



Media Freedom

Ever since the OSCE was created as an institutionalized organisation in 1995, after 20 years of intermittent existence, only three questions have been identified as sufficiently meritorious to require the establishment of permanent institutions: human rights, national minorities and freedom of the media.

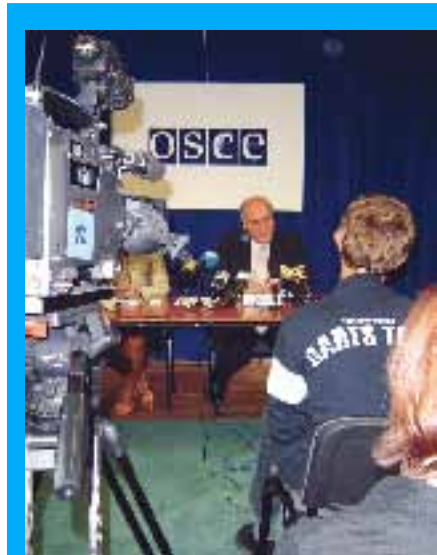
It is not unusual, therefore, that among them, the three institutions now cover almost the entire spectrum of European issues of concern, particularly in those countries in which the Organization has opened its mission. Indeed, the correct operation of institutions, parties, elections, the respect of minorities, their cultures and their languages, as well as the freedom of the media are basic pillars without which a democratic state would not survive.

In the first years after the recent war, the media situation in Croatia left much to be desired. Control and political pressure were considerable both at the state and local level. Television, radio and the print media almost unanimously followed political dictations. In those years it was quite unthinkable to defend rights that are considered normal today.

Soon the situation began to improve and in no more than 11 years Croatia was able to legislate the sector adequately, to adopt international conventions that established the media at a level similar, and sometimes superior, to levels achieved by some member states of the European Union.

The media in Zagreb can be considered sufficiently free of political control. It has been replaced by new forms of influence and pressure, such as those by great economic corporations that

dominate about half a dozen of the larger newspapers and magazines in the country, all of which operate with independence and outside the reach of state control. On the local scale, the situation is not so positive, since small-circulation local publications are frequently controlled by local authorities, co-owners of the local media outlets.



Without media
freedom democracy
cannot exist

The fines and punishments for professional errors, the most recent ones having taken place not so long ago, the criminalization of libel and defamation, with sentences including deprivation of freedom, have disappeared from daily practice and from the Penal Code in a process which is undoubtedly positive, but which, at the same time, opens the way to the lack of professional responsibility and to frequent sensationalism in the written media.

Media legislation has progressed remarkably, but two very advanced projects still remain to be adopted: the Law on Electronic Media and the Law on the HRT, which must particularly safeguard the creation of regulatory bodies - the councils - and ensure that their members are chosen on the basis of their professional qualifications, in the same way as HRT and HINA Agency have to be independent.

Perhaps the final step that the Government would have to undertake is to review the data secrecy legislation, the opacity of which constitutes an enormous obstacle to investigative journalism.

Achievements in favour of the freedom of the media and in defence of journalists can be limited only by adherence to the Code of Ethics, professionalism and responsibility that transforms the media world into an open and healthy environment. It is fitting to conclude, nevertheless, that if one is to choose between freedom and responsibility, the former must have priority. Without freedom democracy cannot exist, but it can without responsibility. The profession should put everything in its place by awarding prestige to good professionals and marginalizing those who want to get involved in the turbulent waters of lies and scandal.

Ambassador Jorge Fuentis,
Head of Mission

Calendar

April

- 5 April: Gordan Jandrokovic, President of Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Policy at HQ Morning Briefing.
- 6 April: IC Principals meeting with Minister of Development, Božidar Kalmeta.
- 11 April: HOM met with Prime Minister, Ivo Sanader.
- 11 April: Extended Senior Staff Meeting.
- 12-13 April: Meeting of Justice and Home Affairs Ministers of South East European Co-operation Process (SEECP).
- 15-17 April: SEECP member countries' Speakers of Parliaments conference - Mr. Wolfgang Grossurck, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly attended.
- 18 April: International Seminar: "Security Policy of the Republic of Croatia: towards Euro-Atlantic Integration", host Minister of Defence, Berislav Rončević.
- 23 April: Opening of HOM's exhibition in the Croatian Museum of Naive Art.
- 26 April: Regional SEE HOMs Meeting, Miločer, Montenegro.
- 27 April: Igman Initiative Meeting on cross-border co-operation B&H/ Croatia/Montenegro, Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May

