



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

ENGLISH only

Office of the Secretary General
Section for External Co-operation



Auswärtiges Amt



2015 OSCE Mediterranean Conference

Common Security in the Mediterranean Region –
Challenges and Opportunities

Jordan, 20-21 October 2015

*Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - 20 and 21 October 2015
Mövenpick Resort Dead Sea, Sweimeh*

Consolidated Summary

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1. General information

1.1 Venue

The Conference was held on 20 and 21 October 2015, at the Mövenpick Resort Dead Sea, Sweimeh, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

1.2 Participation*)

- 1.2.1 38 OSCE participating States, including Luxembourg on behalf of the EU, took part in the Conference.
- 1.2.2 The Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation were represented by Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan (as the host country), Morocco and Tunisia.
- 1.2.3 The OSCE Secretariat participated in the Conference, as did the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the OSCE Research and Documentation Centre (Prague Office).
- 1.2.4 Eight international organizations were represented: the Council of Europe, the ICRC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM), UNHCR, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), UNODC, UN Women.
- 1.2.5 At the invitation of the host country, representatives of Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the Palestinian National Authority took also part in the Conference.
- 1.2.6 Representatives of non-governmental organizations were able to attend and contribute to the Conference in accordance with the relevant OSCE provisions and practices.

1.3 Timetable and organizational modalities

- 1.2.7 The Conference began at 9.00 a.m. (opening ceremony) on 20 October 2015 and ended at 1 p.m. on 21 October 2015.
- 1.2.8 The Conference was conducted in four sessions.
- 1.2.9 Each session had a chairperson and a rapporteur.
- 1.2.10 The working language was English. At the request of several participating States, interpretation was provided from and into French. With the support of the Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group, interpretation was also provided from and into Arabic.
- 1.2.11 Arrangements were made for press coverage.
- 1.2.12 The rules of procedure and working methods of the OSCE were applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Conference.

*) See List of participants at the end of this document.

1.4 Press release

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PRESS RELEASE

Common security challenges across Mediterranean region require stronger co-operation mechanisms, say participants in 2015 Mediterranean conference

SWEIMEH, Jordan, 20 October 2015 – Challenges affecting the Mediterranean region require co-operative solutions as they cannot be effectively tackled by any single country alone, assess participants at the 2015 Annual OSCE Mediterranean Conference in Jordan.

“The Mediterranean does not divide us, it unites us,” said the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Nasser Judeh. He added that when it comes to growing threats from radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism, Jordan is on the frontline since those threats do not respect national borders. “Efforts to counter terrorism and to address the humanitarian tragedy we face need to go in tandem with prospects for a better future.”

This year, which marks the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and its Mediterranean Chapter recognizing that “security in Europe is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean area as a whole,” Germany chairs the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership. Looking at current conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa and their far-reaching effects on Europe, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier advocated joint action. In his opening speech he pointed to the relevance of the OSCE in this context: “In our European experience, there is not a blueprint, but perhaps a stock of principles and processes which may also offer a glimmer of hope for political solutions in the Middle East.”

State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia Roksanda Ninčić said: “Our regions are experiencing renewed and heightened tensions, with terrorist groups waging a frontal attack on our shared values. Ankara, Copenhagen, Paris, and Sousse are just some of the many places that have been the scene of despicable acts of terrorism this year. The growing number of foreign terrorist fighters travelling from OSCE participating States to Syria and Iraq has added a new dimension to this challenge and represents a very dangerous trend.”

“We all face similar challenges and need to step up our engagement in the context of the OSCE Mediterranean co-operation,” said OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier. “The current situation requires co-operation and joint action. It is crucial to discuss how we can make better use of the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership as a forum for dialogue, decreasing tensions, correcting misperceptions, and promoting co-operation throughout the Euro-Mediterranean region. As we see increasing culture and human bonds between societies, we must not underestimate the threat of intolerance and radicalization, which attempt to exploit what still divides us.”

The conference on “Common Security in the Mediterranean Region” has gathered some 15 foreign ministers and deputy foreign ministers, representatives of the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia), OSCE participating States, UN High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres, Director General of the

International Organization for Migration William Lacy Swing, Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean Fathallah Sijilmassi as well as civil society, academic and media representatives.

The conference highlights critically important issues such as countering radicalization and violent extremism, promoting interfaith and intercultural dialogue, as well as addressing number of challenges related to migration.

More information on the Conference can be found [here](#).

For PDF attachments or links to sources of further information, please visit: <http://www.osce.org/secretariat/193341>

1.5 Communication and Outreach Report

Twitter:

- Total posts including retweets: 2073
- Twitter outreach: 1,835017 users potentially reached
- Twitter Absolute reach: 12,743,683
- Top influencers: @AuswaertigesAmt, @NasserJudeh, @Deema22, @ForeignMinistry, @SahelHKJ, @HadeelNourddin, @USEmbRu, @shadi_amareen

Website:

- Event page: 1568 views
- Media advisory: 241 views
- Press release: 344 views

Media representatives registered:

- 72 media representatives from the region have attended. Mostly Jordan, but also Morocco, Libya, Egypt and Italy
- 24 media representatives from Germany

2. Agenda

Introduction

Ministers for Foreign Affairs have noted in Basel that recent and ongoing international developments provide ample evidence that the security of the OSCE area is inextricably linked to that of adjacent areas, including the Mediterranean as a whole. They also noted that changes unfolding in the Mediterranean region reflect a profound and complex process that may have enormous consequences for security in the OSCE region and beyond. These changes open up opportunities for development and co-operation and also increase the range of diverse and complex challenges, many of which are transnational in nature.

The 2015 OSCE Mediterranean Conference will therefore be devoted to “Common Security in the Mediterranean Region – Challenges and Opportunities” and will have a cross-dimensional approach in its entirety, not only consistent with the OSCE’s comprehensive approach to security, but also highlighting the fortieth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and its Mediterranean chapter.

The first session shall allow a broader, political discussion and is aiming at high-level participation, subsequently followed by three thematic sessions addressing common current challenges for OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation.

The conference will provide opportunities for the sharing of views and experiences among the OSCE participating States and Mediterranean Partners in view of identifying avenues for a forward looking dialogue and concrete co-operation.

The OSCE Mediterranean Conference 2015 can reaffirm our strong belief in the relevance and the value of the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership and contribute to further strengthening dialogue and co-operation of OSCE and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.

Tuesday, 20 October 2015

08.30 – 09.00 a.m. Registration of participants

09.00 – 09.45 a.m. **Opening Remarks** (*open to the media*)

- **H.E. Nasser Judeh**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriate Affairs of The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- **H.E. Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier**, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany
- **H.E. Ms. Roksanda Ninčić**, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia

Technical break (*directly following the opening*)

10.00 – 1.00 p.m. **Session I: “Common Security in the Mediterranean region”**
(open to the media)

This session will look at the overall topic of the conference from a broad perspective. 40 years after the Helsinki Final Act, which maintained that “*security in Europe is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean area as a whole*”, the session will highlight the manifold common challenges, but also opportunities the OSCE area and the Mediterranean share. It will thereby aim at a broad, political discussion to prepare the floor for the following thematic sessions, with high level participation inter alia by the foreign ministers of Egypt, **H.E. Sameh Shoukry**, Italy, **H.E. Paolo Gentiloni Silveri**, Luxemburg, **H.E. Jean Asselborn**, Malta, **H.E. George William Vella**, Switzerland, **H.E. Didier Burkhalter**, as well as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, **H.E. António Guterres**, International Organization for Migration Director General, **H.E. William Lacy Swing** and Union for the Mediterranean Secretary General, **H.E. Fathallah Sijilmassi**.

Moderator: **H.E. Amb. Lamberto Zannier**, Secretary General of the OSCE

Rapporteur: Ms. Carolin Poeschke, German Delegation to the OSCE

1.00 – 02.30 p.m. Lunch hosted by Germany
- Heads of Delegation (format 1+0; language: English only)
- Buffet lunch for all participants

02.30 – 04.15 p.m. **Session II: Addressing Violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead to Terrorism**

Addressing violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT) requires a deeper understanding of the conditions that are conducive to terrorism, and the factors that are increasing the risk of individual susceptibility to foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) radicalization and recruitment. This Session should therefore explore effective, context-specific, and human rights-compliant measures and regional practices and initiatives to counter VERLT. Speakers are invited to share their views on measures aiming at early detection of cases of terrorist radicalization, on ideas about preventive and corrective measures, as well as on rehabilitation and de-radicalization programs. Particular attention should be paid to exchanging experiences on engaging and empowering civil society, especially at the grassroots level, including religious groups, youth, and women in efforts to address VERLT; the role of education in countering VERLT; as well as ways to effectively counter the spread of terrorist narratives online and offline, while upholding freedom of expression and the media. Speakers are also encouraged to suggest

ways how the OSCE could enhance its engagement with Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation in the field of countering VERLT.

