Forum during the 10 th OIC Summit Meeting, Malaysia, 15 October 2003	English
015	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities	Background paper	English
016	Ambassador Stephan M. Minikes, USA	Statement	English
017	Ambassador Stavros Epaminondas, Cyprus	Statement	English
018	Ms. Ms. Hala Bsaiso Lattouf, Secretary-General, Ministry of Planning, Jordan	Statement	English
019	Ambassador Brendan Moran, Ireland	Statement	English
020	Ambassador Yves Doutriaux, France	Statement	French
021	Mr. Michel Voisin, President of the French Delegation of OSCE PA	Statement	French
022	Ambassador Guido Lenzi, Italy	Statement	English
023	Mr. Alberto Bin, NATO	Background paper	English
024	Mr. Jack Hanning, COE	Statement	English
025	Ms. Mona Kamel, LAS	Statement	English

No.	Author	Title	Language
026	cancelled		
027	UNDP	First Arab Human Development Report (AHDR 2002)	English
028	Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE	Statement at the 10 th OIC Summit	English
029	Assistant Professor Lars Adam Rehof, University of Copenhagen	Statement	English
030	Ambassador Omar Zniber, Morocco	Statement	English
031	NL CIO at the request of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Statement	English
032	H.E. Ambassador Ján Kubiš, Secretary General of the OSCE	Statement at First Parliamentary Forum on the Mediterranean, Rome, 11 October 2003	English
033	Dr. Mr. Ahmed Abdel Halim, General (Ret.), Egypt	Statement	English
034-e	Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly	Cultural co-operation between Europe and the south Mediterranean countries, Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1590 (2003)	English
034-f	Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly	Coopération culturelle entre l'Europe et les pays du sud de la Méditerranée, Recommandation 1590 (2003) de l'Assemblée parlementaire	French

7 Seating arrangement

<p>NGOs Media</p>	<p>Rapporteur Moderator OSCE Secretariat</p>	<p>Sessions 1-3</p>
	<p>Hon B. George, OSCE PA Amb. Dr. M. Touq, Jordan Dr. S. Passy, MFA BG Amb. D. Everts Pers. Rep. CiO Mr. Shaher Bak, MFA Jordan Amb. L. Ivanov Deputy MFA Amb. Ján Kubiš, OSCE SG</p>	<p>Opening Ceremony</p>
<p>Germany USA Austria Azerbaijan Belgium Bulgaria / OSCE Troika Canada Cyprus Croatia Denmark Spain France Greece Ireland Italy / European Union European Commission</p>		<p>OSCE Secretary General OSCE Secretariat CEEA ODIHR OSCE PA Collective Sec. Treaty Org. NATO UNHCR United Nations UNDP League of Arab States Council of Europe Korea Japan Ukraine Turkey Czech Republic Switzerland Slovenia Slovakia Serbia and Montenegro</p>
<p>Malta Norway Netherlands / OSCE CIO Poland Portugal / OSCE Troika Algeria Egypt Israel Jordan Morocco Romania Russian Federation</p>		