- 7 May: HOM speaking at the Conference: "Civil Alliance 08: Together towards NATO", Civil Alliance '08 Launching Conference in Zagreb, organized by IMO.
- 11 May: Meeting of Heads of States and Governments of the SEECP - SG attended; Zagreb.
- 14-15 May: Visit to Banja Luka, Sarajevo and Mostar.
- 18 May: Field Plenary Meeting hosted by Minister Kalmeta, Benkovac.
- 21 May: Roundtable on employment of National Minorities in State Administration, Prime Minister attended; Croatian Parliament.
- 23-25 May: Meetings with Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Miguel Angel Moratinos and OSCE Task Force at the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 29 May: Plenary Meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Activities

Ahead of the heat: Training on electoral reporting for journalists

Editorial independence, integrity and professionalism are foundations of good electoral reporting, reads the Recommendation No. R (99)15, issued by the Council of Europe for all EU members in 1999.

As political pressure on journalists is increasing with the approach of the Parliamentary elections, the Mission decided to help prepare young members of the Croatian press corps to *take arms against the sea of pressures* and face the challenging job of electoral reporting.

"Electoral reporting for journalists from Croatian media" was the title of two OSCE-funded workshops held in Opatija in May and implemented with the help



Radio and TV journalists attending the workshops in Opatija

Reporting on elections is known as a demanding and very strictly regulated journalistic work, as it has to be true, fair, accurate and unbiased. As Professor Gordana Vilović, one of the workshops' esteemed lecturers said, this challenging job means unpredictable situations and developments for which a reporter must be prepared.

The workshops aimed at improving the current way of reporting during the election and pre-election time in Croatia and were shaped to help participants to define standards of fair and balanced reporting, identify critical campaign issues and stories, define ethical standards, and to learn more about coverage formats.

In addition to having highly qualified lecturers, the project's added value was the fact that it gathered young, educated journalists working for print and electronic media, who showed a vivid interest in learning and improving their professional skills, but also in setting ethical standards in their reporting. This can be assessed as a very good concept as it targeted young professionals at the very beginning of their journalistic careers. In terms of their future work such an approach could have a long term impact.

Ljerka Draženović
Spokesperson

of the International Centre for Education of Journalists (ICEJ), which gathered 25 radio and TV journalists. The bottom line of the four-day workshops was that good reporting during the election period means to decrease the influence of political parties on the media, and to secure greater public and civil society influence.



Highly qualified presenters helped shape and improve professional skills of young journalists

Farewell to our dear colleagues



Farewell to the Mission's intern Ozana Bišćević, MHQ 31 April 2007

Activities

Slava Raškaj charity in-door football tournament

The Mission was asked, for the first time, to participate in a humanitarian in-door football tournament organized by the Polish Embassy to help raise money for equipment for the Centre for Education "Slava Raškaj", a school for children of all ages with speech and hearing impairment.

With great enthusiasm an OSCE football team was quickly assembled to take part in the tournament on 26 May to go up against teams such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, City of Zagreb, the Ministry of Interior, Sportske Novosti, the Croatian Parliament and the diplomatic corps.



OSCE Team
Michele Sabattini, Nikola Salopek, Alan Švarc, Goran Barić, Bratislav Vlajković (we wish you a speedy recovery Braco !), Marijo Marjanović, Velimir Runje, Petr Korbela, Coach Suzanne Salopek, Juhan Kahk, Sanjin Džeko and Ambassador Todd Becker

The OSCE team was raring to go on that fateful Saturday morning, only to find out that our first match against the EC Delegation was cancelled at the last minute - we were just too much for them I guess. So, eagerly and in anticipation, we waited for our first match against the notorious MUP team (Ministry of Interior), these guys already had a reputation ahead of them for being the "number one team", but that didn't discourage our boys, they knew what they were up against. Surprisingly, the first goal was ours "Yeahhhhh", but alas, we cheered too soon, it's as though they were toying with us because they

slaughtered us 5:2.

Never mind, one down two more to go, with our next match against the journalists from *Sportske Novosti* daily, the suspense was too much for the handful of spectators (all five of us) who cheered the team on with great expectations and support, only to realize that our boys, after losing 3:0, should have had more than just one training session beforehand.