Moderator: **H.E. Amb. Fathallah Sijilmassi**, Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean

Keynote speaker:

- **Mr. Hakim Ben Soltane**, Chargé de mission at the Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the National Committee of the Fight against Terrorism, Tunisia
- **H.E. Amb. Hamid Boukrif**, Director for Planning in the Directorate General for Political Affairs and International Security at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Algeria
- **Mr. Alexander Tokovinin**, Director of the Foreign Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

Rapporteur: Ms. Esther Osorio, European Union Delegation

04.15 – 04.45 p.m. Coffee break

04.45 – 06.30 p.m. **Session III: The role of Interfaith/Intercultural Dialogue**

Cooperative, constructive and positive interaction between people of different origin, religions and belief is a sine qua non for peaceful coexistence and ensuring the security and stability of societies in the OSCE and Mediterranean region. This session should address the conditions and characteristics of an effective, broad-based dialogue, also ensuring the involvement of women, youth and religious minorities. A focus should be the role of the State and regional institutions in encouraging, promoting and facilitating intercultural dialogue, as well as resolving challenges and removing obstacles. It should be assessed how communities can build coalitions to advocate the promotion and protection of their right to freedom of religion or belief. Furthermore the session should address the role of interfaith and intercultural dialogue in strengthening social cohesion and resilience against discrimination and hate crime. Finally, this session should focus on the role of the OSCE in providing a platform to exchange good practices and experiences with regard to overcoming social or political challenges and tensions through interfaith and intercultural dialogue.

Moderator: **Ms. Beatriz Balbin**, First Deputy Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

Keynote speaker:

- **H.E. Professor Kamel Abu Jaber**, Director of the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies (RIIFS), Jordan
- **Rabbi Dr. Dov Maimon**, The Jewish People Policy Institute, Israel
- **Mr. Arsalan Suleman**, U.S. State Department Office of Religion and Global Affairs, Acting Special Envoy to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Rapporteur: Mr. Moritz Ehrmann, First Secretary, Austrian Delegation to the OSCE

08.00 p.m. Evening Cultural Event and Dinner hosted by Jordan

Wednesday, 21 October 2015

09.30 -11.30 a.m. **Session IV: Irregular migration, Refugee protection, migrant smuggling and human trafficking in the Mediterranean**

The refugee and migration crisis that has been unfolding in the Mediterranean calls for responses that focus on the safety, protection, and human rights of all migrants and refugees. The scale of the current movements, the complexity of the so-called "mixed flows", and the inherently transnational nature of the phenomenon also make inter-regional co-operation a prerogative. Comprehensive and joint approaches must include measures that alleviate the immediate plight of refugees and migrants, disrupt smuggling networks, prevent exploitation and trafficking in human beings and address the root causes and driving forces that make people move in such dangerous circumstances in the first place. Resolving conflicts and promoting security as a basis for development are essential elements of a comprehensive response. It should be discussed how joint approaches in addressing those challenges can be defined and implemented. In the discussion it should also be explored how the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership can foster practical co-operation between countries of origin, transit and destination in defining and implementing adequate and human rights based responses to the current crisis.

Moderator: **Amb. Madina Jarbussynova**, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

Keynote speaker:

- **Mr. Amin Awad**, Director of the Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa, Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Syria and Iraq Situations, UNHCR

- **H.E. Amb. Nicolas Galey**, Inter-Ministerial delegate for the Mediterranean, Office of the Prime Minister of France
- **Dr. Ferruccio Pastore**, Director, Forum of International and European Research on Immigration (FIERI), New-Med research network

Rapporteur: Ms. Teresa Albano, Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA)

11.30 – 12 noon Coffee break

12 noon – 1.00 p.m. **Closing session** (*open to the media*)

- **H.E. Amb. Lamberto Zannier**, Secretary General of the OSCE
- **H.E. Amb. Vuk Žugić**, Chairperson of the Permanent Council, Permanent Representative of Serbia to the OSCE
- **H.E. Amb. Eberhard Pohl**, Chairperson of the Mediterranean Contact Group, Permanent Representative of Germany to the OSCE
- **H.E. Amb. Hussam Al Hussein**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Vienna, *tbc*

Rapporteur: Dr. Emiliano Alessandri, Office of the Secretary General, External Co-operation section, OSCE

01.00 – 03.00 p.m. Buffet lunch hosted by the OSCE Secretariat

3. Summary of the opening ceremony

Report by Dr. Loïc Simonet, Senior External Co-operation Officer, OSCE Secretariat

After having welcomed the participants, the Host of the Conference, **Foreign Minister of Jordan, Mr Nasser Judeh**, highlighted the vast and rapid changes the world had witnessed since the last time that Jordan had hosted an OSCE Mediterranean Conference in 2008. The so-called "Arab Spring" left in its wake violence and instability and in many cases a political vacuum. The region was plagued with protracted conflicts that were left to fester and had become so dangerous that collective security was being tested, he stressed. The growing threats of radicalization, terrorism, extremism, as well as accepting, hosting, and dealing with refugees, required global solutions.

Minister Judeh called for addressing the root causes of the region's problems rather than their symptoms, and for comprehensive political solutions capable of filling vacuums, countering the challenges of terrorism and violent extremism, and restoring stability and security to the region and beyond. Efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremism and to address a humanitarian tragedy needed to go in tandem with prospects for a better future.

He mentioned the prolonged Palestinian-Israeli conflict and its recent escalations as the main source of tensions in the region, and a root cause to many of its problems. Without a comprehensive and just solution, the region would remain encircled by that vicious circle of violence, and political vacuum, he said, and he called for the realization of the Two-State solution, establishing a Palestinian State, with East Jerusalem as its capital, on the lines of 4 June 1967, based on time-framed and serious negotiations that address the permanent solution issues, and security for all people and nations in this region. In that context, he also highlighted Jordan's historical role.

The fight against terrorism, extremism and radicalization, underlined Minister Judeh, was also a battle of ideas. He recalled the initiatives spearheaded by Jordan to promote tolerance and interfaith dialogue (the "Amman Message", and the "Global Interfaith Harmony Week" adopted by the UNGA, among others). His Majesty King Abdullah II, in his address to the 70th annual session of the UNGA, had presented seven steps as a road map for individuals and leaders to amplify the voice of moderation, act upon their beliefs, enhance human-to-human interaction, strengthen interfaith tolerance, and beyond that, acceptance. He pointed to the "Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security" that had been held in Amman, saying that in countries where the youth represented a majority the lack of programs for youngsters was a real problem.

Minister Judeh called for a political solution in Syria based on the Geneva I communiqué. He recalled that from the beginning of the Syrian crisis, Jordan was clear on the need to have a three-level approach: Support and stabilize the population inside Syria, support refugees in host countries, and support host communities through developmental support. He also recalled that the Jordanians were sharing their limited resources with around 1.4 million Syrians, which represented 21% of Jordan's population; that only 9% lived inside refugee camps, and that the rest were living in town villages and were being hosted in communities.

Concrete steps towards national reconciliation and the reversal of the sectarian dynamics, concurrent with military and stabilization efforts were the cornerstone for the sustainability of efforts to eradicate terrorism, and in particular Daesh, said the Minister.

Minister Judeh concluded by quoting the Helsinki Final Act and underlining that history proved that the Mediterranean did not divide us, but that it united us. He called for utilizing the Mediterranean Conference to turn challenges into opportunities, build on common goals and denominators, and advance mutual interests. He invited the participants to consider the event as a launching pad for a process to establish a more structured co-operation between the OSCE participating States and their Mediterranean Partners.

The Federal Foreign Minister of Germany, Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, noted that the Middle East was pervaded with rifts that were more numerous and complex than ever and plagued with conflicts that had never been more dangerous than they were today. He observed that crises of the Middle East (terrorism, Islamic State, state structures in the Middle East crumbling, ethnic and religious conflicts tearing entire societies apart, forcing people to flee their homes and travel across the Mediterranean and the Balkan route to Europe) had already spread to the OSCE region, although the threats were incomparably closer and greater for the Partner countries in the southern Mediterranean region.

He recalled the purpose of the Conference, which was to give new impetus to the well-established co-operation between the OSCE and its Mediterranean Partner Countries in that difficult situation, but also to work together to resolve the conflicts in the Middle East. He also recalled that there was an ongoing conflict in Europe, the crisis in and around Ukraine, which had called fundamental principles of security into question.

At the same time, Minister Steinmeier saw signs of hope for diplomacy.

The progress in Libya should allow that country to take part in future meetings of the Mediterranean Partnership, thus allowing for an inclusion of all North African countries in that format. The agreement with Iran could also lay the foundations for greater security in the region, he suggested.

Minister Steinmeier recalled the CSCE's and OSCE's own background with regard to the political and ideological rifts of the Cold War and noted that the situation of the Middle East differed in many ways: It was not marked by a Cold War, but by heated conflicts; it was not about a confrontation between two blocs, but about rifts permeating countries and societies; it also involved a large number of actors, including non-State actors that made it difficult to decide who should be at the negotiating table, and when and where talks should take place. That was why the European experience was not a blueprint, he said. At the same time, he suggested that it could provide a range of principles and processes that could offer countries a glimmer of hope for political settlements in the Middle East.

Minister Steinmeier then went on to list three principles: The need to move away from zero-sum logic, as shown by the Helsinki process; a non-confrontational notion of security; and the recognition of sovereignty, which applied to all countries.

It was on the basis of those principles that processes should be shaped bearing in mind that the first and most important point was to keep an open mind about the outcome of the talks, as also demonstrated by the Helsinki experience in the 70s. He added the second important factor, which was perseverance on the basis that a certain amount of trust was created simply by the fact that the talks continued. Thirdly, where there were major political and social differences, one needed to look for concrete, practical areas that were less controversial and of benefit to both sides, such as the environment, water supply, energy issues and academic collaboration. Fourthly, building trust allowed addressing larger and more complex challenges and searching for joint solutions, on topics such as migration and strategies to combat religious extremism. Finally, the international community must be willing to support and flank the processes of understanding, the nuclear agreement with Iran being an encouraging example.

