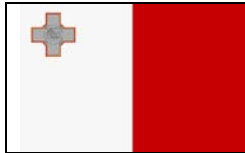




Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Office of the Secretary General
Section for External Co-operation



2010 OSCE Mediterranean Conference
"The Dialogue on the Future of European Security –
A Mediterranean Perspective"

Malta, 14 – 15 October 2010

Consolidated Summary

Table of contents

1	General information	3
1.1	Venue	3
1.2	Participation	3
1.3	Timetable and organizational modalities	3
1.4	Agenda	4
2	Summary of the opening ceremony	8
3	Reports by session rapporteurs	11
3.1	Session 1: Confidence- and security-building measures – the OSCE experience and the Mediterranean perspective	11
3.2	Session 2: OSCE experiences in fostering security and stability by dealing with economic and environmental challenges	14
3.3	Session 3: The Promotion of OSCE commitments and exchange of experiences on tolerance and non-discrimination by OSCE participating States and the Mediterranean Partners	16
4	Summary of the closing session	18
5	List of participants	21
6	Seating arrangement	30

1 General information

1.1 Venue

The Conference was held on 14 and 15 October 2010, at the Westin Dragonara Resort, Dragonara Road., St. Julian's, STJ02, Malta.

1.2 Participation^{*)}

1.2.1 Thirty OSCE participating States, including Belgium/EU, took part in the Conference.

1.2.2 All the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia) and three of the Asian Partners for Co-operation (Australia, Korea and Thailand) were represented.

1.2.3 The Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism, and the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination against Muslims participated in the Conference. The OSCE Secretariat, the ODIHR and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly were represented.

1.2.4 At the invitation of the host country, the Palestinian National Authority and the People's Republic of China took part in the Conference.

1.2.5 The following international organizations were represented: Central European Initiative, Council of Europe, League of Arab States, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, South-East European Co-operation Process, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

1.2.6 Representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were able to attend and contribute to the Conference in accordance with the relevant OSCE provisions and practices.

1.3 Timetable and organizational modalities

1.3.1 The Conference began at 9.15 a.m. (opening ceremony) on 14 October 2010 and ended at 1 p.m. on 15 October 2010.

1.3.2 The Conference was conducted in three sessions.

1.3.3 The opening session was chaired by Ambassador Christopher Grima, Head of the Delegation of Malta, and the closing session by Ambassador Kairat Abdrakhmanov, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the OSCE, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council.

1.3.4 Each session had a moderator and a rapporteur.

1.3.5 The working language was English. At the request of several participating States, interpretation was provided from and into French.

1.3.6 Arrangements were made for press coverage.

1.3.7 The rules of procedure and working methods of the OSCE were applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Conference.

^{*)} See part 5, list of participants.

1.4 Agenda

Thursday, 14 October 2010

8.30–9.15 a.m. Registration of participants

9.15–10 a.m. Opening ceremony

Chairperson: **Ambassador Christopher Grima**, Head of the Delegation of Malta to the OSCE

— **Dr. Tonio Borg**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta

— **Ambassador Kairat Abdrakhmanov**, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the OSCE, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council

— **Ambassador Renatas Norkus**, Head of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the OSCE, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation

— **Mr. Marc Perrin de Brichambaut**, Secretary General of the OSCE

10.10–10.30 a.m. Coffee break

10.30 a.m.–12.45 p.m. **Session 1**: Confidence- and security-building measures – the OSCE experience and the Mediterranean perspective

Moderator: **Ambassador Eoin O’Leary**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE

Rapporteur: **Mr. Simon Mamouny**, Permanent Representation of Australia to the OSCE

This session will focus primarily on:

- OSCE CSBMs, assessing lessons learned and looking forward, including consideration of proposals discussed in the framework of the Corfu Process
- Needs, prospects and challenges for CSBMs in the Mediterranean region, including an exchange of views on the proposals for the expansion of the Mediterranean partnership

Speakers

- **Dr. Monika Wohlfeld**, holder of the German Chair in Peace and Conflict Prevention, and Lecturer in Security Studies, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies (MEDAC), Malta
- **Gen. Tzvi Shtaubert (Ret.)**, Former Director of the Institute for Security Studies (INSS), University of Tel Aviv, Israel
- **Mr. Agustín Nuñez Martínez**, Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE

Discussion

Discussant:

- **Mr. Mathew Geertsen**, Senior FSC Support Officer, Conflict Prevention Centre, OSCE

Conclusions and remarks by the moderator

12.45–3 p.m.

Lunch hosted by Mr. Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, Secretary General of the OSCE, at the Westin Dragonara Resort

3–5.30 p.m.

Session 2: OSCE experiences in fostering security and stability by dealing with economic and environmental challenges

Moderator: **Ambassador Omar Zniber**, Permanent Representative of Morocco in Vienna

Rapporteur: **Mr. Viet-Luan Nguyen**, Counsellor, Permanent Representation of France to the OSCE

This session will focus primarily on:

- Promoting joint actions and common responses to economic and environmental challenges to improve common security in the OSCE and in the Mediterranean regions
- Exchange of experiences and prospects for co-operation, including proposals discussed in the framework of the Corfu Process
- Ways to implement Athens Ministerial Council Decision 5/09 on migration management

Speakers

- **Ambassador Michael Zammit Cutajar**, Ambassador on Climate Change for Malta, former Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- **Ambassador Przemysław Grudziński**, Permanent Representative of Poland to the OSCE
- **Mr. Riccardo Migliori**, Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly
- **Mr. Goran Svilanović**, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Discussion

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 4.30–4.45 p.m. | Coffee break |
| 4.45–6 p.m. | Resumption of discussion
Conclusions and remarks by the moderator |
| 7.20–7.30 p.m. | Family photo |
| 7.30 p.m. | Reception hosted by Dr. Tonio Borg, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta, at the Westin Dragonara Resort |

Friday, 15 October 2010

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 9.30–11.30 a.m. | <p>Session 3: The Promotion of OSCE commitments and exchange of experiences on tolerance and non-discrimination by OSCE participating States and the Mediterranean Partners</p> <p>Moderator: Ambassador Ian Cliff, Permanent Representative, Head of the United Kingdom Delegation to the OSCE</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ms. Natalia Sanmartín-Jaramillo, Second Secretary, Permanent Representation of Belgium to the OSCE</p> <p>This session will focus primarily on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Ways to promote tolerance and non-discrimination, including proposals discussed in the framework of the Corfu Process– Follow-up to the Astana High-Level Conference on Tolerance and Non-Discrimination– The role of civil society in promoting tolerance and non-discrimination, including intercultural dialogue |
|-----------------|---|

Speakers

- **Dr. Ranier Fsadni**, Director of Operations, European Commission-Arab League Liaison Office, Malta
- **Ambassador Ana Martinho**, Permanent Representative of Portugal to the OSCE
- **Ms. Floriane Hohenberg**, Head, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, ODIHR

Discussion

Conclusions and remarks by the moderator

11.30 a.m.–12 noon

Coffee break

12 noon–1 p.m.

Concluding session

Chairperson: **Ambassador Kairat Abdrakhmanov**, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the OSCE, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council

Concluding remarks by **Ambassador Christopher Grima**, Head of the Delegation of Malta to the OSCE

Concluding remarks by **Ambassador Renatas Norkus**, Head of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the OSCE, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation

1 p.m.

End of the Conference

1– 2 p.m.

Snacks served at the Westin Dragonara Resort

2.30 p.m.

Cultural programme at the discretion of the host country – pick-up from hotel

2 Summary of the opening ceremony

Report by Rita Marascalchi, Senior External Co-operation Officer, OSCE Secretariat

The opening ceremony was chaired by Ambassador Christopher Grima, Head of the Delegation of Malta to the OSCE. It started with a statement by Dr. Tonio Borg, Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta. Opening remarks were made by Ambassador Kairat Abdrakhmanov, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the OSCE and Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council; Ambassador Renatas Norkus, Head of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the OSCE, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation; and Ambassador Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, Secretary General of the OSCE.

In his statement, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Borg underscored the importance of the annual Mediterranean Conference, which afforded an opportunity to discuss security matters from a Mediterranean perspective; to address challenges facing the Mediterranean region; to identify new opportunities for co-operation; and to take stock of the OSCE partnership. Malta's strategic objective was to proactively promote peace, stability and prosperity in the Mediterranean through different confidence- and security-building initiatives, which would advance the dialogue in the region. The OSCE area faced a range of increasingly diverse and complex challenges, many of which were of a transnational nature, and were clearly shared with the Mediterranean region. It was therefore essential that the OSCE and the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation should develop a broader and more structured dialogue on matters of shared interest and concern.

He went on to say that security in Europe and in the Mediterranean were interlinked. In addition, the security situation in the Middle East had implications for security in the Mediterranean and beyond. He hoped that the recent resumption of direct negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians would build confidence and trust on both sides and ultimately lead to the emergence of an independent and democratic Palestinian State, co-existing in peace and security with Israel. He called for a positive consideration of the application by the Palestinian National Authority for Partner status with the OSCE. Since consensus on that issue had not as yet been reached among the participating States, constructive steps could be taken towards developing an open dialogue on areas of mutual interest, for example, by considering inviting the Palestinian National Authority, as well as Mediterranean countries potentially interested in the OSCE partnership, and other regional actors to periodic regular 'outreach meetings'.

In conclusion, he emphasized the historic importance of the upcoming OSCE Summit, to be held in Astana on 1 and 2 December, and expressed the view that a "Europe whole and free" could only be achieved if the Astana Summit agreed on a framework for creating a Euro-Atlantic, Eurasian and Euro-Mediterranean security community. In that regard, the Conference would afford a good opportunity for the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation to define their concerns, interests and vision of a pan-European security community integrating the Mediterranean region.

In his opening remarks, Ambassador Abdrakhmanov, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council, thanked the Government of Malta for hosting the Conference, thereby demonstrating its commitment to bringing the two shores of the Mediterranean closer together.

Kazakhstan had a high opinion of the work accomplished by the Mediterranean Contact Group under the Lithuanian leadership, which had greatly contributed to the enhancement of the Mediterranean partnership, making it more concrete and effective.

The year 2010 was a special one for the OSCE, culminating with the Astana Summit, which would provide the participating States with an opportunity to solemnly confirm their commitments and to state their willingness to ensure the full implementation of those commitments. He also recalled the Helsinki Final Act, in which the partnership with the Mediterranean was rooted. He encouraged the Mediterranean Partners to demonstrate their commitment to the OSCE by ensuring high-level participation in the Astana Summit, in order to give a fresh momentum to the Mediterranean partnership. The OSCE needed the views and ideas of its Partners to evaluate the progress achieved, to identify shortcomings, to find ways to further enhance the dialogue with them and to make the co-operation with them more productive. Kazakhstan had strongly supported the intensive involvement of the Partners for Co-operation in the Corfu Process and highly valued their contributions. The current Conference constituted a concrete opportunity to exchange views and ideas on the enhancement of security through co-operation and would help to better define expectations and possible contributions to the road map to be elaborated in Astana.

Turning to the agenda of the Conference, he noted that the topics selected were high on Kazakhstan's agenda and relevant to the Summit's deliberations. Addressing topics such as enhancing confidence and military transparency, dealing with economic and environmental challenges, and fostering tolerance and non-discrimination showed the added value provided to the OSCE by the Mediterranean partnership. The Mediterranean Partners, with their rich diversity, brought a unique perspective to the OSCE's work and might, in turn, themselves draw inspiration from the experience of the OSCE participating States.

Ambassador Norkus, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Lithuania to the OSCE, conveyed his gratitude to the Government of Malta as host of the Conference. He noted that the OSCE was an important forum for exchanging views on the current common security challenges that were shared by the OSCE and the Mediterranean countries. Security challenges threatening stability and prosperity would not stop at borders; therefore common responses and concerted actions were needed.

He further referred to the three priority areas identified the previous year for developing projects to be financed through the Partnership Fund. Significant progress had already been achieved in translating those priorities into concrete proposals, but more work still lay ahead. He was confident that, with the continuing engagement of the Mediterranean Partners and the support of the participating States, the expected results would be achieved.

He recalled that, at the 2009 Mediterranean Conference in Cairo, three themes had been identified as those most important for the region, namely, development of CSBMs, migration management and tolerance and non-discrimination. Those issues were also included in the agenda of the Malta Conference. That demonstrated the continuing interest in the three topics by the Mediterranean Partners, as well the usefulness of exchanging experience in those areas with the OSCE. He concluded by encouraging the participants to work constructively and to contribute new ideas for further developing the partnership.

In his opening remarks, Ambassador de Brichambaut, OSCE Secretary General, thanked the Government of Malta for hosting the 2010 OSCE Conference with the Mediterranean Partners. Malta had long been a forceful champion of the Mediterranean partnership. It had hosted the first-ever CSCE meeting on Mediterranean issues in 1979, and then another one in 1993, as well as the Mediterranean Seminar in 1998. The current Conference came at a particularly important time, when the core elements of Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security were under strategic review. It was also a time when the participating States were mapping out a new strategic direction for the future of the OSCE.

The Secretary General addressed two sets of issues: firstly, the upcoming Summit in Astana and its relevance for the Mediterranean partnership; and, secondly, how the current Conference could help to contribute to such a historic event. The Mediterranean Partners had provided significant input, including within the Corfu Process, on ways of improving the co-operation with the OSCE. The partnership would need to focus on more tangible results and to gain more visibility. The recently launched Partnership Fund project for the placement of experts from Partners in OSCE executive structures provided an important tool for meeting those needs. The Astana Summit represented a unique opportunity to bring the Mediterranean partnership to the attention of Heads of State or Government.

In Astana, the participating States would seek to agree on a framework for action, aimed at consolidating an inclusive, indivisible Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community. Strengthening the OSCE as a platform for Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security would also mean strengthening the Mediterranean partnership. He further invited the Partners to present their views and ideas, emphasizing that the political weight of their contribution to the Astana Summit would be amplified if it was presented by the six Mediterranean Partners acting together.

The agenda of the current Conference covered the most pertinent issues for the OSCE Mediterranean dialogue across all three security dimensions. The OSCE's experience with CSBMs was of great relevance to the Mediterranean region and, on many occasions, the Mediterranean Partners had been invited to take part in relevant OSCE CSBMs. He hoped that the package of OSCE CSBMs would be given fresh impetus in Astana, thereby opening a new chapter for sharing relevant experience with the Mediterranean Partners. The issue of economic and environmental challenges was central to the common security, and he urged full support and co-operation by both the participating States and the Mediterranean Partners in promoting joint actions and common responses to environmental threats to security. Tolerance and non-discrimination was a topic on which the Mediterranean Partners had a great deal to contribute to the OSCE's work, providing the Organization with precious added value. He further emphasized the importance of the contribution that civil society could make towards further promoting tolerance, as had been stressed at the High-Level Conference on Tolerance and Non-Discrimination, held earlier in 2010 in Astana.

3 Reports by session rapporteurs

3.1 Session 1: Confidence- and security-building measures – the OSCE experience and the Mediterranean perspective

Report by Mr. Simon Mamouney, Permanent Representation of Australia to the OSCE

In his opening remarks, the moderator, Ambassador O’Leary, highlighted the timely nature of the topic of the current session, ahead of the Vienna Review Conference and the Astana Summit. It was generally accepted that the security of the OSCE area required effective confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) and arms control regimes. Examples included the Forum for Security Co-operation, the Vienna Document 1999 and the Code of Conduct, which were among the most important mechanisms in the OSCE toolkit. Before introducing the speakers, he invited the participants to address the questions of how the Mediterranean Partners could be involved in CSBMs and whether the time was right for expansion of the group of Mediterranean Partners.

The first speaker, Dr. Monika Wohlfeld, holder of the German Chair in Peace and Conflict Prevention and Lecturer in Security Studies, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, noted that CSBMs were required in the Mediterranean region, but that their realization remained problematic. The absence of a just and lasting peace prevented the application of lasting CSBMs. CSBMs focussing on conventional issues would be irrelevant as long as nuclear ambiguity persisted in the region. The OSCE was the most experienced organization in the field of CSBMs, thanks to its inclusive and comprehensive approach to security. The Organization provided an ideal inspiration for other regions, but the fact that the Mediterranean Partners were not participating States was a limiting factor, and therefore they were invited to participate in implementing OSCE standards only on a voluntary basis. While institutions were important, they were not the only key issue in the region. CSBMs did not have to focus solely on the politico-military dimension. Other possible areas included work on co-ordinating disaster preparedness, and co-operation on peacekeeping operations, border management, maritime rescue and prevention of organized crime.

The second speaker in the first session was General Tzvi Shtauber (Ret.), Former Director of the Institute for Security Studies, University of Tel Aviv. General Shtauber referred to the situation in the region since 1995, which had seen a dramatic increase in threats to stability and security. Generally speaking, the region was lagging behind in terms of economic development and human rights. There was a great disparity within and among the States in the area. With three recent major conflicts, the use of force had not been delegitimized and remained a serious obstacle to peace. The emergence of Iran as a regional power had also changed the dynamics of the region. The well-being of Europe was closely related to developments in the Middle East, and it was time for States having an interest in stability in the region to be guided by the principles of the OSCE. It was important to act in concert to explore old and new measures, to decrease tensions and to increase confidence and trust in region.

The last speaker in the session was Mr. Agustín Nuñez Martínez, Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE. He referred to previously published food-for-thought papers on the question of whether the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) should be granted Partner status with the OSCE. In summary, the papers argued that the Palestinian

National Authority should be exposed to OSCE commitments and values as a Partner for Co-operation, which could lead to the voluntary implementation of the OSCE *aquis*. A number of benefits could also result from PNA participation, including interaction between the PNA and Israel in an environment in which no items or issues that were seen as essential to their identity were at stake. Participation by the PNA would also raise the political profile of the OSCE by giving the Organization the possibility of contributing to an important geopolitical area.

During the general debate, two main topics emerged, focusing on the enlargement of the group of Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation through the granting of partnership status to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), and the development of CSBMs in the region.

It was explained that the Palestinian National Authority had first applied to the OSCE to become a Mediterranean Partner for Co-operation in 2004. However, there had been no consensus on the issue, with some participating States and Partners favourable to having the PNA as a Partner and using membership as a potential CSBM. Others welcomed the PNA's participation in the current Conference, but noted that accepting the PNA as a Partner was premature because it was not yet a State. As a possible alternative, it was proposed that a gradual approach be adopted, including inviting the PNA on an ad-hoc basis to Contact Group meetings. Such an approach could be further discussed at future meetings in Vienna. It was also acknowledged that it was important to consider other Mediterranean countries in future dialogue with the OSCE.

Participants indicated the importance of including the term "Euro-Mediterranean" in the context of the Corfu Process and the upcoming Summit. While the concept of Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security had been promoted in the context of the Corfu Process, some Mediterranean Partners felt the term was too limiting and excluded the Euro-Mediterranean area from the security space of the OSCE. The security threats within the area of the Mediterranean Partners had a direct impact on the security of the OSCE region. There was a need to develop the right vocabulary to reflect the large area of interest of the OSCE.

On the issue of CSBMs, participants identified an urgent need to build confidence in the region, as it was currently lacking. Some felt that tackling the issue of security was premature, given the need to first establish confidence in the region. It was generally agreed that the OSCE provided an ideal observation platform for enabling Partner countries to observe and learn from successful CSBMs in the OSCE area. One participant pointed out that the OSCE could help rebuild confidence after a period of difficult circumstances. While initially CSBMs in the politico-military dimension could be problematic, CSBMs were not limited to the first dimension only. The second and third dimensions could provide a useful platform for initiating dialogue on issues such as energy security, environment, migration and water management. Track-two alternatives also existed which could free participants from the constraints of intergovernmental dialogue. CSBMs could include the involvement of universities, academics and think tanks. Participating States agreed that small steps were needed, which could first build confidence and did not exclude individual States from initiating CSBMs amongst themselves.

Wider security threats to the region were also discussed, and some Partners noted that the question of the Israeli nuclear capability was an obstacle to constructive dialogue on security issues. The potential for Iran to obtain nuclear weapons was also raised by a number of participants, especially in the light of its potential to trigger a nuclear arms race in the region.

Other participants noted with dismay that the current Conference was not being hosted by a Mediterranean Partner. One participant also drew the attention of the Conference to the absence of representatives of civil society, and expressed the hope that the NGO side-event that on some occasions had taken place on the eve of the Conference could be reinstated.

In summing up the discussions, the moderator said that there was a need for CSBMs in the Mediterranean region, and that was borne out by the discussions in the sessions. Most of the participants agreed that there were no shortcuts to building confidence and stability, and it was better to start small and pursue a range of avenues, including at the State, regional, bilateral and UN levels. There was a role for individual countries supporting CSBMs which did not need to begin with involvement by all States. It was important to find a common way forward. The OSCE was an ideal observation point and could be a model for other regions. For the future, progress needed to be made at the Astana Summit if the OSCE was to remain a relevant model. The overall conclusions pointed towards the need to increase trust on an incremental basis, learning from past initiatives, and indicated that there were no easy solutions. Indeed, setbacks could be expected, but it was important to maintain a forward momentum. The matter of expansion of the Mediterranean partnership, which had largely focused on Palestine, had been mentioned by a number of speakers and, despite differing views, the issue did not seem to be insurmountable, but was linked to considerations of timing. The possibility that further expansion might include other Mediterranean States should not be forgotten. Finally, as the incoming chair of the Mediterranean Group in 2011, the moderator looked forward to continuing the work of the Lithuanian chair on making progress in dialogue and co-operation across all three dimensions of security.

3.2 Session 2: OSCE experiences in fostering security and stability by dealing with economic and environmental challenges

Report by Mr. Viet-Luan Nguyen, Permanent Representation of France to the OSCE

The moderator, Mr. Omar Zniber, Ambassador of Morocco, pointed out that the Mediterranean was facing very severe economic and environmental challenges, such as increasing desertification, a decrease in water resources, significant demographic pressures and the consequences of climate change.

The first introducer, Ambassador Zammit Cutajar, presented the state of play of the current negotiations on climate change. Scientific data proved the linkage between the accumulation of CO₂ and global warming. In particular, he provided evidence of the consequences of global warming for the North Pole and called attention to the possibility that Greenland might disappear. He stressed the need to find collective answers by investing as soon as possible in highly energy-effective technologies. Lastly, he pointed to the consequences of the phenomenon in the Mediterranean, in particular, the rising temperatures and aridity, which called for co-operation on targeted responses.

In the second intervention, the Permanent Representative of Poland, Ambassador Przemysław Grudziński, stated that, while economic and environmental threats could fuel competition and conflicts, solutions to those challenges could equally facilitate co-operation and contribute to an improvement in stability. Co-ordination at the international and regional levels on economic and environmental issues could facilitate the restoration of confidence. He pointed to the OSCE's experiences with respect to second-dimension issues that had succeeded in helping to reducing tensions in zones of conflict, namely, the environmental evaluation missions in Georgia in 2008 and in Nagorno Karabakh in 2006. Lastly, he referred to the suggestions that had been made in the context of the Corfu Process regarding increasing the contribution of the activities in the second dimension to early warning and to the restoration of trust.

In the third presentation, the Vice President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Riccardo Migliori, referred to the discussions in the Fall Session of the Assembly, recently held in Palermo, on the fight against criminal groups and the status of co-operation in the Mediterranean. He stressed the need to reinforce the Mediterranean dimension: that would facilitate implementation of the proposals made in Palermo regarding support for the system of small and medium-sized enterprises and the signing of agreements for the management of seaways.

The fourth speaker, the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, Mr. Goran Svilanović, referred to the follow-up to the Valencia seminar, encouraging more intensive co-operation on the issues of soil erosion, management of water resources and desertification, which had been selected as a priority area for co-operation under the 2009 Kazakh Chairmanship of the Mediterranean Contact Group. The Office of the Co-ordinator had prepared a project on a participative evaluation of security-related economic and environmental challenges in the southern Mediterranean region. He called for support by the participating States and the Mediterranean Partners for such projects. In addition, he stressed

the involvement of his Office in issues related to migration management, expressing interest in the proposal that had emerged in the context of the Corfu Process for the establishment of an OSCE network on migration issues. Such a network would permit information sharing, co-operation and co-ordination on migration matters to be reinforced.

In the ensuing debate, several delegations supported a strengthening of the analytical capacities of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, as well as the conducting of evaluation missions by independent experts, as in the past, in cases of the emergence of crises of an economic and environmental nature.

A number of delegations supported the project on the follow-up to the Valencia seminar, while other delegations stressed the need for more detailed discussions of the project in the framework of the Mediterranean Contact Group and wished that the PNA could also be involved in the implementation.

Several delegations underscored the issue of water as the source of tensions, but equally its potential for constituting the object of a confidence-building measure in the Mediterranean.

One delegation expressed the wish that the OSCE could examine the consequences of the current economic crisis. As far as migration management was concerned, that delegation stated that the free movement of persons and short-term visa arrangements contributed to the establishment of trust.

The moderator, Ambassador Zniber, formulated the following conclusions:

- The project on follow-up to the Valencia seminar merited further consideration.
- The OSCE could play a substantial role in early warning in order to respond to economic and environmental threats.
- Activities related to economic and environmental issues could serve as confidence-building measures and help to reduce tensions.
- The OSCE could play a useful role in the regional platform on migration management. The proposal to establish an OSCE network on migration issues merited further consideration.

3.3 Session 3: The Promotion of OSCE commitments and exchange of experiences on tolerance and non-discrimination by OSCE participating States and the Mediterranean Partners

Report by Ms. Natalia Sanmartín-Jaramillo, Permanent Representation of Belgium to the OSCE

The first speaker, Dr. Ranier Fsadni, Director of Operations of the European Commission-Arab League Liaison Office in Malta, presented his anthropological view of culture. In doing so, he quoted the speech by Alcide De Gasperi in 1953 in Rome, stating that the notion of Europe could not be limited to a geographical expression alone, but needed to include the different shared heritages. In that sense, he recalled that the two shores of the Mediterranean had equally seen encounters and migration. Culture was also the result of exchanges, especially in today's globalized world. Since multicultural societies already lived within the borders of national States, emphasis should be put on distinguishing different layers of culture and identifying where intercultural dialogue was needed. Finally, as a concrete measure, he proposed exploring the possibility of creating projects on maritime issues, with joint management of challenges and joint sharing of responsibilities.

The second speaker, Ambassador Ana Martinho, of the Portuguese Delegation to the OSCE, focused her presentation on the promotion of OSCE human rights commitments. In preparation for the Astana Summit, a reinforced relationship across the Mediterranean was essential in order to enable countries to face together the security challenges of the twenty-first century. A greater engagement in respect of the concept of comprehensive security was therefore indispensable, and an exchange of good practices and expertise remained essential. In that regard, the development of the OSCE toolbox for promoting tolerance and non-discrimination should be enhanced. Moreover, the OSCE could also benefit from co-operation in that field with other international organizations, such as the Organization of the Islamic Conference or the Alliance of Civilizations initiative. She emphasized the importance of a deeper engagement with civil society, especially in key areas such as monitoring, data collection, assistance to victims, training or intercultural and inter-religious exchanges. With a view to building an inclusive and cohesive society in a sustainable way, education should be used as a fundamental tool to effectively counter stereotypes.

The third speaker, Ms. Floriane Hohenberg, Head of the ODIHR Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, focused on the challenges generated by the diversity of identities across the OSCE region and on how the participating States had decided by consensus to address that diversity through the promotion and protection of fundamental rights. She pointed out that the OSCE participating States had established a unique normative framework on tolerance and non-discrimination, defining the principles of inclusive, pluralistic and democratic societies and, at the same time, acknowledging the existence of different communities across the OSCE region. They had also adopted a holistic approach to the tackling of hate crimes, showing the value of robust State legislation in dealing with issues of tolerance and non-discrimination. She referred to the tools developed by the ODIHR, such as guidelines and training seminars to support legislators, law enforcement, prosecutors and judges in responding to hate crimes. Education played a crucial role in acquiring the necessary competencies for living in diverse societies. Therefore, the promotion of intercultural, inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue appeared indispensable. Finally, she

referred to the importance of balancing different human rights, for instance, in the area of freedom of the media or in that of activities of political leaders and professionals.

During the discussions, several participants advocated increasing the resources provided to the ODIHR and the three Personal Representatives of the Chairperson-in-Office on tolerance issues. It was also noted that the existing institutions responsible for gathering data on discrimination issues were insufficient, and proposals were made to further explore possible initiatives in that respect, in the context of the Mediterranean Contact Group.

Participants also called attention to the importance of co-operating with other relevant international and regional organizations and initiatives, such as the Council of Europe, the Alliance of Civilizations, the Union for the Mediterranean, the League of Arab States and UNESCO, as well as of exchanging experiences with ASEAN. Interaction with those organizations would be beneficial to the OSCE in areas such as the fight against discrimination and intolerance, inter-ethnic and inter-religious education and the cultivation of public awareness of diversity.

Some delegations pointed to the need to connect the common history of both sides of the Mediterranean and to draw upon positive experiences of the past. That could lead to the launching of common projects in areas such as education, the media, and public and political awareness.

Responding to comments made by participants, Dr. Fsadni stressed that, although modern culture was egalitarian, the culture of the future would depend on the kind of dialogue that could be conducted. Ambassador Martinho recalled the importance of the Astana Summit in lending momentum to the process of building trust, confidence and understanding among the participating States and the Partners for Co-operation. Ms. Hohenberg expressed her conviction that many positive initiatives and programmes were already being implemented in the area of tolerance and non-discrimination. However, the participating States needed to work towards preventing provocative speech from coming to be tolerated by the majority. Education was therefore a crucial element, as was the role of State agents in ensuring respect of human rights.

The moderator closed the session by calling on all the participants to follow up on the issues that had been discussed, both in the framework of the Mediterranean Contact Group and in the future activities to be developed by the ODIHR.

4 Summary of the closing session

Report by Rita Marascalchi, OSCE Secretariat

The closing session was chaired by Ambassador Kairat Abdrakhmanov, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the OSCE, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council. Concluding remarks were delivered by Ambassador Christopher Grima, Head of the Delegation of Malta to the OSCE, and Ambassador Renatas Norkus, Head of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the OSCE, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.

Ambassador Grima noted that the current Conference had highlighted the need for dynamic engagement between the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and the participating States. The discussions had been open and constructive, including on topics on which participants had expressed differing views, such as the application by the Palestinian National Authority for Partner status with the OSCE.

He welcomed the proposals that had been made on facilitating exchanges of experience between the Mediterranean and Asian Partners on regional co-operation and CSBMs, as well as with Central Asia on water-management issues. He expressed his satisfaction with the discussions on threats posed by climate change, as well as on the impact of economic and environmental challenges on strategic geopolitical risks. He praised the value that the Mediterranean Partners attached to their dialogue with the OSCE, the Partners' commitment to the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security, and their appreciation of the distinct and essential role played by the OSCE in the European security architecture.

There had been a broad recognition that the OSCE provided a useful model for the Mediterranean, in the sense that it had shown what could be accomplished when States with different cultures and histories came together to pursue dialogue and co-operation on issues affecting their common security. He concluded by stating that a key message from the Conference had echoed the basic theme of the dialogue in Vienna on European security, underlining the need to work together in partnership, aware that most of the risks and challenges were common to all.

Ambassador Norkus expressed appreciation of the fact that the Conference had been the setting for interesting presentations and enriching exchanges of views on issues of relevance to the OSCE Mediterranean partnership. He called attention to a number of issues that had emerged during the discussions and that were deserving of further consideration.

The ongoing negotiations aimed at further enhancing the OSCE CSBMs could serve as a model for fostering co-operation and confidence also in the Mediterranean region. Intensification of the involvement of the Mediterranean Partners in OSCE activities related to CSBMs could serve as a practical and useful capacity-building exercise. A further step which would in the long term bring positive results could be to explore possibilities for informal exchanges of information or even exchanges of visits to military installations in the region.

In the context of responding to economic and environmental challenges, he noted that there was a need to further advance the work in that dimension in improving the co-operation with the Mediterranean Partners. Co-operation regarding shared natural resources had been an

important factor for stability. The OSCE had developed an extensive know-how in that area that could be shared with the Mediterranean Partners to facilitate the dialogue and co-operation in the region. Water scarcity would be further exacerbated by climate change, and it was one of the main problems faced by the Mediterranean region. That challenge could only be addressed efficiently if tackled jointly, which would require a regional approach and co-operation. The OSCE Mediterranean partnership would provide a useful forum for that purpose, and the Partnership Fund could be used to support concrete initiatives in that area.

He went on to say that effective migration management was high on the OSCE's agenda, as confirmed by Ministerial Council Decision 5/09, which recognized migration issues as an important part of the OSCE comprehensive approach to security and stability. The current Conference had confirmed that that was also an issue of great interest to the Mediterranean Partners. Regular exchanges of good practices and information on those issues would be vital, both among the OSCE participating States and between participating States and Partners for Co-operation.

The OSCE had held the principles of tolerance and non-discrimination to be among the key elements for promoting comprehensive security and stability. The Organization had developed a significant body of commitments and relevant instruments in that field. The Mediterranean dialogue would benefit from continuing the established practice of regular exchanges with the Personal Representatives of the Chairperson-in-Office on tolerance-related issues intended to identify priority areas for possible joint action. Co-operation with the ODIHR Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Programme could also be enhanced.

He noted that Lithuania was in the process of establishing the priorities for its OSCE Chairmanship in 2011. The outcomes of all the relevant OSCE events, including the Astana Summit, would be duly taken into account. The OSCE's relationship with its Partners for Co-operation had figured prominently on the agenda of all those events, as well as in the Corfu Process. It would therefore also have an important place on the agenda of the 2011 Chairmanship. The Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship would be guided by the principle of continuity. That would apply also to the work of the Mediterranean Contact Group. He strongly encouraged the Mediterranean Partners and the participating States to elaborate specific proposals in order to adequately lay the groundwork for the work in 2011, together with the incoming Irish Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group.

Summarizing some of the proposals that had emerged for possible activities under the Partnership Fund, he listed: (1) supporting increased participation by Mediterranean Partners in OSCE CSBMs; (2) moving forward with the work on the assessment of environmental security challenges to identify a shared and productive approach; and (3) exploring possibilities for targeted co-operation activities with the ODIHR Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Programme and the three Personal Representatives of the Chairperson-in-Office, possibly with the involvement of civil society. Regarding issues of interest for the continued dialogue in the framework of the Mediterranean partnership, he suggested focusing on: (1) the potential role and contribution by the Mediterranean Partners to the OSCE's work on migration issues; (2) possibilities for facilitating track-two diplomacy on issues of relevance to the Mediterranean partnership; and (3) exploration of ways of including other countries of the region, on an ad hoc basis, in the Mediterranean partnership's dialogue. In addition, he suggested that exchanging experiences on CSBMs and regional co-operation with the the Asian Partners could be the topic of the next joint meeting of the Contact

Groups. Further discussions on providing adequate follow-up to the outcomes of the current Conference would follow in the context of the Mediterranean Contact Group.

5 List of participants

OSCE participating States

Germany

Mr. Heiner Horsten	Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE
Mr. Bernd Braun	Ambassador to Malta
Mr. Olaf Rieck	Economic and Commercial Affairs Officer, Embassy in Valletta
Mr. Jan Christian Stahl	Legal Adviser, Embassy in Valletta

United States of America

Mr. Douglas Kmiec	Ambassador, United States Embassy in Malta
Ms. Marlene Kaufmann	General Counsellor, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, United States of America
Ms. Julie Raschka	Political specialist

Austria

Ms. Caroline Gudenus	Ambassador to Malta
Mr. Christian Irbinger	Vice-Consul in Malta

Belgium/European Union

Ms. Geneviève Renaux	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the OSCE
Mr. Jean-François Delahaut	Ambassador to Malta
Ms. Natalia Sanmartín Jaramillo	Second Secretary, Permanent Representation of Belgium to the OSCE

European Union

Mr. William Martin	Head of the European Commission Representation in Malta
Mr. Angelo Chetcuti	Press and Political Officer, European Commission Representation in Malta

Cyprus

Mr. Marios Lyssiotis	Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the OSCE
-----------------------------	---

Croatia

Mr. Neven **Madey** Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Croatia to the OSCE

Denmark

Mr. John **Bernhard** Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the OSCE

Spain

Ms. Maria Isabel **Vicandi** Ambassador to Malta

Mr. Agustín **Nuñez Martínez** Deputy Permanent Representative of Spain to the OSCE

Finland

Ms. Leena **Ritola** Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland

France

Mr. François **Alabrune** Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Representation of France to the OSCE

Mr. Viet-Luan **Nguyen** Counsellor, Permanent Representation of France to the OSCE

Mr. Tudor **Alexis** Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Embassy in Valletta

United Kingdom

Mr. Ian **Cliff** Ambassador, Head of the United Kingdom Delegation to the OSCE

Ms. Louise **Stanton** British High Commissioner, Malta

Ms. Carole **Johnson** Deputy High Commissioner, Malta

Ms. Sarah **Puntan Galea** British High Commission, Malta

Greece/OSCE Troika

Mr. Ioannis **Pediotis** Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Greece to the OSCE

Hungary

Mr. György **Molnár** Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Hungary to the OSCE

Ireland

Mr. Eoin **O'Leary** Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE

Mr. Jim **Hennessy** Ambassador, Embassy of Ireland in Malta
Ms. Martina **Feeney** Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE

Italy

Mr. Efsio Luigi **Marras** Ambassador, Embassy of Italy in Malta
Ms. Gaia **La Cognata** First Secretary, Embassy of Italy in Malta
Ms. Marianna **Dolcetti** Embassy of Italy in Malta

Kazakhstan/OSCE Chairmanship

Mr. Kairat **Abdrakhmanov** Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the OSCE, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council
Mr. Yerkin **Akhinzhanov** Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the OSCE
Mr. Olzhas **Idrissov** Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the OSCE

Representatives of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office

Mr. Adil **Akhmetov** Personal Representative of the CiO on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination against Muslims
Rabbi Andrew **Baker** Personal Representative of the CiO on Combating Anti-Semitism

Lithuania/OSCE Troika

Mr. Renatas **Norkus** Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the OSCE
Ms. Lina **Rukštelienė** Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the OSCE

Luxembourg

Mr. Marc **Thill** Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to the OSCE

Malta

Dr. Tonio **Borg** Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs
Dr. John Paul **Grech** Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Joseph **Cole** Director General, European and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Christopher Grima	Ambassador, Head of Delegation of Malta to the OSCE
Mr. Michael Zammit Cutajar	Ambassador on Climate Change for Malta and former Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
Col. David Attard	Colonel for International Relations
Mr. Patrick R. Mifsud	Director, European General Affairs and Economic Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Ranier Fsadni	Director of Operations, European Commission-Arab League Liaison Office
Mr. Olaph J. Terribile	Head of Unit (OSCE), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Corinne Casha	Desk Officer (OSCE), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Ryan Callus	Policy Co-Ordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Melvyn Mangion	Communications Co-Ordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Mikela Fenech Pace Mr. Jonathan Galea	Assistant Director, Defence Matters Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Montenegro

Ms. Borka Trajkovic	Third Secretary, Directorate for Regional Organizations and Initiatives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
----------------------------	--

Netherlands

Mr. Ron J.P.M. Van Dartel	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the OSCE
Ms. Iris De Graaff	Trainee, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Malta

Poland

Mr. Przemysław Grudziński	Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the OSCE
----------------------------------	---

Portugal

Ms. Ana Martinho	Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Representation of Portugal to the OSCE
Mr. Antonio Ramalho Ortigao	Ambassador of Portugal to Malta
Mr. Adelino Silva	Counsellor, Permanent Representation of Portugal to the OSCE

Romania

Mr. Cornel **Feruta** Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the OSCE

Russian Federation

Mr. Valery **Korchagin** Deputy Head of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Malta

Mr. Valery **Maslin** Senior Counsellor, Delegation of the Russian Federation to the OSCE

Holy See

Mr. Pedro F. **Mercado Cepeda** Head of Delegation

Mr. Emmanuel **Agius** Deputy Head of Delegation

Slovenia

Mr. Andrej **Logar** Ambassador, Head of the Division for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Czech Republic

Ms. Veronika **Kuchyňová Šmigolová** Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the OSCE

Mr. Jaroslav **Kuchyňa** Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the OSCE

Turkey

Mr. Ismail Ethem **Tokdemir** Ambassador to Malta

Mr. Sermet **Ulker** First Counsellor, Embassy in Malta

Ukraine

Mr. Andrii **Fialko** Adviser to the President, Administration of the President of Ukraine

Asian Partners for Co-operation

Australia

Ms. Anne **Quinane** Australian High Commissioner to Malta

Mr. Simon **Mamouny** Second Secretary, Embassy in Vienna

Republic of Korea

Mr. Yoon-Joe **Shim** Ambassador, Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea, Vienna

Mr. Jan-Keun Lee	Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea, Vienna
Mr. Jong-Dae Park	Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Italy
Thailand	
Ms. Nongnuth Phetcharatana	Ambassador, Embassy/Permanent Mission of Thailand, Vienna

Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation

Algeria

Ms. Taous Feroukhi	Ambassador, Embassy/Permanent Mission of Algeria, Vienna
---------------------------	--

Egypt

Mr. Ehab Fawzy	Ambassador, Embassy/Permanent Mission of Egypt, Vienna
Mr. Hesham Maher	Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Security and Strategic Organizations in Europe
Mr. Abdelmawgoud El Habashy	Ambassador of Egypt to Malta

Israel

Mr. Aviv Shir-On	Ambassador, Embassy/Permanent Mission of Israel, Vienna
Mr. Tzvi Shtauber	Ret. General, Former Director of the Institute for Security Studies, University of Tel Aviv

Jordan

Mr. Makram Queisi	Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Vienna
--------------------------	--

Morocco

Mr. Omar Zniber	Ambassador, Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco, Vienna
------------------------	---

Tunisia

Mr. Beladj Ali Abderrahman	Ambassador to Malta
-----------------------------------	---------------------

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

OSCE Secretariat

Mr. Marc Perrin de Brichambaut	Secretary General
---------------------------------------	-------------------

Mr. Goran Svilanović	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
Mr. Oleksandr Pavlyuk	Head of External Co-operation
Ms. Rita Marascalchi	Senior External Co-operation Officer
Mr. Mathew Geertsen	Senior FSC Support Officer
Ms. Aldona Szymanski	Senior External Co-operation Assistant
Mr. Mohamed El Bassyony	Documents and Meetings Support Assistant

OSCE ODIHR

Ms. Floriane Hohenberg	Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department
Ms. Aida Yermakkaliyeva	Associate Programme Officer in the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department

OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. Riccardo Migliori	Vice President, OSCE PA
Mr. Vincenzo Picciolo	
Mr. Roberto Montella	Programme Officer at the OSCE PA, Vienna Office

Guests of the host country

Palestinian National Authority

Mr. Jubran Taweel	Ambassador, Representation of the Palestinian National Authority to Malta
--------------------------	---

People's Republic of China

Mr. Keyuan Zhang	Ambassador, Embassy of the Peoples' Republic of Chine in Malta
-------------------------	--

International organizations

Central European Initiative

Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter	Secretary General
-------------------------------	-------------------

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

Mr. Kanat Tumysh	Deputy Executive Director
Mr. Serhad Varli	Director

Council of Europe

Mr. Jean **Claus** Adviser, Directorate of External Relations,
Directorate General of Democracy and Political
Affairs

League of Arab States

Ms. Omnia **Taha** Assistant to the Head of the Political Sector

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Ms. Frédérique **Jacquemin** Mediterranean Dialogue Officer

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean

Mr. Sergio **Piazzi** Secretary General

Ms. Nadine **Abu Sway** Public Affairs and Communication

Ms. Celine **Cervi** Assembly Affairs Officer

South-East European Co-operation Process

Ms. Borka **Trajkovic** Montenegrin SEECP Chairmanship

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. Jon **Hoisaeter** UNHCR Representative, Malta

Non-governmental organizations/scientific institutions

University of Malta

Mr. Gianfranco **Selvaggi** Group Chief Executive officer – Malta University
Holding Co. Ltd.

Mr. Paul **Sant Cassia** Professor

Mr. Deniel **Rothbart** Professor of Conflict Analysis and Resolution,
George Mason University, USA, and University of
Malta

Mr. Benjamin **Pule'** LL. D III Law Student

Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies

Mr. Stephen **Calleya** Director

Mr. Derek **Lutterbeck** Deputy Director of Academic Affairs

Mr. Omar **Grech** Co-ordinator of Human Dimension Programme

Ms. Monika **Wohlfeld** Holder of the German Chair in Peace and Conflict
Prevention and Lecturer in Security Studies

Mr. Simon **Bajada** Administrative Officer

Students of the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies

Mr. Avey **Mustafayev**
Mr. Chen **Xinggong**
Mr. Mohamed **Maamoun**
Mr. Khaled **El Menshawy**
Mr. Giorgi **Goletiani**
Mr. Stephen **Staines**
Ms. Mayssa **Aburezeq**
Mr. Haqi **Alhusseini**
Mr. Iman **Salum Hjalikai**
Mr. Mekni **Hosni**
Mr. Mohamed **El Ghodhbane**
Mr. Nazar **Sasyn**
Ms. Ksenija **Jaranova**
Ms. Zinaida **Epp**
Mr. Philipp **Boudny**
Ms. Dorien **Lierens**
Ms. Ewa **Paderewska**
Ms. Iza **Trsar**
Ms. Alaa **Ben Mahmoud**
Ms. Nighat **Urpani**
Mr. Anton **Tabone**
Ms. Maria **Psaila**
Ms. Glorianne **Mizzi**
Mr. Philip **Leone-Ganado**
Ms. Annabell **Khalil**
Mr. Tyson **Fenech**
Mr. Claudette **Abela Baldacchino**

Interpreters

Ms. Caroline Curta	Interpreter
Ms. Carine Ingrid Kennedy	Interpreter
Mr. Jacques Felix Mawas	Interpreter

6 Seating arrangement

NATO L. of Arab States Council of Europe CICA CEI PR of China Palestinian Nat'l Authority OSCE PA		
Parl. Ass'y of the Med. UNHCR MEDAC University of Malta Malta Malta Montenegro/SEECF Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania Russian Federation Holy See Slovenia Czech Republic Turkey Ukraine Thailand Korea Australia Tunisia Morocco Jordan Israel Egypt Algeria		ODIHR CPC CEEA External Co-operation OSCE SG Luxembourg Lithuania/ OSCE Troika/ Chair MCG Personal Representative of CIO Personal Representative of CIO Kazakhstan/CIO Italy Ireland Hungary Greece /OSCE Troika United Kingdom France Finland Spain Denmark Croatia Cyprus Belgium/EU Belgium/EU Austria USA Germany

Head table