The last match against the diplomatic corps was just as tragic with the score of 6:1, with two players injured, one still recovering from surgery, we were tired and disillusioned by the end of it all only to hear our team captain say "we'll do better next time, we just need to practice more" - that's the spirit guys!



Goooooooooal!!!!
OSCE Team's Goran Barić strikes the first goal for the Team in the match against the Interior Ministry's Team

Our team came 2nd - actually second from the last, to be honest! Our trophy for sixth place is proudly displayed in the Head of Mission's office for those who don't believe it. The Mission was able to raise 3,100 Kuna towards this worthy cause and all together the "Slava Raškaj" Centre received 15,000 Kuna in total and were extremely appreciative to all. It makes it all worthwhile in the end when we can take the time to do something nice for those less fortunate than ourselves. Thank you to our dedicated team players for their great effort!

Suzanne Salopek, Mission Project Manager

Football match photo report: OSCE & Zadar Police vs. Benkovac Town



Football match played in Benkovac on April 7.

Left: The OSCE & Zadar Police team members Denis Sepat, Heinz Habertheuer, Josip Pavičić, Michele Sabatini, Anton Dražina, Josip Bakarić, Krešo Čulina, Marijo Tokić and Marko Gabrić

Right: OSCE Legal Officer, Heinz Habertheuer, Benkovac Mayor, Branko Kutja, and OSCE Programme officer, Michele Sabatini, after the game



Feature story

Refugees and



HOM, accompanied by Ambassador Aleksandar Dragičević, meets the Prime Minister of Republika Srpska, Milorad Dodik, 14 May 2007



Christain Loda, Head of R&I Unit visiting the tiny room where a refugee family has been living for 15 years, 14 May 2007



The President of the association for former permanent residents of Croatia is showing HOM a pile of meticulously organised files, all relating to OTR cases, 14 May 2007

In February 2007, the Head of Mission paid a visit to Vojvodina, in Serbia, with the aim of familiarizing himself with the situation of Croatian Serb refugees. It was now the time to do the same with Bosnian Croat refugees.

Accordingly, on 14-15 May, Ambassador Fuentes visited B&H. The visit was facilitated and organized by the OSCE Mission to B&H whose HOM, Ambassador Douglas Davidson, kindly joined the trip together with the Bosnian Ambassador to Croatia, Aleksandar Dragičević, and the Croatian Ambassador to Bosnia, Josip Vrbošić. The visit covered the nation's capital Sarajevo, as well as main cities in the two Bosnian entities: Banja Luka in the Republika Srpska, and Mostar in the Federation.

A walk under a sunny spring day along the wide, tree-lined streets of Banja Luka to the office of the Mayor, Mr. Dragoljub Davidović, our first meeting, permitted us to appreciate the architectural mix reflecting its historical past at the crossroads of eastern and western cultures and how much the city has improved. Its busy terraces at lunch time told us how the city is more and more becoming a warm and attractive destination. The Mayor concurred with us that Banja Luka is visibly developing however, he stressed how much the economic situation is still rather poor. "At least, security has improved", he said. As proof he mentioned the fact that the last EUFOR garrison was supposed to leave Banja Luka these days. As far as the refugees and internally displaced persons were concerned, Mayor Davidović referred to the fact that although the property repossession process was virtually completed in the city, this did not necessarily correspond to the physical return of the same legitimate owners. He estimated in fact that a consistent number of repossessed properties are actually rented by owners who have permanently settled elsewhere.

For the subsequent visits to Bosnian Croat refugees, the group was enlarged with the Charge d'Affaires of the Spanish Embassy to B&H, J. Ramon Garcia-Hernández, in his capacity as representative of the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office, the Croatian Consul in Banja Luka, Miroslav Buličić, and Mr. Belanić from the Croatian Embassy in Sarajevo.

The first of these meetings took place in abandoned Hotel Krajina in Banja Luka, where a group of Croatian Serb refugees received our large party. Before the war, all of them were former occupancy/tenancy right holders (OTR) in apartments assigned to civilian workers of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA). The one acting as a spokesperson of the group, for example, used to be a janitor in a military hospital. He acquainted us with the circumstances that led to the termination of their OTRs in Croatia and the problems and legal-administrative struggle they currently face in trying to realize their right to housing care. Most of them confirmed their wish to return to Croatia if provided with adequate housing. This group of refugees has been accommodated in the premises of the abandoned hotel for 15 years. The group's spokesperson took us to a tiny room of the hotel where he has been living together with his wife and his son and daughter.