The Minister highlighted that in times of eroding international order, every actor in the region had responsibilities that went beyond national ambition and national pride and which no external party could take on. The path must be a “policy of small steps”, he said. As evidenced by the formerly divided Germany, societies could only become closer if there were contacts between people. The aim of the Conference was therefore to explore ways and connections and to conduct a dialogue on different perceptions of reality, thus facilitating co-operation despite the rifts, he concluded.

The State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, Ms. Roksanda Ninčić, on behalf of the 2015 OSCE Serbian Chairmanship, commended Jordan and Germany’s joint efforts in giving the 2015 OSCE Mediterranean Conference the high profile that it deserved. She recalled the Basel Declaration on Co-operation with the Mediterranean Partners, adopted under Serbia’s Chairmanship of the Mediterranean Contact Group the previous year.

State Secretary Ninčić acknowledged that the link between security of Europe and security of the Mediterranean area as a whole, as recognized in the Helsinki Final Act, had never been more apparent than in these challenging times. Mentioning the terrorist attacks experienced by several participating States and Partners in 2015, the growing phenomenon of the foreign terrorist fighters, as well as the migrant and refugee crisis, she said that the magnitude and complexity of the challenges faced by the Euro-Mediterranean region could not be addressed by a single state or organization on its own. She called for promoting integration as the foundation for diverse and peaceful societies, for unity in countering divisive messages and for developing a strong counter-narrative reaffirming shared values, as a way to reverse the negative trend towards extremism and polarization.

State Secretary Ninčić made the assessment of a year 2015 which had been, she said, hard and successful at the same time. She recalled the crisis in and around Ukraine, the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons, the OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Expert Conference, which allowed for an exchange of good practices on Countering the Incitement and Recruitment of Foreign Terrorist

Fighters, the OSCE conference on Working with Youth for Youth: Protection against Radicalization held in Belgrade on 3-4 September 2015, as well as the OSCE-wide Campaign “OSCE United in Countering Violent Extremism”. She announced that the Serbian Chairmanship would propose the adoption of a Ministerial Declaration on Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism at the forthcoming OSCE Ministerial Council in Belgrade.

She expressed the wish that the ideas and recommendations that would emerge from the Conference’s debates would provide an essential basis for furthering dialogue and concrete co-operation with the Partners on important issues of mutual interest. The Ministerial Council in Belgrade would represent an excellent opportunity for the continuation of the discussions, she concluded.

4. Reports by session rapporteurs

4.1 Session I: Common security in the Mediterranean region

Report by Mrs. Carolin Poeschke, Desk Officer, Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE

Session I was unique in that it was a political segment, attended by seven foreign ministers and seven deputy foreign ministers or secretaries of State representing participating States and Partners. Moreover, they were joined by high-ranking representatives of international organizations including António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and Fathallah Sijilmassi, Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean. The high-level participation underlined the great political interest in and commitment to exchange on common security issues in the Mediterranean region.

The session was moderated by OSCE Secretary **General Lamberto Zannier**, who put the Conference in perspective, emphasizing that it was the best-attended Mediterranean Conference ever and probably a turning point for the OSCE and its Mediterranean Partners. The Secretary General proposed a new look at the mechanisms that govern the Mediterranean Partnership with consideration being given to the following:

- Permanent Council authorization for entire programs with Partner countries, as opposed to single projects, in order to accelerate practical co-operation;
- The extension to Partners of participation in OSCE networks of focal points on issues such as border management, combating trafficking in human beings, or police co-operation;
- More active involvement of Partners in OSCE campaigns, such as United in Countering Violent Extremism;
- Establishing OSCE institutes of excellence on trafficking or migration with a focus on the Mediterranean region and the involvement of Partners and relevant OSCE institutions.

The idea that the OSCE with its unique composition, expertise, principles and tools served as a role model of regional co-operation also for the Middle East and North Africa region was mentioned by a number of delegations, and in particular **Paolo Gentiloni Silveri, Foreign Minister of Italy, Didier Burkhalter, Foreign Minister of Switzerland, and Dore Gold, Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs**. It was important to think in terms of win-win instead of zero-sum logic.

Participants shared the understanding that 40 years after the Helsinki Final Act including the Mediterranean chapter, its key message was more valid today than ever: the security of the OSCE participating States was closely linked to security in the whole Mediterranean region. Participants further welcomed the focus of the three thematic sessions on the major challenges that particularly affected the Mediterranean region: terrorism, extremism, radicalization, interfaith and intercultural dialogue, and migration. As those issues were all interlinked and global in nature, they would require global responses and co-operation among all affected stakeholders.

According to the **Foreign Minister of Egypt** the conflict between Israel and Palestine was at the heart of the instability in the region. The current escalation of violence in Jerusalem concerned participating States and Partners alike. A sustainable two-State solution was repeatedly called for, not least to bring peace and genuine stability to the Mediterranean region. Looking ahead, he said that the Valletta Summit on migration should be perceived not as a European summit with African participation, but instead firmly as a Europe-Africa summit. On a different note, he expressed regret at the lack of progress with regard to non-proliferation and reaffirmed his country's position on weapons of mass destruction.

Participants acknowledged the outcome of the High-Level Conference on the Eastern Mediterranean–Western Balkans Route held in Luxembourg on 8 October 2015. Both participating States and Partners for Co-operation mentioned their (high) expectations of the upcoming Valletta Summit between the European Union (EU) and its African partners. The **EU**, represented by **Jean Asselborn, Foreign Minister of Luxembourg**, as well as by **Helga Schmid, Deputy Secretary General for the External Action Service**, announced the establishment of a Trust Fund for Africa as a specific outcome of the summit. For its part, the OSCE would hold a Security Days event on migration in Rome in March, in which the Partners would be required to play an active role.

The **Foreign Minister of Italy** stressed the link between security and democracy. Economic and political co-operation should be offered in the region, without the imposition of ready-made development models. It should be recognized that there was no real security without the rule of law enforced by a functioning State, or without respect for minorities, including religious minorities. In Libya, the formation of a Government of National Unity should be supported and fresh ideas and new perspectives were needed. In that context, Italy's independent, high-level Rome–Mediterranean Dialogue initiative would be officially launched in December in Rome.

The **Foreign Minister of Switzerland** proposed that ministerial participation in OSCE partnership events become standard. Against the background of the current political situation in the Middle East and North Africa a number of other participants agreed to enhance the Conference by adding a political segment. The OSCE could contribute to security in the Mediterranean region both through its own experience of dialogue and confidence-building and with practical support.

George William Vella, Foreign Minister of Malta, noted that the Mediterranean partners had much to offer to the OSCE and that the Partners would continue to engage and deepen their relationship with the OSCE. As a specific example, Malta would host an international conference on “Helsinki plus 40: The Mediterranean chapter of the Helsinki Final Act and the future of Mediterranean co-operation”. The conference would deal with the implementation of the Mediterranean chapter and assess future Mediterranean co-operation initiatives.

António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said that it was important that the countries of the G7 and G20 and the boards of international financial institutions understand the need for a fundamental review of international development co-operation policies. Countries such as Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey as well as Tunisia were not only host countries to large numbers of refugees, but pillars of regional stability, and a primary line of defense in terms of global security. It

would be essential for international development co-operation policies to focus on those countries as a first priority.

The **Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs** stressed that Israel aimed to preserve the status quo in Jerusalem in connection with the Temple Mount or Haram al-Sharif. With regard to the statement by the Foreign Minister of Germany, there was a need for a common understanding on a code of conduct in the Middle East. In contrast to the three baskets in the CSCE process the baskets required for the Middle East would be: combating international terrorism and incitement to radicalization and violent extremism; cross-border threats; and the protection of the rights of religious and ethnic minorities. Furthermore, lines of communication should be created between countries and actors that normally did not talk to each other.

Lacy Swing, Director General of the International Organization for Migration, stressed that the international community was facing the largest migration flows since the Second World War. The number of migrants arriving into the European Union was unprecedented, and the increased flow was likely to continue. Migration was a reality that should be considered as such and not a problem to circumvent. One major challenge was to change the present public discourse. He called on governments to engage in public education, information and awareness-raising efforts to generate a more historically accurate narrative about migrants' contributions.

There was broad consensus among participants that the root causes of forced migration must be urgently addressed (war and conflict, political and economic instability, violations of human rights and poverty). Conflict prevention and mediation were of the utmost importance and the OSCE played a major role in that regard. Furthermore, development co-operation with countries of origin was an important element of a comprehensive approach to migration. Regarding the crisis in Syria, participants agreed that people were and would in the future be forced to flee their country to save their lives as long as war persisted. The urgent need for a political solution was stressed by the majority of delegations. In the long run, a holistic, comprehensive approach was needed to tackle the refugee crisis. First of all, humanitarian aid would have to be stepped up, especially in the host countries Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon.

With regard to the situation in Libya, full support was expressed for the efforts of Bernardino León, the United Nations Special Representative, and for the Libyan Political Agreement. All Libyan parties were called upon to approve the agreement on the establishment of a Government of National Accord.

A large number of participants underlined the importance of civil society and particularly youth, who should be more and directly involved in the fight against terrorism. A good education, job opportunities and an improved socio-economic situation were key. Several Mediterranean Partners cautioned against the use of religion as a political instrument.

Finally, there was common awareness of the severity of the current security situation. Despite the many threats to security in Europe, confidence was expressed that increased diplomatic efforts would

help to change the situation for the better. In that spirit, a number of specific proposals were made with a view to strengthening the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership.

- The establishment of a Special Representative for the Mediterranean region was proposed by one participating State; the proposal was supported by several other participating States.
- Partners should be able to participate in specific activities and use the instruments of the OSCE and its participating States.
- One participating State said that Partners should receive better support in controlling the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and in combating illicit trafficking in human beings.
- Once the political agreement on Libya had been approved by all parties and the general situation consolidated, the possibility of Libya's becoming an OSCE Partner for Co-operation could be considered to ensure full North African participation.
- A political/ministerial segment could become a standard element of OSCE Mediterranean Conferences.

Session I culminated in overall broad consensus that the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership should be further developed through more structured co-operation. As the incoming Chairmanship of the Mediterranean Contact Group, Austria expressed its commitment to contributing to further strengthening co-operation between the two sides of the Mediterranean, emphasizing that dialogue was at the core of those efforts.

4.2 Session II: Addressing violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism

Report by Ms. Esther Osorio, Delegation of the European Union to the International Organisations in Vienna

The moderator, **Mr. Fathallah Sijilmassi, Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean**, introduced the topic, highlighting the relevant challenges. The important role of the Mediterranean was recognized in the Helsinki Final Act, which had led in 1995 to the establishment of the Partners for Co-operation. Today an effective and goal-oriented partnership was more important than ever. He highlighted the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Tunisia and expressed hope for an agreement brokered by the United Nations in Libya, which could serve as a milestone in the process of resolving the conflict. The prevailing situations in Syria and Libya and the unprecedented threats affected the region and the area beyond. In that regard, it was important to combat terrorism, to deal with the issue of internally displaced people and to strengthen interreligious dialogue. Going forward, it would be necessary to address the root causes of those security challenges, to ensure socio-economic growth, to promote women's roles in society and to enhance regional co-operation and dialogue.

Mr. Hakim Ben Soltane, Chargé de Mission, Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, member of the national committee on combating terrorism, described the issue from a Tunisian perspective. Since 2011 various terrorist attacks had targeted security forces, taking advantage of the changing environment. Given that threat, Tunisia had developed national capacities based on regional and international co-operation, including tackling organized crime funding networks. A committee to combat extremism had been established, which was tasked with drawing up national strategies against extremism and terrorism, with full respect for human rights and the rule of law. International co-operation between States was significant given the transnational nature of terrorist groups, who exploited different legal frameworks and procedures. He stressed the need to tackle both direct and indirect recruitment through dialogue, education and online social networks. He further highlighted the importance of the prevention of radicalization in prisons, the rehabilitation of the people affected and the role of women in prevention. Civil society in particular, as well as the State through its educational system, and teachers and religious leaders, were responsible for de-radicalization, the promotion of counter-narratives and undermining the legitimacy of terrorist groups.

Mr. Hamid Boukrif, Director for Planning, Directorate General for Political Affairs and International Security at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria highlighted the close link between terrorism and violent extremism, which threatened collective security. The focus should be on preventive measures for the most vulnerable section of society, youth. That would require an action-oriented strategy and a strong counter-narrative initiative, while ensuring capacity-building in the countries directly affected. Comprehensive de-radicalization could be promoted through the application of social, economic and education measures in the immediate environment of the people affected. The education system, religious leaders and community stakeholders played an important role in countering propaganda. Other important factors were the training of Imams alongside better management of mosques, which played a strong social role. The involvement of civil society, the

State and social media were crucial. In conclusion, he highlighted the importance of focusing on security issues with all partners, while making the human dimension one of the highest priorities on the Mediterranean agenda.

Mr. Alexander Tokovinin, Director, Foreign Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation, stressed that the current wave of extremism in the Middle East and North Africa was unlikely to abate soon. He cautioned against underestimating Da'esh, the greatest menace for decades. For the first time in history, a terrorist organization was trying to build a complete State, which could project influence and attempt to gain new territories. There was a need for a common understanding both of the roots and means of combating violent extremism. He linked the upsurge in violent extremism to the possibility of fast information exchange today and to the exploitation by terrorists of perceptions of injustice. He highlighted the need to cut off the sources of financing for terrorist groups and said that there should be a clear common understanding of priorities in countering violent extremism, on the basis of international law. Work on countering violent extremism must be done in concert with government structures, non-governmental organizations and civil society. Governments must play the central role in that endeavour. With regard to Syria, he said that while the country had been one of the most secular States in the region, the conflict had been depicted as religious as soon as it had started. A solution should be found on the basis of the Geneva communiqué of June 2012 and all players should join forces on the premise that Syria alone could decide its future. He further stressed that revitalizing the Israeli-Palestinian peace process would greatly contribute to peace in the region.

During the discussion, the **European Union** said that its approach to countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT) comprised its own counter-terrorism strategy and a strategy on combating radicalization and recruitment. Further, it had developed a strategy on the prevention of radicalization and recruitment and had established a network of practitioners, the Radicalisation Awareness Network, which focused on collecting and exchanging best practices.

Switzerland highlighted that fighting terrorism was one of the major foreign policy tasks today and expressed readiness to further expand key measures to prevent violent extremism. It drew attention to the Geneva-based Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), which was active in community resilience projects, and called on the OSCE and its participating States and Partners to engage with it. It further encouraged a focus on the empowerment of regional and local actors, particularly women and community leaders.

The **Council of Europe** drew attention to the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, which was open for signature in Riga. The additional protocol would criminalize a number a number of acts, with the main objective of reinforcing the legal framework in that field.

The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** said that the narratives of conflict, marginalized segments of society and transnational organized crime were drivers for radicalization, leading people to undermine the State and political discussions. It funded projects in the

Mediterranean region on the prevention of radicalization, on foreign terrorist fighters and on strengthening national systems to enable investigation and prosecution.

Turkey said that some of its domestic challenges also stemmed from regional instability. Work on countering violent extremism should leave no room for misinterpretations, but should still allow for flexibility to tackle threats. It called for a comprehensive strategy, embracing the whole of society. Participating States and Partners should promote an environment that allowed different segments of society, community leaders and the media to participate in work on countering violent extremism. That could be facilitated by sharing experiences through international platforms, such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

Slovakia said that the current challenges should be tackled through programmes to promote economic prosperity, respect for cultural diversity and close co-operation. Efforts could not compromise freedom of religion or belief and should focus in particular on understanding why young people sought radical beliefs. Slovakia had joined the global coalition against Da'esh, to support the international community's efforts aimed at defeating the group.

Serbia highlighted the importance of universal legal instruments to intensify international co-operation against terrorism, in particular United Nations Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), as well as the two declarations adopted at the OSCE Ministerial Council meeting in Basel. It underlined the role of civil society, women and youth in countering the violent extremism and terrorism narrative and drew attention to the OSCE-wide campaign United in Countering Violent Extremism. As a result of comprehensive efforts in the OSCE, the Serbian Chairmanship was preparing a draft Ministerial Declaration on countering VERLT.

Morocco stressed that all forms of terrorism and VERLT must be combated, and that no country could stand alone in that fight. It presented its national strategy, and said that its legal structure for combating terrorism had been updated, including through its new constitution. It further explained that the religious scope needed to be reformed, and the roots of Muslim extremism attacked.

The **United States of America** said that a Summit on Countering Violent Extremism had been held in February 2015, leading up to the 2015 United Nations General Assembly. Common patterns in the evolution of national priorities could be seen. It welcomed the Serbian initiative for a declaration on VERLT. Work on countering violent extremism must comprise all three dimensions of security. Economic opportunity was a crucial factor, as was the incorporation of civil society and human rights. For future fruitful discussions, it would be useful to hear from partners about specific efforts undertaken by governments with civil society, and to share experiences.

Algeria asked whether efforts to combat extremism and radicalization might be pursued at the expense of efforts to combat terrorism, which should currently be at the top of the agenda.

Egypt stressed that terrorism was a crime, while the present session was addressing VERLT. It underlined the need to distinguish between countering violent extremism and combating terrorism.

While terrorism was a crime, extremism was an intellectual term. It was particularly important to provide counter-narratives for youth and to address the new challenges originating from the Internet.

The **United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)** said that the 2015 evidence report on women, peace and security in the framework of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) highlighted the need to promote women's participation when building societies resilient to conflict, and the importance of engaging women and girls in all sectors of society to effectively counter VERLT. It said that there had been a rise in gender-based sexual violence and underlined the importance of addressing violent extremism through gender processes.

4.3 Session III: The role of interfaith/intercultural dialogue

Report by Mr. Moritz Ehrmann, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE

The moderator **Ms. Beatrix Balbin** emphasized that in a situation of dialogue, all sectors of society should take part, including women and youth. The State carried the responsibility to ensure freedom of religion and belief as a prerequisite for dialogue.

The first panel speaker, **Rabbi Dov Maimon**, based his intervention on his personal experiences of Jewish–Muslim dialogue in the field. There was a link between religion and conflict and whenever religion was part of the problem it also needed to be part of the solution. It was therefore necessary to include religious representatives in dialogue aimed at resolving conflict. High-level meetings on interreligious dialogue served to legitimize dialogue on the ground. Local religious leaders also had to set an example in connection with the role of religion in promoting peace. In this context, civilian dialogue was of crucial importance because interreligious dialogue had to deal with practical questions more than theological ones. An understanding of one’s own religion was a prerequisite for dialogue. Dialogue had its limits as a tool. It was effective in resolving misunderstandings but was rarely effective when extremists were involved.

The second panel speaker, **Prof. Kamel Abu Jaber** emphasized the importance of religious leaders in society as religion was often at the core of identity. He then focused on the role of governments, which should refrain from actions that hindered dialogue, such as restricting freedoms. Governments should rather promote dialogue, including by co-ordinating mediation efforts in communities. He called for an enhancement of government capacities in that regard and pointed to the excellent resources of the ODIHR in that field.

The third panel speaker, **Mr. Peter Mandaville**, focused on political dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians. He called for efforts to bring the Israeli side to peace talks. Historically, however, Jews had always been part of the Middle East, where they had not been subject to discrimination as they had in Europe. Nevertheless, dialogue should be concerned with the future and not the past. He called for a declaration similar to “Nostra aetate”, which promoted respect and dialogue between Christianity and other religions, between Jews and Muslims.

Many delegations supported the need to ensure basic human rights, such as freedom of religion and belief or of expression or assembly as a prerequisite for the development of dialogue. Many delegations also emphasized the need to include the views of women and youth, and many mentioned the role of education.

The **Holy See** cited the Pope as having said that interreligious dialogue was helpful in understanding other religions. Interreligious dialogue was thus more important than ever. The instrumentalization and distortion of religion had to be rejected. Education played an important role in that regard – religious textbooks should use language that reflected respect for other religions.

Spain and **Turkey** mentioned the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations which had been founded after a major terrorist attack in Madrid in an effort to focus not only on security but also on dialogue in response. There were no religious conflicts but only political conflicts in which religion had been instrumentalized.

Ireland cited a national example where interfaith dialogue had influenced a peace process and helped actors to stop thinking in zero-sum game terms.

Luxembourg/EU said that in the current migration crisis, more and more people were affected by identity crises, which made dialogue more necessary than ever.

Turkey said that Islamophobia in Europe was a threat to social cohesion. The United Nations Alliance of Civilizations could help in that regard.

Armenia deplored the drastic decrease in Christian populations in the Middle East, of which they had always been an integral part.

Egypt stressed that all religions should be treated equally. Furthermore, while critical dialogue was always important, insults to religions should not be tolerated. Given the importance of freedom of expression, however, he suggested adopting a kind of code of conduct to regulate and co-ordinate the response of relevant actors to such insults. The first panel speaker, **Rabbi Dov Maimon** welcomed that proposal.

The third panel speaker, **Mr. Peter Mandaville** called for a summit on interreligious dialogue.

4.4 Session IV: Irregular migration, refugee protection, migrant smuggling and human trafficking in the Mediterranean

Report by Mrs. Teresa Albano, Economic Affairs Officer, Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Session IV was chaired by **Ms. Madina Jarbussynova, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings**. She underlined the need to address trafficking in human beings in times of crisis considering that the growing conflict-induced movement of persons represented a relevant factor in vulnerability to abuse and exploitation. Upholding the dignity of persons on the move was a key aspect of good migration governance.

Mr. Amin Awad, Director of the Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa, Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Syria and Iraq Situations, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, gave a worrying overview of the Syrian situation: the war was spreading, exporting terrorism beyond its borders and pushing 4.2 million persons out of the country, most of them hosted by neighbouring communities in Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. Around 200,000 persons were being displaced each month from Syria and Iraq. Secondary movements, particularly through the Eastern Mediterranean route, were the result of the lack of reasonable hope that the conflict would be resolved soon. The displaced Syrian population was in need of durable solutions, both in terms of security and livelihood. The search for education and jobs through secondary movements could not be stopped unless the root causes of the conflict were addressed effectively. Sustainable responses would take into account the following key considerations: saving lives, with search and rescue, particularly at sea – a critical priority; preserving the institution of asylum, in line with international law, through the sharing of responsibilities among concerned States and increasing resilience-based funding, particularly for health and education needs; addressing the root causes of the conflicts in the region; increasing livelihood opportunities for the refugees hosted in the neighbouring communities; and enhancing co-operation among countries to address the multiple challenges deriving from that complex emergency.

Mr. Nicolas Galey, inter-ministerial delegate for the Mediterranean, France, said that security in the Mediterranean region was an integral part of security in the OSCE area. In that context the OSCE as an organization was called on to lever its full potential to prevent conflict and build co-operation. The OSCE was well placed to offer its platform of dialogue to countries of origin, transit and destination of migration flows, and to provide its expertise in the field of comprehensive border management, protection of vulnerable migrant groups and migrants' integration. The European Union was fully engaged in the current crisis: increased funding to neighbouring countries to address the situation of refugees had just been approved. However, more attention needed to be focused on dismantling smuggling and trafficking networks. In that regard, the OSCE was called on to play a stronger role in the following areas: enhanced police and judicial co-operation between participating States and the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation to address the impunity of traffickers; improved data collection and rapid exchange of information; and an increased role for field operations.

Mr. Ferruccio Pastore, researcher at the Turin-based International and European Forum for Migration Research (FIERI), shared the key findings of a recent study on changing migration dynamics in the Mediterranean region. According to the study, the increasing demand for transport services boosted by the Syrian and Iraqi conflicts had expanded the market exponentially for smugglers' and traffickers' networks. One of the main consequences was blurring and overlap between trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants. The many illicit ramifications of that migration-related market spread to an enlarged Mediterranean region of which the OSCE area was part. In that context one of the main challenges was to develop cross-regional tailored forms of co-operation. In that regard, some aspects of an enhanced role for the OSCE could include: monitoring of reception systems; expansion of the established competence in trafficking in human beings to include aspects of the smuggling of migrants; and exploration of new forms of sub-regional co-operation.

Luxembourg/EU: In its statement, Luxembourg/EU provided information on the most recent developments in relation to the current migration crisis. Support was of particular importance in the following areas: increased humanitarian assistance and resettlement in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey; development of safe reception capacities in transit countries; improvement of border management; and reinforcement of judicial co-operation. Responses to the increasing flows also included hotspots, the return and reintegration of individuals not eligible for international protection, and the relocation of refugees and other vulnerable groups as well as readmission.

Malta said that there was a need to build on some current initiatives, like the Rabat and the Khartoum processes, to further enhance co-operation in the region. It was important to include Libya in those processes, considering that the Libyan crisis was a high priority on the security agenda of the Mediterranean.

Switzerland underlined the need for a long-term strategy, highlighting the inadequacy of exclusively repressive measures. The positive aspects of migration were emphasized, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The delegation expressed its concerns regarding the increasing vulnerability of refugees to trafficking and the need to monitor the situation of vulnerable migrants in crisis situations.

Mongolia said that a crisis of solidarity and the undermining of trust must be avoided in the region. It commended Jordan for its role in the current crisis and underlined how strengthened co-operation was critical to achieving common security goals.

Turkey noted that its national open-door approach to the current migration crisis had so far required the expenditure of 7.6 billion US dollars primarily on food and non-food items and education and health services. The following three main components were highlighted as crucial in addressing the situation of refugees: the creation of safe zones in Syria; the amelioration of the situation of Syrians outside the country; and the facilitation of the return of Syrians to the country, when security allowed. Additional measures included increased co-operation with commercial vessels to enhance

search and rescue activities as well as a more strategic co-operation and co-ordination framework with the European Union, including to address conflict resolution in the region.

The United Kingdom underlined the need to include the Horn of Africa in the picture. The Valletta Summit on migration would provide an opportunity to shape common approaches which should include labour migration in sub-regions, like in the Economic Community of West African States, as a tool for developing skills through the free circulation of workers.

The Malta Diplomatic Academy called for the need to involve additional actors, such as other regional organizations and the academic world, in a results-based discussion. Addressing the root causes of the current conflicts was another area where the OSCE could contribute effectively. A meeting in Valletta to be hosted by the Academy on 10 November 2015 would provide an opportunity to discuss the way forward for the OSCE Partnership.

Serbia said that the local community faced the challenge of more than 200,000 persons seeking asylum in the context of the current crisis. Nevertheless, there was a need to expand accommodation rather than to build fences and participating States should support possible political deliverables in the field of migration at the upcoming Ministerial Council meeting in Belgrade in December.

Spain said that 2006 had been a similarly difficult year. Then, active co-operation with countries of origin and enhanced presence in the Middle East and North Africa region had contributed to the identification of shared solutions. The following areas provided added value for the OSCE: combating trafficking in human beings; a comprehensive border management approach; integration of refugees; media and migration; and combating xenophobia and discrimination.

Greece said that the OSCE could take immediate action by making the best use of current commitments, namely decisions adopted at the Ljubljana and Athens Ministerial Council Meetings. Currently, 500,000 refugees were passing through that country, which tested local reception capacity. Civil society was also a key player in enhanced co-operation to deal with increasing migration-related challenges in a particularly difficult economic situation.

The United States of America proposed the following work streams for the OSCE: a more consistent focus on what could be drawn from the existing mandate, beyond combating trafficking in human beings, and the creation of a vision for the dialogue and a framework for projects to be supported. Changing the current narrative on migration should be among the priority activities. Opportunities stemming from migration were not sufficiently emphasized and the OSCE should also focus on targeted efforts at the local level, taking advantage of its field operations.

Morocco described its experience in the field of migration, as a country of origin, transit and destination of migration flows, including refugees. A combination of measures was implemented, including increased border management, assistance for vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking and refugees, enhanced voluntary return and diplomatic services in countries of origin, as well as support for the social and economic inclusion of recently regularized migrants.

Algeria called for political solutions to the current crisis, underlining the need for multilateral approaches. The current economic situation did not allow its country to incorporate migrants as people needed to have definite prospects for the future. In that regard, the delegation called for renewed attention to two main action-oriented areas in the field of migration management: more prominence should be given to the criminal dimension in the short term, and attention should be paid to the development dimension in the long term.

Egypt said that joint activities were important and that maintaining an African perspective was critical in addressing the current challenges. Key aspects to be tackled were: the root causes of conflicts in the region; changing the current negative narrative on migration into a positive one; migration as development, with support for legal migration through quotas, circular schemes and other mechanisms; combatting smuggling of migrants; voluntary readmission accompanied by a reintegration package; as much support as possible for scholarships for African students to ensure access to educational opportunities; and enhanced support for neighbouring countries hosting increasing numbers of refugees.

Jordan underlined its long experience of hosting refugees in the Mediterranean region, which could be useful to new countries of transit during the current crisis. There were many challenges in that regard: a huge burden on the existing infrastructures, particularly for water and waste management; competition in the labour market between qualified refugees and the low-skilled local population; and the increased engagement of law enforcement agencies to tackle emerging migration-related organized criminal activities, including illicit drug trafficking.

Portugal emphasized the emerging risk of trafficking for the vulnerable population on the move. It was willing to share its experience of harmonizing indicators for the identification of victims of trafficking, as an area for enhanced co-operation in the current crisis.

Slovenia highlighted the need to strengthen political dialogue and practical co-operation to reduce human fatalities. The country, which was currently receiving 6,000 persons a day, relied on local communities and non-governmental organizations to address the challenges related to the incoming flows. The establishment of hotspots in third countries where migration flows originated could help to enhance effective co-operation.

The International Organization for Migration said that the current flows comprised a variety of individuals on the move, not only refugees and asylum seekers. The Organization was in the forefront to screen, counsel and refer people on the move on the basis of their specific features and vulnerabilities. A comprehensive approach to migration should tackle that diversity of flows effectively, by complementing emergency and labour migration responses through inter-agency co-operation firmly grounded in evidence-based approaches.

Ireland confirmed its support for the proposals by the inter-ministerial delegate for the Mediterranean and called for an active role for the Partners for Co-operation to be included in the political deliverables at the Ministerial Council meeting in Belgrade.

Italy emphasized that developing knowledge was essential to promoting new key areas of action. In that regard, it expressed appreciation for the study on Smuggling of Migrants produced in the framework of the OSCE “New Med” project as a tool for generating essential awareness regarding migration-related challenges in the Mediterranean region. Ongoing efforts to support a capacity-building project to end the impunity of traffickers, promoted by the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, represented a key area for action-oriented engagement.

5. Summary of the Closing Session

Report by Dr. Emiliano Alessandri, Programme Officer (Track II OSCE-Mediterranean Dialogue), OSCE Secretariat

The closing session provided an opportunity to take stock of the conference's outcomes as well as to outline the future course of the Mediterranean Partnership. It was stated that the current year's OSCE Mediterranean Conference marked an important turning point. Unprecedented high-level political attendance had demonstrated that the leaders of OSCE participating States and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation expected and looked forward to enhanced dialogue and strengthened co-operation, not only a mere reaffirmation of the ties binding them together. In that regard, appreciation was expressed for the increasing involvement of the Mediterranean Partners in that relationship, with the host country Jordan setting a particularly significant example of proactive, forward-looking and pragmatic engagement with the OSCE.

It was also stated that it was less and less possible to confine Mediterranean issues to a "chapter" of OSCE co-operation. From counter-terrorism to migration management, issues involving Mediterranean Partners were now part and parcel of the common OSCE-wide agenda. Against that backdrop, some noted that there was a growing need to review existing procedures to make the Mediterranean Partnership even more sustainable and operational. Long-standing proposals, such as strengthening funding mechanisms, revising rules for overseeing activities taking place outside the OSCE area, expanding the Partnership to additional countries, or establishing a special representative for the Mediterranean, were mentioned as deserving further discussion and ongoing consideration.

It was also underlined that political dialogue at the highest level, such as that provided by the political segment of the conference at the opening, acted as a very powerful catalyst for practical co-operation initiatives that might be pursued in Vienna in the context of the Mediterranean Contact Group and other channels. In light of the complementarity between the political and practical elements of the Partnership, hope was expressed that the current year's conference might set a precedent for future ones in terms of high-level political attendance and the quality of the exchanges. Furthermore, the active participation of several international agencies and regional organizations in the conference was seen as a testament to the relevance of the OSCE as a platform for an inclusive and wide-ranging dialogue on issues affecting the Euro-Mediterranean region and beyond.

It was noted, however, that discussions at the conference could have been even more productive if delegations had refrained from exchanging prepared statements. Future formats could foster greater spontaneity and a more interactive approach. It was also stated that greater efforts should be made to give the perspectives of the six Mediterranean Partners the widest possible resonance. Their points of view should be at the centre of the debate in the Mediterranean Conference format.

It was pointed out that among the key unifying themes that provide elements of a common regional agenda were pressing issues such as migration management and refugee assistance. The OSCE's long-standing experience in combating human trafficking was noted as a promising field for enhanced engagement. The fight against terrorism and strategies to counter violent radicalization were also underlined in the closing session as fields of common responsibility. Intercultural and interreligious dialogue and the promotion of tolerance and non-discrimination were mentioned as areas of increasing relevance. In that context, projects involving youth and women were identified as particularly necessary. Practical issues of tangible impact, such as co-operation in countering the trafficking of small arms and light weapons, were seen as providing substance to OSCE-Mediterranean co-operation. On those and other issues, it was stated that the guiding principle should be a focus on what unites, thus developing a positive agenda making the most of the opportunities provided by that evolving relationship. Changing the narrative about migration from a defensive to a positive one was mentioned as a case in point.

Looking forward, it was emphasized that the Mediterranean Partnership would remain a key area of OSCE engagement even as challenges to security and co-operation in Europe continued to demand the utmost attention. It was also noted that on crucial issues, from counter-radicalization to migration, a number of follow-ups were already being prepared, starting with plans to take those issues to the coming Ministerial Council for deliberation. The momentum created by the current year's conference should be built on to work towards the "more structured Partnership" evoked by many throughout the event. However, aspirations towards a closer and more consistent Partnership were tempered by a realistic assessment of regional prospects, which remained uncertain due to the presence of conflict and unrest on a vast scale.

In reality, while the experience of the OSCE might be inspiring for the Mediterranean region, no automatic transfer of models and mechanisms could take place between very different regional contexts. It was nonetheless emphasized that the key tenets and principles set forth in the Helsinki Final Act 40 years previously continued to bear relevance beyond the OSCE area. Among those was the rejection of zero-sum game logic, the embracing of co-operative approaches, and the commitment to a comprehensive notion of security spanning politico-military and economic and social as well as human rights aspects.

6. List of circulated interventions and statements

Opening Ceremony:

- Germany: PC.DEL/1391/15, 21 October 2015
- Serbia: CIO.GAL/163/15, 27 October 2015

Session 1:

- OSCE Secretariat: SEC.GAL/185/15, 21 October 2015
- France: PC.DEL/1396/15, 22 October 2015
- Malta: PC.DEL/1429/15, 23 October 2015
- UNHCR: PC.DEL/1432/15, 23 October 2015
- Switzerland: PC.DEL/1479/15, 2 November 2015
- Turkey: PC.DEL/1481/15, 3 November 2015
- Armenia: PC.DEL/1531/15, 10 November 2015

Session 2:

- Serbia: CIO.GAL/165/15, 27 October 2015
- Switzerland: PC.DEL/1477/15, 2 November 2015
- Turkey: PC.DEL/1482/15, 3 November 2015
- Luxembourg/EU: PC.DEL/1485/15, 3 November 2015

Session 3:

- Turkey: PC.DEL/1483/15, 3 November 2015
- Luxembourg/EU: PC.DEL/1486/15, 3 November 2015
- Armenia: PC.DEL/1530/15, 10 November 2015

Session 4:

- France: PC.DEL/1404/15, 22 October 2015
- UNHCR: PC.DEL/1430/15, 23 October 2015
- Serbia: CIO.GAL/164/15, 27 October 2015
- Switzerland: PC.DEL/1478/15, 2 November 2015
- Turkey: PC.DEL/1484/15, 3 November 2015
- Luxembourg/EU: PC.DEL/1487/15, 3 November 2015

Closing Session:

- Serbia: CIO.GAL/166/15, 27 October 2015

7. List of Participants

State / Organization	Family name	Given name	Title
OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES			
Albania	Barbullushi	Odetta	Deputy Foreign Minister
Albania	Canaj	Artan	Deputy Head of Mission of Albania to OSCE
USA	Baer	Daniel B.	Ambassador, U.S. Department of State /U.S.O.S.C.E.
USA	Wells	Alice	Ambassador, U S. Department of State / U.S. Embassy Jordan
USA	Killion	David	Ambassador, Senior Senate Staff Representative
USA	Suleman	Arslan	Special Envoy, Counselor for Multilateral Affairs
USA	Wooster	Henry	Deputy Chief of Mission, U S. Department of State / U.S. Embassy Jordan
USA	Eydelnant	Timothy	Syria Assistance Coordinator, U.S. Department of State /U.S.O.S.C.E.
USA	Kalmbach	Heather	Senior Regional Refugee Coordinator, U S. Department of State / U.S. Embassy Jordan
USA	Swett	Timothy	Refugee Coordinator, U S. Department of State / U.S. Embassy Jordan
USA	Massaro	Paul	Staff Associate
USA	Greco	Monica Colmenares	Political Officer, U.S. Department of State /U.S.O.S.C.E.
USA	Hijazin	Giacomo (Jack)	Refugee Program Specialist
Germany	Steinmeier	Frank-Walter	Dr., Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany
Germany	Wadephul	Johann	Dr., Member of the Federal Parliament (CDU/CSU)
Germany	Pohl	Eberhard	Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Germany	Siefker-Eberle	Birgitta	Ambassador of the Fed. Rep. of Germany to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Germany	Leendertse	Antje	Ambassador, Head of the Task Force for the 2016 German OSCE Chairmanship, Federal Foreign Office
Germany	Bagger	Thomas	Dr., Ambassador, Head of Policy Planning
Germany	Sparwasser	Sabine	Ambassador, Political Director
Germany	Plötner	Jens	Head of Minister's Office
Germany	Schäfer	Martin	Dr., Foreign Office Spokesperson

State / Organization	Family name	Given name	Title
Germany	Dinger	Dörte	Dr., Head of Division
Germany	Friese	Matthias	Senior political advisor, Permanent Mission to the OSCE
Germany	Jakobs	Elmar	Deputy Head of Protocol Conference Task Force
Germany	Stockhausen	Dirk	Dr., Team co-ordinator of the Task Force for the 2016 German OSCE Chairmanship, Federal Foreign Office
Germany	Buchholz	Katrin	Desk Officer, Minister's Office
Germany	Silbermann	Wolfgang	Desk Officer, Minister's Office
Germany	Mattheis	Marco	Dr., Desk Officer, Federal Foreign Office
Germany	Poeschke	Carolin	Desk Officer, Permanent Mission to the OSCE
Germany	Steitz	Klaus	Protocol Officer
Germany	Burger	Christofer	Foreign Office Press Department
Germany	Raya	Yasmin	Official Videographer
Germany	Bankstahl	Frank	Communication Officer
Germany	Stülpner	Henryk	Foreign Office Press Department
Germany	Köhler	Thomas	Official Photographer
Armenia	Kirakossian	Arman	Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Delegation of Armenia to the OSCE
Austria	Linhart	Michael	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Austria	Strohal	Christian	Ambassador, Head of Mission, Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE
Austria	Desser	Michael	Ambassador, Austrian Embassy in Amman
Austria	Weiss	Robert	Minister Plenipotentiary at the Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs
Austria	Ehrmann	Moritz	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE
Belgium	Georges	Bruno	Ambassador, Permanent Representation to the OSCE
Belgium	Van de Velde	Hendrik	Ambassador, Embassy of Belgium in Amman
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brkić	Josip	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Head of Delegation
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Halimović	Sanjin	Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the OSCE, UN and other International Organizations
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dorovic	Asim	Counsellor, Department for OSCE, MFA B&H

State / Organization	Family name	Given name	Title
Herzegovina			
Canada	Arpin	Dominic	Counsellor, Delegation of Canada to the OSCE
Cyprus	Ieronymides	Marios	Ambassador, Head of Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the OSCE
Cyprus	Hajisavvas	Charalambos	Ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Denmark	Wæver	Svend	Ambassador, Embassy of Denmark in Lebanon
Denmark	Haarløv	Jens	Head of Danish Programme Office
Spain	Gonzalez Roman	Maria Victoria	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Spain	Cabanas Ansorena	Santiago	Ambassador of Spain to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Spain	Busquets Aparicio	Gabriel	Ambassador at Large for Mediterranean Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
Spain	Scola Pliego	Maria Victoria	Deputy Permanent Representative
Finland	Sipiläinen	Anne	Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Security Policy
Finland	Lahtinen	Merja	Counsellor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
France	Galey	Nicolas	Ambassador, Inter-Ministerial Delegate to the Mediterranean
France	Roger-Lacan	Veronique	Ambassador, Permanent Representation to the OSCE
France	Mathey	Eveline	Politico-military Adviser, Permanent Representation to the OSCE
United Kingdom	Williams	David	Deputy Head (Maghreb and Egypt), North Africa Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office
United Kingdom	Mustard	Simon	Deputy Head of Mission, British Embassy Amman
Greece	Xydakis	Nikolaos	Alternate Minister for Foreign Affairs
Greece	Stournaras	Panayotis	Ambassador/ Director for OSCE and the CoE, MFA
Greece	Marinakis	Maria Louisa	Ambassador of Greece to Jordan
Greece	Tzovas Mourouzis	Ioannis	Head of Cabinet, MFA
Greece	Chasirtzoglou	Despoina	Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Greece to Jordan
Greece	Karampasis	Zafeiris	Minister Personal Assistant, MFA
Hungary	Mezei	Istvan	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Head of Mission
Ireland	McDonagh	Philip Garate	Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE
Italy	Gentiloni Silveri	Paolo	Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy	Belloni	Elisabetta	Ambassador, Chief of Cabinet of Minister of Foreign Affairs and

State / Organization	Family name	Given name	Title
			International Cooperation
Italy	Giansanti	Luca	Ambassador, Director General for Political Affairs and Security of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy	Brauzzi	Giovanni	Ambassador of Italy to Jordan
Italy	Rocco di Torrepadula	Vittorio	Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Italy	Berlendi	Giuseppe	Counsellor, Director for the OSCE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy	Lais	Flaminia	Dr., Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy	Verrecchia	Stefano	Counsellor, Deputy Head of Press Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy	Nardi	Virginio Corrado	Security Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy	Lauro	Gennaro	Security Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Kazakhstan	Berdibay	Azamat	Ambassador, Embassy to Jordan
Kazakhstan	Makhmetov	Asset	Counsellor, Embassy to Jordan
Kazakhstan	Bakayev	Bakhtiyar	Second Secretary, Embassy to Jordan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Kuzmanovska	Elena	State Secretary of Foreign Affairs
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ilioski	Kire	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission to the OSCE
Luxembourg / EU	Asselborn	Jean	Minister of Foreign and European Affairs/ Minister of Immigration and Asylum
Luxembourg / EU	Wurth	Hubert	Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the OSCE
Luxembourg / EU	Frentz	Jean-Marie	Director of Middle East and North Africa
Luxembourg / EU	Barbancey	Thomas	Chargé de presse, Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs
Luxembourg / EU	Wegener	Georges	Attaché, Permanent Mission to the OSCE

State / Organization	Family name	Given name	Title
Luxembourg / EU	Schmid	Helga Maria	Deputy Secretary General, European External Action Service
Luxembourg / EU	Béchet	Thierry	Ambassador, EU Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Luxembourg / EU	Fontana	Andrea Matteo	Ambassador, Head of Delegation of the EU to Jordan
Luxembourg / EU	Vethe	Anders	Political Adviser, European External Action Service
Luxembourg / EU	Paul	Jonas Jakob	Deputy European Correspondent, European External Action Service
Luxembourg / EU	Osorio	Esther Valerie	Attachée, EU Delegation to the International Organizations in Vienna
Luxembourg / EU	Navikas	Egidijus	Head of Political Section, Delegation of the EU to Jordan
Malta	Vella	George William	Dr., Minister for Foreign Affairs
Malta	Azzopardi	Keith	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Malta to the OSCE
Malta	Camilleri Calleja	Maria	Director International Development, Economic Affairs & European Institutions
Malta	Spiteri Cachia	Rosette (Maria Rosaria)	Assistant Private Secretary to the Minister
Mongolia	Batjargal	Gunaajav	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the OSCE
Montenegro	Šćepanović	Milorad	Ambassador, Director General of Directorate General for Multilateral Affairs and Regional Cooperation
Montenegro	Milačić	Slavica	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the UN, OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna
Netherlands	Van den Ijssel	Paul	Ambassador, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Amman
Poland	Bojko	Krzysztof	Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Amman
Portugal	Mira-Gomes	Maria da Graça	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Portugal to the OSCE
Romania	Filip	Bogdan	Ambassador of Romania to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Romania	Cernăianu	Leonardo	Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission
Russian Federation	Tokovinin	Alexander	Director, Foreign policy planning department, MFA of Russia
Russian Federation	Kocheshkov	Alexey	Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Jordan
Holy See	Cona	Luigi Roberto	Msgr., Chargé d'Affaires A.I. of the Apostolic Nunciature in Jordan
Serbia	Ninčić	Roksanda	Ambassador, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, Head of Delegation
Serbia	Žugić	Vuk	Ambassador, Chairperson of the Permanent Council and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE in Vienna
Serbia	Pančeski	Miodrag	Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE in Vienna

State / Organization	Family name	Given name	Title
Slovakia	Algayerova	Olga	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Slovenia	Lovrenčič	Tomaž	Director General, Common Foreign and Security Policy Unit, Ministry of FA
Slovenia	Miškova	Tatjana	Ambassador to Jordan
Slovenia	Vrečko Toplak	Irena	Minister Counsellor, Permanent Representation of Slovenia to the UN, OSCE and other IOs
Sweden	Hammarbäck	Jan Petter	Migration Liaison Officer, Embassy of Sweden in Jordan
Switzerland	Burkhalter	Didier	Head of Delegation, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
Switzerland	Wild	Claude	Ambassador, Head, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Vienna
Switzerland	Lenz	Hans-Peter	Head of Mission, Embassy of Switzerland, Amman
Switzerland	Fanzun	Jon Albert	Chief of Staff to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Berne
Switzerland	Nägeli	Raphael	Minister, Head of OSCE Task Force
Switzerland	Crevoisier	Jean-Marc	Head of Information, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Berne
Switzerland	Billeter	Térence	Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Switzerland, Amman
Switzerland	Bornoz	Pascal	Deputy Head of Middle East and North Africa Division, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Berne
Switzerland	Ziesche	Janina	Desk Officer, OSCE Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Vienna
Czech Republic	Hladik	Petr	Ambassador, Embassy of Czech Republic in Jordan
Czech Republic	Tesar	Karel	First Secretary – Political Officer, Embassy of Czech Republic in Jordan
Turkey	Ildem	Tacan	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Turkey to the OSCE
Ukraine	Pasko	Sergiy	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ukraine to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Head of Delegation
Ukraine	Boreiko	Andrii	First Secretary
Ukraine	Sluka	Oleksii	Third Secretary

MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION			
Algeria	Feroukhi	Taous	Ambassadeur Conseiller, Chef de la Délégation
Algeria	Boukrif	Hamid	Ambassador, Director of Prospective and Policy Planning
Algeria	Bourouba	Mohamed	Ambassadeur d'Algérie à Amman, Jordanie
Algeria	Abdelaziz	Hafid	Conseiller, Ambassade d'Algérie à Amman, Jordanie
Egypt	Shoukry	Sameh	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Egypt	Badr	Hisham	Ambassador, Assistant Minister for Multilateral Affairs and International Security
Egypt	Shalan	Khaled	First Secretary, Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Egypt	Sarwat	Khaled	Ambassador of Egypt in Amman
Egypt	Zoheir	Rasha	First Secretary, Embassy of Egypt in Amman
Egypt	El-Khouly	Hisham	Security guard
Israel	Gold	Dore	Dr, Director General of the Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem - Head of Delegation
Israel	Shapira	Shimon	Head of the Bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem
Israel	Ushpiz	Alon	Ambassador, Head of Political Directorate, Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem
Israel	Shir-On	Aviv	Ambassador, Deputy Director General, European Affairs, Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem
Israel	Cohen	Gilad	Deputy Director General, Bureau for Coordination, Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem
Israel	Shlein	Eynat	Ambassador of Israel to Jordan, Embassy of Israel, Amman
Israel	Bar-Ilan	Avivit	Director, Department for European Organizations, Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem
Israel	Maimon	Dov H.	Rabbi, Dr. Senior Fellow, Jewish People Policy Institute, Givat Ram Campus, Jerusalem
Israel	Noll	Gilad	Political Adviser, Embassy of Israel, Amman
Israel	Werler	Marina	Senior Political Adviser, Permanent Mission of Israel to the OSCE, Vienna
Jordan	Judeh	Nasser	Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates
Jordan	Tayseer Bani Yaseen	Mohammed	Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates

Jordan	Abu Jaber	Kamel	Dr Professor, Director of the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies (RIIFS)
Jordan	Khoury	Fayez	Director of Private office
Jordan	Al Adwan	Thamer	Ambassador, Director of European Affairs Department
Jordan	Al Tal	Nawaf	Ambassador, Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Jordan	Al Husseini	Hussam	Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Vienna
Jordan	Al Khatib	Hazem	Ambassador, Director of Protocol Department
Jordan	Al Hadid	Leena	Director of International Relations and Organizations Department
Jordan	Al Rafii	Sabah	Director of Media department
Jordan	Adwan	Osama	Director of Foreign Minister Office
Jordan	Fakhoury	Rawa	First Secretary, Deputy Director of European Affairs Department
Jordan	Hindawi	Mohammad	First Secretary, International Organizations Department
Jordan	Khreis	Dana	Second Secretary, Private Office
Jordan	Masalha	Omar	Third Secretary, Private Office
Jordan	Kharabsheh	Rami	Third Secretary, Protocol Department
Jordan	Al Aqeel	Mohammed	Third Secretary Media Department
Jordan	Jammal	Abir	Diplomatic Attaché, Private Office
Jordan	Wreikat	Abir	Diplomatic Attaché, Media Department
Jordan	Farraj	Samer	Head of Media office at Private office
Jordan	Al Adwan	Osama	Office of HE Deputy Prime Minister / Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates
Jordan	Arabiat	Ahmad	Protocol Department
Jordan	Ghsoon	Salah	/ Media office at Private office
Jordan	Al Jermi	Khalil	/ Media office at Private office
Jordan	Al Omari	Laila	Media Department
Jordan	Abida	Walid	Director of Nationality and Foreign Affairs and Investment, Ministry of Interior
Jordan	Al Dahamsheh	Bassem	Assistant to the Director of Nationality and Foreign Affairs and Investment Ministry of Interior
<i>Jordan - Guests of the Host Country</i>			
<i>Kuwait</i>	<i>Duaij</i>	<i>Mohammed</i>	<i>Dr., Ambassador in Amman</i>
<i>Qatar</i>	<i>Al Khalifa</i>	<i>Mubarak Bin</i>	<i>Deputy Head of Mission</i>

		<i>Mohammad</i>	
<i>Oman</i>	<i>Al Rawami</i>	<i>Hamad</i>	<i>Deputy Head of Mission</i>
<i>Palestinian National Authority</i>	<i>Elkurd</i>	<i>Nermeen</i>	<i>Counsellor, Embassy in Jordan</i>
Morocco	Abdelkhalek	Lahcene	Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco in Amman
Tunisia	Jomaa	Ghazi	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Tunisia to the OSCE
Tunisia	Malah	Afifa	Ambassador of Tunisia in Jordan
Tunisia	Tazarki	Khalil	Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representation of the Republic of Tunisia to the OSCE
Tunisia	Ben Soltane	Hakim	Chargé de Mission – Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			
UNHCR	Guterres	Antonio	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCR	Awad	Amin	Director, UNHCR Bureau for Middle East and North Africa
UNHCR	Harper	Andrew	Representative, UNHCR Representation in Jordan
UNHCR	Remus	Frank	Head of the UNHCR Liaison Office to the OSCE and Vienna-based UN Agencies
UNHCR	Johnson	Kristina	Executive Assistant, UNHCR Bureau for Middle East and North Africa
UNODC	Karimpour	Masood	UNODC Regional Representative /ROMENA
UN Women	Husain	Pamela Fatima	Women, Peace, Security and Humanitarian Advisor, Arab States Region
Council of Europe	Taubner	Zoltan	Director of External Relations
Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean	Halaiah	Mohammad	Senator, the Jordan Senate, Vice President of the PAM
Union for the Mediterranean	Sijilmassi	Fathallah	Secretary General
Union for the Mediterranean	Al-O'moush	Sudqi	Diplomatic Adviser
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Swing	William Lacy	Director General

International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Ponziani	Enrico	Chief of Mission, IOM Jordan
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Colucci	Donato	IBM Senior Regional Thematic Specialist
ICRC	Fournier	Frederic	Head of ICRC Delegation in Jordan
ICRC	Avrillaud	Sarah	Protection Coordinator, ICRC Jordan
ICRC	El Tari	Khoder	Advisor for Islamic World Affairs, ICRC Jordan
ICRC	Gandeel	Anis	Operational Networking Adviser, ICRC Jordan
Academic Community / NGOs			
FIERI	Pastore	Ferruccio	Dr., FIERI / New-Med Network
MEDAC	Wohlfeld	Monika	German Chair for Peace Studies and Conflict Prevention, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, Malta

ORGANIZATIONS FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE			
OSCE Secretariat	Zannier	Lamberto	OSCE Secretary General
OSCE Secretariat	Jarbussynova	Madina	Special Representative
OSCE Secretariat	Sacchetti	Sandra	Head of External Co-operation
OSCE Secretariat	Simonet	Loic	Senior External Co-operation Officer
OSCE Secretariat	Bonabello	Marco	Senior Co-ordination Adviser
OSCE Secretariat	Causevic-Podzic	Mersiha	Media and Outreach Officer, OSG/CMRS
OSCE Secretariat	Alessandri	Emiliano	Program Officer, External Co-operation
OSCE Secretariat	Albano	Teresa	Economic Affairs Officer, OCEEA
OSCE Secretariat	Szymanski	Aldona	Senior External Co-operation Assistant
OSCE ODIHR	Balbin	Beatriz	First Deputy Director
OSCE Research and Doc. Centre	Plesinger	Jan	Head of the OSCE Research and Documentation Centre
Interpreter	Fearnside-Bitsios	Jennifer	
Interpreter	Petronilho	Sandrine	
Interpreter	Abazon	Gisèle	