Feature story

... returnees

A bunk bed, a small sofa and table acting as a kitchen were their only furniture. The family has had to endure living, cooking and sleeping in such a reduced space; the son sleeping in the upper part of the bunk bed, while his father and mother slept in the bottom part, while his sister slept on a small sofa. With great merit, the son and daughter were able to complete their university education while having to study in this same room. Trying to hide her teary eyes, the mother expressed her embarrassment for not being able to receive and to offer a minimum of attention to such a group of distinguished Ambassadors since the small room is their only home.

Ambassador Dragičević's agile demarches facilitated that the Prime Minister of Republika Srpska, Milorad Dodik, could find a window in his agenda to receive Ambassador Fuentes and the group of visitors. It was a most sincere and interesting on-the-spot meeting. The presence of the Croatian diplomats offered an opportunity for a direct and sincere exchange of information resulting in a very positive and hopeful discussion. Ambassador Vrbošić took note of the Prime Minister's comment that Croatia should offer more help to Serbs that were living in Croatia before the war and that are now settled in Republika Srpska in difficult conditions. In any case, Prime Minister Dodik displayed a very generous approach; they do not have to leave, if they decide to stay they will be welcome and Republika Srpska will do its best to assimilate them, however, for such a case, we will need further international economic support.

Another very illustrative trip took us to the suburbs of Banja Luka where a group of former permanent residents in Croatia of Serb ethnicity expressed their problems related to lost OTRs in Croatia and the judicial battle in order to re-open Court proceedings for the termination of OTRs. The president of the association they have formed, showed the hundred of files he keeps and that meticulously describe the struggles of his associates with the Croatian judiciary and administration. Another problem which is more sporadic but still could bear tragic consequences was presented by a lady whose father, now deceased, was allegedly forced to sign a contract of exchange of their property in Nova Gradiska with a Bosnian Croat from the Republika Srpska. The property they got in exchange was a ramshackle housing unit in which they never settled in. All judicial efforts to annul the purchase contract concluded under duress, have fallen flat in the Croatian Courts.

We then took the road again heading north-east for Derventa, still in Republika Srpska. An illuminating meeting with a group of Croatian returnees took place in the outskirts of this city of the Posavina region. Derventa is one of many Municipalities in B&H whose ethnic composition has shifted dramatically as a result of the war and where return is possible only on paper. Croatian returnees lamented the discrimination that is operated systematically against them by local authorities in regard to access to reconstruction assistance, re-electrification, political representation as well as health care. Some of the participants compared their situation with the one experienced by Croatian Serb returnees in the Zadar hinterland and Knin surroundings in Croatia.



Ambassador Aleksandar Dragičević, HOM and B&H HOM Ambassador Douglas Davidson talk to a group of Bosnian Croat returnees in Derventa, 14 May 2007



Croatian Serb refugees, former civilian workers of the JNA and OTR holders, presenting their issues to the group of Ambassadors, Hotel Krajina, 14 May 2007



B&H HOM Ambassador Douglas Davidson, HOM and Enrique Horcajada, Head of the Executive Office at the spring of the Blagaj River, near Mostar, 15 May 2007

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Feature story

continuation from page 5

The three described visits in Banja Luka and Derventa, showed how useful it was that both Bosnian and Croatian representatives were accompanying us. They took notes of the impressive cases we were told and of the legal problems faced by those people with the administrations of the two nations.



Deputy High Representative in B&H, Amb. Peter Bas-Baker, Amb. Douglas Davidson, Charge d'Affairs of the Spanish Embassy to B&H, J. Ramon García-Hernández, Merce Castell, HOM, Amb. Aleksandar Dragičević, Enrique Horcajada, Head of Executive Office and Lt. Colonel Roldán in Sarajevo's Kibe restaurant, 14 May 2007

It was already dark when we reached Sarajevo, the cosmopolite national capital. The streets full of cars, bicycles and pedestrians at rush hour through the very much illuminated streets, seemed unbelievable as to how the city had progressed for those of us who only had a chance to visit it during the war. In the absence of Ambassador Schwarz-Schilling, Ambassador Davidson offered a working dinner with the Senior Deputy High Representative, Ambassador Peter Bas-Backer. The dinner took place in Kibe, a restaurant with a breathtaking view of the whole city and the mountains surrounding it. We were joined by Merce Castell from Ambassador Davidson's cabinet and by Spanish Lt. Colonel Roldán, Commander of the only military unit remaining in Bosnia: the new EUFOR Battalion (composed of Hungarian, Polish, Spanish and Turkish companies). Following the dismantling of EUFOR Task Force Salamander some days prior to our visit, EUFOR is now reduced to one multinational battalion in Sarajevo, an Integrated Police Unit (IPU) and 45 Liaison and Observation Teams (LOTs).

Early on Tuesday morning we headed south along the impressive roads bordering Lake Jablaničko and Neretva River for Stolac, in Herzegovina. The large group from the previous day was now reduced to the company of Mr. Belanić from the Croatian Embassy in Sarajevo and Ambassador Davidson, OSCE HOM to Bosnia, that kindly continued to host us during our journey throughout the Federation. The Head of the 45 LOT teams -the other remaining EUFOR component- Spanish Lt.Col. Lucero, together with Cap. Iñigo Pérez-Cortés, joined the group in Stolac.

The reason for the visit to Stolac was its Secondary School, a good example of the phenomenon of "two-schools-under-one-roof". Following a suggestion by Ambassador Davidson, we were analyzing if we could possibly offer this school the experience of the

"Children Together" project that is being carried out by the OSCE Mission to Croatia to promote integrated education in Eastern Slavonia. About 54 schools still exist today with this segregation system where Bosniak and Bosnian-Croat children, as well as their teachers, have no mutual contact. The situation in each Canton and in each school differs throughout Herzegovina. The Mostar High School is usually shown as a good guiding example, however, during our visit to Stolac, we witnessed the sad fact that students entered the school through separate entrances, and have separate shifts and separate breaks, while teachers use separate teachers' rooms.

We all met in the Croat teachers' room with professors and with the two highest officials representing the two sides: on the one hand, Zdenko Milanović, the Bosnian-Croat Director who explained that he has to comply with the directions and rules emanated from municipal authorities in Stolac and from the Minister of Education of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton and, on the other hand, Kasim Korjević, the unofficial Bosniak "Director", whose post is officially called the Federation Coordinator, who explained that he has to enforce the joint Federation curriculum and comply with the legislation of the central B&H Government. Incredibly, these two officials manage to keep in good relations "under the same roof" while receiving different and conflicting instructions from their respective superiors. We were also shown the classrooms, the IT room with computers donated by Spain and the two teachers' rooms.



A true Valencian expert, Ambassador Jorge Fuentes, approves the traditional Spanish (originally Valencian) Paella dish, 15 May 2007

The lunch break in this visit to Herzegovina consisted of a traditional Spanish Paella kindly arranged and offered to the two HoMs by Lt.Col. Lucero in a Spanish restaurant in Blagaj, at the spring of the paradisiacal Blagaj River, not far from Mostar. Blagaj is home of a beautiful Dervish shrine of a branch of Sufi Islam.

The lunch was followed by an interview given by Ambassador Fuentes to the Herzegovinan branch of *Večernji List* daily while the trip finished with a tour of the building of the OSCE FO in Mostar and the damaged buildings of the old confrontation line at the España Square.

Enrique Horcajada, Head of Executive Office

Finance & Personnel Unit

The objective of the Fund Administration Unit (FAU) is to support the Fund Manager (Head of Mission) in the day to day management of the Fund. The Fund is the Mission budget and Post Table as approved by the Permanent Council. The Unit strives to ensure the efficient use of financial, human and material resources in compliance with the Common Regulatory Management System. The overall Administration in the Mission is approximately one third of the staff and budget, including the Common Operational Costs Program.

The Finance/Personnel Unit

The Finance/Personnel Unit consists of six staff at the HQ along with one staff person at each of the Field Offices. The Unit is responsible for all financial transactions incurred by the Mission, including the payroll, and for all human resource requirements.

Personnel:

The Unit is responsible for the implementation of the Staff Regulations and Rules along with 23 Staff Instructions. These documents prescribe the rights and privileges of the staff and the procedures to be followed in the management of the Mission's human resources. These documents not only establish policies to protect the individual staff person but also the Organization itself. The Regulations embody the fundamental conditions of service, duties, obligations and rights of OSCE officials. They set out the broad principles of personnel policy for the recruitment and administration of OSCE officials. The Staff Rules and Staff Instructions further define the policy and procedures to be followed in implementing the Staff Regulations. Most of these documents have come into effect in the last five years as a result of the Organization itself becoming much larger and therefore in need of a more sophisticated governance practice. On the technical side, each employee has a file maintained in the Oracle database system. This system is used organization-wide by all elements of OSCE. The initial set-up for a personal file includes over 50 fields that must be entered. Additionally, there are areas that require constant

maintaining, such as all absences are entered into Oracle, each contract must be entered separately, all payroll items must be checked and reviewed monthly, etc. In regards to payroll, the version of Oracle that OSCE has does not support the local payroll system. Therefore, the Mission must maintain two payroll calculations each month, one in the system and a separate one outside the system that conforms to the national legislation. These two separate systems must be reconciled with each other on a monthly basis.

entries in Oracle, anywhere from 15 to over 50 items have to be entered depending on the invoice. In addition, the invoice has to be approved by a person who is different from the one entering. Only after the invoice has been entered, validated, initiated, and approved can it be paid. That again involves a number of entries in the system and is a separate part of Oracle from the invoice itself. Therefore, there is an additional "paying" transaction for every one of the above mentioned transactions.

Expenditures and Staffing:

Since 1997, the Mission has had expenses totalling over € 121,000,000. The highest single year that the Mission had was in 1999. The expenditure level was € 19,878,000 for that year. In addition, 1999 had the highest staffing level for the Mission, 623 staff at the beginning of 1999. That was followed in 2000 with expenditures of €17,937,000 and a staffing level of 573. Presently the Mission has a budget of € 6.5 million and a Post Table of 147. A unique fact for the Mission to Croatia is that this is the only Mission recognized officially by the Permanent Council and the Secretariat as paying national staff income tax and as paying all contributions to the national government. This Mission is the only Mission/Institution in the OSCE system that has an approved local salary scale with gross salary amounts. All other scales are considered to be "net" salary scales. For the six year period of 2001 to 2006, the Mission and national staff combined paid approximately € 12,635,000 in contributions and taxes to the Government of Croatia in regards to salaries. For the period 1998 to present, the Mission has remitted to the Government close to € 6.8 million for income taxes.



Finance:

On the finance side, the Unit is responsible for adhering to and applying the Financial Regulations, the Financial Rules, the 14 Financial-Administrative Instructions, and the two Financial Instructions. All of these documents, both personnel and finance, are part of the Common Regulatory Management System of the OSCE. Since the introduction of an upgraded version of Oracle on 1 January 2004, the Finance Unit has concluded 20,106 transactions in the finance module. That is an average of 490 per month. Before Finance can begin to process the invoice, it has to be approved by at least two persons, the Program Manager and the Chief of Fund Administration. Each of these transactions involve numerous

Mike Sams
Head of F&P Unit

Photo gallery



HOM and Development Minister, Božidar Kalmeta, at a "Plenary in the Field" meeting in Benkovac, 18 May 2007



HOM accompanied by DHOM and Head of RoL Unit, Mary Wyckoff, attending the Roundtable on Minority Employment. The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister, Ivo Sanader, Ministers Ana Lovrin and Ivica Kirin and State Secretary, Antun Palarić, Zagreb 21 May 2007



HOM addressing the three Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Croatia, Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, from B&H, Sven Alkalaj and from Montenegro, Milan Roćen, moments before they signed the joint statement on cross-border co-operation, Neum 21 May 2007



Foreign Minister, Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović addresses Vukovar County Prefects, Mayors, NGOs, minority representatives and HOM during the "Plenary in the Field" in Vukovar, 21 May 2007



The Prime Minister Ivo Sanader invited the three Spanish Ambassadors in Croatia, the "bilateral" Amb. Manuel Salazar, the "multilateral", Amb. Jorge Fuentes and the "supranatural", Nunzio, Archbishop Francisco Javier Lozano and Hidajet Bišević, Secretary General of the Council for regional Co-operation and State Secretary Marija Pejčinović-Burić for lunch at the "Banski Dvori" Governmental palace



HOM and the Mission's Executive Officer, Enrique Horcajada, together with the leading members of the OSCE Task Force: Ambassador Lopez Jorin, Head of the Task Force, José Luis Lozano, Director OSCE Department, Ramón Abaroa, Director for Central Europe and Min-Counselor Enrique Asorey having lunch at the Camara de Oficiales of the Royal Armada nearby the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid.