



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Office of the Secretary General
Section for External Co-operation



2011 OSCE Mediterranean Conference



**Democratic Transformation:
Challenges and Opportunities in the Mediterranean Region**

Budva, Montenegro, 10 – 11 October 2011

Consolidated Summary

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1 General information

1.1 Venue

The Conference was held on 10 and 11 October 2011, at the Hotel Splendid, Conference and Spa Resort, Becici, 85315 Budva, Montenegro.

1.2 Participation^{*)}

1.2.1 Thirty-seven OSCE participating States, including Poland/EU, took part in the Conference.

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

1.2.3 The Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism participated in the Conference, as did the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media; furthermore, the OSCE Secretariat, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and the OSCE Mission to Montenegro were represented.

1.2.4 At the invitation of the host country, the Palestinian National Authority took part in the Conference.

1.2.5 The following international organizations were represented: the Secretariat of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Council of Europe, the International Organization for Migration, the League of Arab States and the United Nations Development Programme.

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 2.30 p.m. (opening ceremony) on 10 October 2011 and ended at 5.30 p.m. on 11 October 2011.

1.3.2 The Conference was conducted in three sessions.

1.3.3 The opening session was chaired by H.E. Ambassador Dragana Radulović, Head of the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the OSCE, and the closing session by H.E. Ambassador Eoin O’Leary, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.

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

Monday, 10 October 2011

- 1.30–2.30 p.m. Registration of participants
- 2.30–3.15 p.m. Opening ceremony
- Chairperson: H.E. Ambassador **Dragana Radulović**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the OSCE
 - H.E. **Milan Roćen**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Montenegro
 - H.E. **Asta Skaisgiryte Liauskiene**, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, 2011 OSCE Chairmanship
 - H.E. Ambassador **Frank Cogan**, Head of the OSCE Task Force, Representative of the Chairmanship of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation
 - H.E. **Lamberto Zannier**, Secretary General of the OSCE
 - H.E. **Petros Efthymiou**, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly
- 3.15–3.30 p.m. Coffee break
- 3.30–5.30 p.m. **Session 1:** The role of the police and the armed forces in democratic societies
- Moderator: H.E. Ambassador **Cornel Feruta**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the OSCE
- Rapporteur: Mr. **Adelino Silva**, Permanent Representation of Portugal to the OSCE
- This session focused primarily on:
- Police reform
 - Promoting police-public partnership
 - Democratic control of the armed forces, with reference to FSC Decision No. 1/08 on promoting awareness and outreach relating to the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security among the Partners for Co-operation
- Speakers:
- Mr. **Murat Yildiz**, OSCE Secretariat - Strategic Police Matters Unit
 - Ms. **Paulyl Marrinan Quinn**, Ombudsman for the Defence Forces - Ireland
 - Mr. **Pinhas Yehezkeally**, Commander (Colonel, Israel Police, retd)
- 6 p.m. Dinner hosted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Montenegro

Tuesday, 11 October 2011

10 a.m.–12 noon **Session 2:** Promoting human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law

Moderator: H.E. Ambassador **John H. Bernhard**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the OSCE

Rapporteur: Mr. **Uwe Hovorka**, Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE

This session focused primarily on:

- Electoral reform
- Administration of justice to include judicial independence and transitional justice
- Freedom of the media, including promotion of free and pluralistic media, the role of social and digital media and measures to promote professionalism, accuracy and adherence to ethical standards

Speakers:

- H.E. Ambassador **Janez Lenarčič**, Director of the ODIHR
- H.E. Ambassador **Ian Kelly**, Head of the Permanent Mission of the United States to the OSCE
- Ms. **Dunja Mijatović**, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media

12 noon–2 p.m. Lunch hosted by the OSCE Secretariat

2–4 p.m. **Session 3: Strengthening good governance**

Moderator: H.E. Ambassador **Ihor Prokopchuk**, Head of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the OSCE

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

This session focused primarily on:

- Regulatory reform for effective socio-economic development
- Measures to combat corruption and money-laundering
- The role of transparency in the promotion of good governance

Speakers:

- Mr. **Vahéh Gevorgian**, Deputy Head of the Permanent Representation of Armenia to the OSCE
- Mr. **Kristian Turkalj**, Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia, Head of the Directorate for the EU and International Co-operation
- Mr. **Goran Svilanović**, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
- Ms. **Maria Fratila**, Head of the Department for Analysis and Processing of Information, Romanian National Office for Prevention and Control of Money-Laundering

4–4.30 p.m. Coffee break

4.30–5.30 p.m. Concluding session

- Chairperson: H.E. Ambassador **Eoin O’Leary**, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation
- Concluding statement by Mr. **Zoran Janković**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, Director-General for Multilateral Affairs and Regional Co-operation
- Concluding statement by H.E. Ambassador **Renatas Norkus** on behalf of the Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship

5.30 p.m. End of Conference

2 Summary of the opening ceremony

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

As Chairperson of the opening ceremony, H.E. Ambassador **Dragana Radulović**, head of the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the OSCE, welcomed the participants and introduced the opening speakers: H.E. **Milan Roćen**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Montenegro; H.E. **Asta Skaisgiryte Liauskiene**, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania (2011 OSCE Chairmanship); H.E. Ambassador **Frank Cogan**, Head of the OSCE Task Force and Representative of the Chairmanship of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation; H.E. **Lamberto Zannier**, Secretary General of the OSCE; and H.E. **Petros Efthymiou**, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

H.E. **Milan Roćen**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, noted that the Conference would be addressing a number of complex transnational issues, and that developments in the southern Mediterranean and the Middle East affected the security not only of the entire Mediterranean region but also of Europe and the wider world.

He went on to say that international assistance and support, especially from the OSCE, had made a real difference to the success of Montenegro's democratic transition, which could serve as a model for other countries. He thanked the OSCE for its valuable contribution to building democratic institutions, strengthening the rule of law, and encouraging overall reform in Montenegro, and said that the OSCE Mission was inherent to the realization of Montenegro's strategic integration goals in all three dimensions. "The progress we have achieved in fulfilling our strategic goals is to a large extent a result of the good co-operation we have had with the OSCE and its institutions, especially the ODIHR." Montenegro was respected as a factor of stability in the region; during its Presidency of the South-East European Cooperation Process, it had adopted a regional strategy for fighting corruption and organized crime, something that was unique in Europe.

The kind of co-operation and support that the OSCE provided could also benefit the Mediterranean Partners. He commended the efforts of the Lithuanian Chairmanship and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to raise awareness of the Mediterranean dimension of the OSCE, both within the Organization and among the Partners for Co-operation. Montenegro was committed to strengthening good-neighbourly relations and regional co-operation, and would continue to be proactive in promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and Europe. He expressed his country's willingness to share its experience with the Mediterranean Partners and to assist them in their own transitions.

H.E. **Asta Skaisgiryte Liauskiene**, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, expressed the Lithuanian Chairmanship's gratitude to Montenegro for hosting the Budva meeting. She agreed that Montenegro's "enthusiastic embrace of the tools and best practices available through the OSCE" and the successes it had achieved with a wide-ranging reform process demonstrated what could be achieved with the kind of support the OSCE was offering to the Mediterranean Partners. She also thanked the Irish Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group for its strong engagement in supporting dialogue and co-operation between the OSCE participating States and the Mediterranean Partners.

At the Astana Summit meeting in 2010, the OSCE heads of State or Government had acknowledged that security in the OSCE region and in the Mediterranean were "inextricably

linked”. She stressed that those regions had to work together to “make our two areas a secure, modern, democratic and prosperous part of the world.” Lithuania, as the holder of the OSCE Chairmanship in 2011, had worked to promote a closer dialogue with the Mediterranean Partners, and Foreign Minister Audronius Ažubalis, OSCE Chairman-in-Office, had publicly expressed solidarity with the democratic aspirations of the peoples of Tunisia, Egypt and the other Mediterranean Partners.

The OSCE Ministerial Council meeting in Vilnius on 6 and 7 December, to which the Mediterranean Partners had been invited, would afford an excellent opportunity to strengthen relations between the OSCE and the Partners for Co-operation, and as a prelude, the Budva Conference provided a good chance to begin developing a new vision for the partnership.

Creating and maintaining a sustainable transition was a complex process. While the culture and priorities of each country were unique, learning from both the successes and the failures of other countries could help make the process go faster and more smoothly. The OSCE had collected the experiences of many diverse transitions in its toolbox, and it stood ready to share its experience and expertise with Partner States, but only to the extent and in the manner that the Partner States desired. A clear and concrete invitation from the interested Partner country was needed to start the process, and the Partner country retained ownership of any co-operative projects, with the right to modify them to suit its own needs.

Foreign Minister Ažubalis had visited Tunisia in April, ODIHR Director Janez Lenarčič had visited Morocco in May, and Ms. Liauskiene had gone to Egypt in June. All three teams, which had included experts from the OSCE Chairmanship and Secretariat and the ODIHR, had held high-level discussions about possible OSCE assistance, providing each of the Partners with a list of areas for potential engagement, from which they were free to pick according to their specific needs and priorities. The OSCE delegations had also reached out to civil society in the three countries, and some 40 government officials, NGO representatives and journalists from the Mediterranean Partners had already taken part in regular and specially organized OSCE activities. She further noted that the ODIHR would be conducting training on election observation for civil society representatives from the three countries in Budva immediately after the Conference.

H.E. Ambassador **Frank Cogan**, Head of the OSCE Task Force and Representative of the Irish Chairmanship of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, shared some insights from Ireland’s experience as Chair of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation in 2011. As partnership was a two-way process, the Contact Group aimed for a dialogue with full participation both by the Partners and by the participating States. Experts from the OSCE and other international organizations had addressed the Group, and representatives of Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia had briefed it on unfolding events and national reform programmes. The Contact Group was also seeking to bring about tangible, practical benefits. Examples were the placements programme, which brought young professionals from the Mediterranean region into the OSCE Secretariat and institutions, and an environmental security project for the region.

He noted with appreciation the close co-operation of the Lithuanian Chairmanship, and particularly the personal engagement of the Chairman-in-Office. Ireland shared the Chairmanship’s ambition to see a declaration or decision on the Partners adopted at the Ministerial Council meeting in Vilnius, which would be a “tangible demonstration of the OSCE’s willingness to extend the hand of friendship and support,” and might also provide an

opportunity to make the OSCE's decision-making process around activities outside the OSCE area more flexible, facilitating more timely responses to Partners' requests for assistance.

He gave assurances of the continuity of the OSCE commitment to the Mediterranean region during the Irish Chairmanship in 2012, and said that he looked forward to working closely with the incoming Ukrainian Chair of the Mediterranean Partners. While the OSCE's relationship with the Partners for Co-operation had to be firmly rooted in partnership, it was important to recognize that changes in the southern Mediterranean were being driven from within. Thus, while the OSCE could advise, assist, and offer lessons learned and best practices, it could not impose its priorities, policies or vision. That was up to the peoples of the Mediterranean themselves.

H.E. **Lamberto Zannier**, Secretary General of the OSCE, thanked Montenegro for hosting the Conference, expressing special thanks to Minister Roćen and Ambassador Radulović. He congratulated the Irish Chairmanship of the Mediterranean Contact Group and thanked the Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship for its active efforts to enhance the Organization's interaction with its Partners for Co-operation.

Over the previous two decades, supporting democratic transition processes had been one of the core activities of the OSCE, which had developed a number of concrete and specialized tools, including: the Secretariat, with its Conflict Prevention Centre and thematic units devoted to combating transnational threats; field operations tailored to the needs of the countries where they operated; and the three autonomous institutions (the ODIHR, the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the Representative on Freedom of the Media). The OSCE had repeatedly expressed its readiness to share its expertise and experience in supporting democratic processes with the Mediterranean Partners, and its comprehensive toolbox was at their disposal. However, democratic transition was a multidimensional, long-term process: "one size did not fit all" and tools needed to be adjusted to each country's specific situation. Moreover, partnership was a two-way process, and the OSCE needed a clear expression of interest from its Mediterranean Partners in order to translate its offer of assistance into concrete forms of co-operation. He underscored his personal commitment to facilitating that process and supporting enhanced dialogue with the OSCE's Partners, as well as his readiness to enhance co-ordination with other international and regional organizations so as to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness of assistance.

H.E. **Petros Efthymiou**, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, said that the OSCE was well-positioned to provide assistance to the Mediterranean transition processes, particularly in the form of support for democratic elections, freedom of expression and the enhancement of regional security. The OSCE needed to make people in the region more aware of the Organization, as this would encourage them to ask for OSCE assistance. In addition, more North-South Mediterranean co-operation was needed, not only in forums like the Budva Conference, but also in the field. The Parliamentary Assembly had been actively assisting Tunisia in the run-up to its first free elections, and would send election observers. The OSCE model of co-operative security could be proposed to, but not imposed on, the southern Mediterranean, and any OSCE security work in the region should be grounded in international co-operation aimed at eliminating the social and economic causes of instability, at reinforcing democratization and at restoring an intercultural dialogue.

3 Reports by session rapporteurs

3.1 Session 1: The role of the police and the armed forces in democratic societies

Report by Mr. Adelino Silva, Permanent Representation of Portugal to the OSCE

In his opening remarks, the moderator, Ambassador **Cornel Ferruta**, called attention to the opportunity the session represented for dialogue and the exchange of best practices, more specifically on: ways of making available the OSCE's toolbox and experience in the fight against transnational threats; the usefulness for the Mediterranean region of the military transparency culture derived from the development of CSBMs in the OSCE area; and also the implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, which itself called on the Partners to implement its principles.

The first speaker, Mr. **Murat Yildiz** of the Strategic Police Matters Unit, started by pointing out some of the key defining traits of a democratic police system, namely, accountability to law and the people, respect for fundamental freedoms of expression and movement, and freedom from arbitrary arrest. On the subject of police reform, he highlighted the need for a country-specific approach in close co-ordination with local authorities, and for taking a long-term view. Police reform was a complex process, given its linkages and the need for co-ordination with other sectors, particularly with the legal system. Planning should be adapted to local conditions and evaluation should be focused on a programme's concrete achievements. Training was the main component of assistance, and it needed to be provided in a timely and customized manner. Co-ordination with other international actors and with all stakeholders was also a key factor. Regarding the practical way of sharing the experience that the OSCE had amassed, he recalled the importance of the online platform POLIS, which already constituted a virtual community of police experts, with more than 6,000 registered users and 48 country profiles. He also underlined the effort being put into editing key publications, which in many cases had already been translated into Arabic.

The second speaker in the session, Ms. **Paulyn Marrinan Quinn**, Ombudsman for the Irish Defence Forces, gave an overview of the Irish experience in setting up her Office as a way of ensuring civilian oversight of military complaints and administrative matters independently of the military chain of command. In terms of concrete results, several hundred reports had been issued, some including recommendations addressing systemic flaws, which in turn had led to a number of procedural changes. The institution of an armed forces Ombudsman had proven to be a cost-effective and non-adversarial form of resolving conflicts in the military. Referring specifically to the Arab Spring, she said that sharing experiences on civilian oversight of the armed forces corresponded to a democratic imperative and, in the same context, she stressed the need for a holistic approach, encompassing the reform of the criminal justice system and penal law reform.

The last speaker in the session, Colonel **Pinhas Yeheskeally** of the Israeli Police (ret'd), described the Israeli experience in developing community policing, stressing that the concept had evolved, not from alienation between the police and the citizens, but from the need to resort to volunteer work in order to address specific challenges in homeland security. Currently, more than 50,000 volunteers were doing community policing work – including

special units with capabilities such as diving and defusing of bombs – and were maintaining a high level of popularity, also with minorities.

During the general debate, questions were raised about the main objective of the session: whether it was to be looked upon as an exchange of best practices, or as a lessons-learned exercise of a more unilateral nature. One participant criticized the experience presented by one of the speakers. The speakers and the moderator concurred in viewing the session as an exchange, and also in highlighting the value added by the opportunity to listen to the experiences of Partner countries and their institutions. The importance of taking into account not only positive experiences, but also mistakes made, was also recognized. Several participants made suggestions or proposals of a concrete nature, namely, regarding the translation into Arabic and French of key OSCE documents, such as the Guidebook on Democratic Policing, the Good Practices on Building Police-Public Partnerships, and the Good Practices in Police Training, as well as the possible adoption by Partners of an instrument similar to the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, adapted to their specific circumstances. Attention was also called to the need for increased co-operation in developing the expertise required to implement international conventions on the fight against terrorism. Several participants spoke on elements of their country's experience in developing interactivity between the police, the armed forces and the population, in implementing the concept of community policing, in establishing human rights departments in the police in addition to national human rights institutions, and in implementing police co-operation programmes with third countries.

In his closing remarks, the moderator expressed the hope that the ideas shared in the debate would provide a good contribution to the preparation of the upcoming Ministerial Council meeting in Vilnius.

3.2 **Session 2: Promoting human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law**

Report by Mr. Uwe Hovorka, Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE

The moderator, Mr. **John H. Bernhard**, Ambassador of Denmark, pointed out that the reform process in Partner countries was still ongoing and that the OSCE could play an active part in it. He referred to the end of the “Cold War” and the resulting establishment of new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe as a possible inspiration for Partners. Each Partner country would have to make its own choices.

The first speaker, Mr. **Janez Lenarcic**, Director of the ODIHR, stated that the Conference was being held at a time that made OSCE participating States aware of their relationship with their Partners. For the Partners, it was a time of uncertainty and of unpredictability, but also a time that opened up great opportunities. The Mediterranean Sea could become a bridge not separating countries but connecting shared values. The time would always be right for that, but stability could not be purchased at the price of liberty. He thought that the OSCE could build a platform for such a development and should not ignore what was happening in its southern neighbourhood. There should be a joint aspiration to respect human rights, which were fundamental and non-negotiable. Those notions would bind the OSCE participating States and the Partners together. The OSCE participating States had had decades of experience in the democratization process, which had proven to be irreversible in countries such as Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland. However, their experience also showed that such a transition was complex, challenging and sometimes unpredictable. The OSCE would certainly not know all the answers for such a transition in the Mediterranean region, and it had no ambition to teach or to lecture the Partners. On the other hand, it was eager to learn from the Partners and to offer support.

In the second intervention, Ambassador **Ian Kelly**, Head of the Permanent Mission of the United States to the OSCE, pointed out that the developments in some of the Partner countries had been unprecedented. The people living in North Africa were demanding the same rights as the people in Eastern and Central Europe had demanded two decades earlier. Building a healthy democracy, however, would be a never-ending task. Minorities would have to be allowed to participate in the process and to articulate their views, and those that promoted intolerance would have to be rejected. He raised the question as to how the OSCE could engage with the Partners in support of those nascent democratic processes. He proposed projects like translation of best practices and support for elections through assistance and observation, referring to the experience the OSCE had gained in that field. He applauded the fact that the Parliamentary Assembly had agreed to send election observers to Tunisia and underscored the common interest in a successful transition based on mutual support. He highlighted the positive role that the ODIHR had played in democratic transitions in the OSCE area in the past, and the ODIHR’s potential for assisting the Partners. The ODIHR’s election training programme for civil society representatives from Partner countries, which was to take place directly after the Conference, was seen as an excellent example. Referring to the 1975 “Helsinki Process” he pointed towards the responsibility borne by the OSCE at the present time. The integration of 12 countries into the European Union since that time was an example of a successful transition.

In the third presentation, Ms. **Dunja Mijatovic**, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, pointed to the uniqueness of her Office. No other international organization had such a body, which also happened to be the youngest institution in the OSCE, established on the basis of a consensus decision. That decision had created a toolbox of a democratic nature. However, its mere existence would not be enough. She called upon both the participating and the Partner States to look at the Office as an ally and not as an enemy. The Office assisted participating States through legal analysis, seminars and workshops. Initial results had already become apparent. She underlined the importance of her Office to the OSCE as a whole, in particular because of its efforts in early warning and the fostering of pluralism, which were among its essential tasks. She was aware of the sensitivities involved in the issue of freedom of the media and made use of the full spectrum of available tools, from quiet diplomacy to public outreach. Existing challenges and dangers to the work of journalists were currently seen as a major issue. In addition, the use of new technologies to suppress or restrict the work of journalists was a serious concern. She referred to the positive achievements of the OSCE in the Balkans and elsewhere, which tended to be forgotten. In conclusion, she stated that her Office stood for security and freedoms, and stressed that there could be no real security without freedom of the media.

The ensuing debate was opened by the moderator, who raised the question of the kind of support actually needed by Partners, a question that was repeated during the discussion by other delegations. Several speakers, including those of other international organizations, assured the OSCE of their support, recalled its achievements thus far and expressed their willingness to develop further and deeper co-operation. One delegation also stated that the OSCE must not fail the people in Partner countries which were approaching a defining moment. One delegation called for patience and warned of possible frustration during the transition process.

Several Partner delegations confirmed their interest in the OSCE's experience and tools and gave an update on developments in their countries. One Partner delegation stressed that the Partners had to remain the stakeholders within the co-operation and that all the Partners had to be treated equally. One Partner delegation referred to the "wind of democracy" and to the Mediterranean Sea as a common economic area in which partnership had to be further stimulated. The need for intensified co-ordination with other international organizations was also stressed by a Partner delegation. Delegations of participating States confirmed that interaction between the OSCE and the Partners had to be based on requests by the Partners. One of the speakers called generally for more patience in the current situation.

Some delegations referred to the transition process in Eastern Europe and offered to share their experience. One Partner delegation, whilst accepting the offer of support, pointed out that the current situation in Northern Africa differed from that in Central and Eastern Europe because of the region's diversity. One Partner delegation asked the participants to take all possible measures to ensure that the "Arab Spring" turned into "sunshine in summer", while another Partner delegation aired its concern that the "Arab Spring" could end in a "dark winter".

One participating State pointed out that the notion of Islam was important to the ongoing transitions and that there were no easy conclusions as to future developments. In that context, one Partner delegation emphasized that Islam was "compatible" with democracy.

A guest of the host country reiterated its desire to become a Partner of the OSCE, a move which was supported by some Partner delegations. Nevertheless, one Partner delegation and one participating State stated their belief that such a step would be premature.

The moderator concluded the session by stating that more activities needed to be defined in order to achieve concrete support for the Partners. That would also ensure concrete funding, which played an important role in partnership activities.

3.3 Session 3: Strengthening good governance

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

The moderator, Ambassador **Ihor Prokopchuk**, referred to the OSCE Maastricht Strategy of 2003, which had underlined the need for greater transparency to foster sustainable economic development. He furthermore called attention to the fact that the lack of transparency and inadequate implementation of commitments in good governance could have significant security consequences on both sides of the Mediterranean. The promotion of good governance was particularly relevant in the context of the Arab Spring.

The first speaker, Mr. **Vahé Gevorgian**, Deputy Head of the Permanent Representation of Armenia to the OSCE, explained that Armenia had elaborated a strategy to promote good governance in the context of its democratic transition after it had gained its independence. One of the main priorities of the Armenian authorities had been to drastically reduce the number of obsolete and redundant regulations, which resulted in overlapping, fragmentation of law-making and absence of transparency for business decision-makers. The whole administration had been engaged in a transparent manner, with consultations taking place between the ministries and civil society. Furthermore, the OSCE Office in Yerevan, with its comprehensive and outreach-oriented approach, had played a decisive role in supporting those reforms.

The second speaker, Mr. **Kristian Turkalj**, Head of the Directorate for the EU and International Co-operation of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia, explained that Croatia had intensified its fight against corruption, notably in the context of its efforts related to accession to the EU. One of the first steps had been the reinforcement of the State judicial and prosecution councils, which were competent for disciplinary actions and the appointment of judges and prosecutors. The system of nomination and promotion of judges had also been modified accordingly. There had been a special focus on the financing of political parties and improvement of the transparency of processes of public procurement. The legislative framework had also been considerably improved, with strict deadlines assigned for handling cases before the courts. Croatia had adopted legislation to fight discrimination, protect minorities and contribute to a more tolerant society. In conclusion, the negotiation for accession to the EU had served as a catalyst and had enabled Croatia to achieve substantive progress swiftly.

The third speaker, Mr. **Goran Svilanovic**, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, said that good governance was at the heart of the activities of his Office. Corruption was very costly for the private sector and imposed an extra burden on companies and taxpayers. Corruption undermined the trust of the peoples towards their governments and could lead to instability and social unrest. The Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) had a particular focus on raising awareness concerning the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), on providing expert advice on adapting national legislation to the requirements of UNCAC, and on facilitating exchanges of experience and best practices. He recalled the round table organized in July 2011 entitled “The road to Marrakesh: the role of civil society in fighting corruption”, which had been attended by members of public institutions and civil society from participating States and Partners for Co-operation. The OCEEA and its environmental officers were also involved in supporting the implementation of the Aarhus Convention,

which governed the rules of public access to environmental information and access to justice in environmental affairs. He encouraged Partners for Co-operation to consider becoming parties to the Aarhus Convention. He also pleaded for a clear indication of support by the Partners for Co-operation to the Valencia follow-up project.

Ms. **Maria Fratila**, Head of Department at the Romanian National Office for Prevention and Control of Money-Laundering, said that her agency, which acted as Romania's financial intelligence unit, could block any transactions suspected of being illegal. In 2010, Romania had adopted a national strategy for fighting money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The National Office for Prevention and Control of Money-Laundering was co-operating with other financial intelligence units in the framework of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.

The representative of one Partner country suggested that the OSCE could provide training on asset recovery. She also requested that the Partners be involved in the drafting of any decision for consideration by the Ministerial Council concerning the promotion of transparency in the extractive industries. Referring to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), she noted that at the current stage only a limited number of countries could be fully fledged members of the Initiative.

The representative of one participating State, speaking also on behalf of other delegations, stated that good governance was an essential factor for prosperity, stability and security. He added that transparency and the fight against corruption were of particular importance to the encouraging of foreign and domestic economic investments. In the current context, there was a need for the countries of the Mediterranean to reinvigorate their economies; the policy and co-operation dialogue taking place in the framework of the EuroMed industrial work programme could be helpful in that respect.

The representative of a second participating State recalled the initiatives launched in the framework of the Deauville partnership. A declaration had recently been adopted in New York by the foreign ministers of the G8 countries and their counterparts from the Arab countries, setting up the operational and political framework for assistance to Middle Eastern and North African countries engaged in political and economic reforms. Furthermore, he stressed the central role of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) with regard to stability in the region. The UfM was striving to develop projects related to renewable and sustainable energies, response to natural disasters, and co-operation on mobility.

The representative of a third participating State declared that the promotion of democracy in all countries was the most desirable approach to the promotion of good governance and the fight against corruption.

The representative of another participating State pointed out that good governance was closely related to the establishment of the rule of law and to the independence of the judicial sector.

4 Summary of the closing session

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

The closing session, chaired by H.E. Ambassador **Eoin O’Leary**, Chairperson of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation, featured concluding remarks by Ambassador O’Leary; by Mr. **Zoran Janković**, Director-General for Multilateral Affairs and Regional Co-operation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro; and by H.E. Ambassador **Renatus Norkus** (speaking on behalf of the Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship).

Ambassador O’Leary congratulated the Conference participants on the quality of the discussions and thanked the Government of Montenegro and Ambassador Dragana Radulović for hosting the event. He also expressed his personal thanks both to the Partner and to the participating States for their support of his efforts as Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group in 2011.

He reiterated that the OSCE could help the Mediterranean Partners to ensure that the positive beginnings of their transitions formed the basis for beneficial social and political developments in the longer term. He offered his assurance that the incoming Irish Chairmanship of the OSCE would continue to be guided by the spirit of partnership and would build on the efforts of the Lithuanian Chair to determine how the OSCE could help the Partners by ascertaining their views, identifying resources and seeking to streamline the decision-making process for projects in Partner States. The adoption of a strong document on the partnership process at the Vilnius Ministerial Council meeting would provide an “ideal launching pad” for the Irish Chair. However, a deepening of the partnership ultimately had to be driven by the Partners.

Mr. **Zoran Janković** congratulated the Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship and the Irish Chair of the Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation on their efforts on behalf of the Partners during the current period of historic transition. Emphasizing the importance of continuing the dialogue on common interests as the Mediterranean Partners grappled with the challenges of transformation, he praised the Budva Conference’s open and constructive discussions. Concrete measures and projects to strengthen democratic institutions, ensure freedom of expression, strengthen civil society and stimulate economic growth would help ensure the successful conclusion of the democratic transition. In Montenegro’s case, support from the OSCE and the international community had been crucial to its democratic development, so he was convinced that the OSCE could help the Mediterranean Partners too. He reiterated Montenegro’s willingness to share its own experiences with peaceful and democratic problem-solving and the fostering of coexistence of different ethnicities and religions.

On behalf of the Chairman-in-Office, Ambassador **Renatus Norkus** thanked the Government of Montenegro for hosting the Budva Conference and Ambassador Dragana Radulović for its excellent organization. The Conference had confirmed that the OSCE participating and Partner States shared fundamental principles, and had reconfirmed the consensus of the 2010 Astana Summit that the security of the OSCE area and that of the Partners for Co-operation were “inextricably linked”. It had also recognized the vital role of civil society in the development of “modern, free, secure and humane societies”. He noted that there was a general recognition that the Partners and the participating States could learn from each other, and that they shared a commitment to enhancing dialogue and co-operation. He reiterated the

readiness of the OSCE to share its know-how and experience with regard to democratic transitions, and said that the Budva Conference represented a valuable step in preparations for the Ministerial Council meeting due to take place in Vilnius in December 2011.

Ambassador Norkus noted that OSCE Chairmanships were often defined by unforeseen events, and that in that respect the Lithuanian Chairmanship had been no exception. The Chairman-in-Office, Foreign Minister Ažubalis, had understood that the uprisings in the Arab world demanded that the OSCE move the situation in the southern Mediterranean to the top of its agenda. He had also made a personal commitment, visiting the region, engaging in dialogue with Partners, and collaborating with the ODIHR and the OSCE Secretariat to identify needs and offer a package of possible responses. Mr. Ažubalis had also engaged the Secretary-General of the United Nations in discussions on co-ordinating international assistance to the countries of the southern Mediterranean.

Lithuania was also working toward an OSCE Ministerial Council decision on strengthening the ties with the Partners for Co-operation, for adoption in Vilnius. An action-oriented document could help the partnership rise to a new level by strengthening the framework for dialogue and facilitating greater interaction on a wide range of practical issues, thus enhancing the OSCE's ability to help Partners manage their transition processes and implement reforms. The Chairmanship was using established formats in Vienna to consult with the Partners on the document prior to the meeting in Vilnius.

Because there were so many international organizations interested in assisting in the transition processes in the southern Mediterranean, the Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship had suggested using the OSCE as a platform for dialogue on co-operation and assistance to the region under the leadership of the United Nations Secretary-General. The Chairmanship intended to organize a focused discussion during the Vilnius Ministerial Council meeting to identify needs and possible responses; the foreign ministers of all the Partner States and participating States and the heads of international organizations active in the Mediterranean region would be invited to participate. That high-level meeting would provide an opportunity for the Partner States to articulate specific requests for OSCE assistance; for the United Nations to present an outline of the international community's response to developments in the southern Mediterranean; and for international organizations to exchange information on their respective capabilities and approaches to assisting the region. All told, the meeting would facilitate a more co-ordinated response to the challenges facing the southern Mediterranean region, and would help the OSCE to identify its potential response to Partner States. It could also provide a forum for high-level discussion aimed at strengthening United Nations efforts to co-ordinate international assistance to the region.

The Chairman-in-Office was also inviting the foreign ministers of the Mediterranean Partners to a special meeting with the foreign ministers of the OSCE Troika on the margins of the Vilnius Ministerial Council meeting to discuss and facilitate a further strengthening of the partnership. Therefore, high-level representation at Vilnius would be an expression of the importance attached by the respective Partners to the OSCE Partnership for Co-operation. Their presence in Vilnius would give them a platform for sharing their views with all the OSCE foreign ministers and would enable them to provide input to the decision by the Ministerial Council on the Partners for Co-operation. It would also enable the OSCE to prepare a framework for the Partnership that took into account the specific situation of each Partner State, and that would make the Vilnius meeting a historic turning point for the

Partnership. He urged the representatives of the Mediterranean Partners to seize the opportunity and convince their foreign ministers to go to Vilnius.

The Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship also looked forward to welcoming NGOs from the Mediterranean Partners to take part in a civil society conference in Vilnius in the days immediately prior to the Ministerial Council meeting. The objectives of that conference would include enhancing awareness among NGOs of the relevant international and OSCE standards, institutions, programmes, tools and practices, and that of generating recommendations from civil society on the future role of the OSCE-Mediterranean Partnership.

5 List of participants

OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES

Albania

Ambassador Spiro **Koçi** Head of the Permanent Mission of Albania to the International Organizations in Vienna

Germany

Mr. Michael **Schmunk** Minister, Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE

Mr. Uwe **Hovorka** Military Adviser, Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE

United States of America

Ambassador Ian **Kelly** Permanent Representative, US Mission to the OSCE

Mr. Alex T. **Johnson** Representative of the U.S. Helsinki Commission to the US OSCE

Ms. Julie **Raschka** Political Specialist, US Mission to the OSCE

Mr. John **Cooney** Head of Political/Econ Section, United States Embassy in Podgorica, Montenegro

Armenia

Mr. Vaheh **Gevorgian** Deputy Head, Delegation of the Republic of Armenia to the OSCE

Austria

Ambassador Christine **Moser** Head of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE

Ambassador Martin **Pammer** Austrian Embassy in Podgorica

Belgium

Ambassador Geneviève **Renaux** Permanent Representative of Belgium to the OSCE

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ambassador Izmir **Talic** Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria

Mr. Daniel **Dobrey** First Secretary, Embassy of Bulgaria in Montenegro

Canada

Mr. Yves **Beaulieu** Deputy Permanent Representative, Delegation of Canada to the OSCE

Cyprus

Ambassador Marios **Lyssiotis** Head of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the OSCE

Croatia

Ambassador Neven **Madey** Permanent Representative of Croatia to the OSCE

Mr. Kristian **Turkalj** Head of the Directorate for the EU and International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia,

Ms. Maja **Vitaljić** Head of Department, Ministry of Justice

Denmark

Ambassador John **Bernhard** Head of the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the OSCE, IAEA and CTBTO

Spain

Mr. Agustin **Nuñez Martínez** Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE

Finland

Ambassador Timo **Kantola** Permanent Representative of Finland to the OSCE

France

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

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

Mr. Jérôme **Kelle** First Secretary, French Embassy in Montenegro

United Kingdom

Ambassador Dominic **Schroeder** Head of the United Kingdom Delegation to the OSCE in Vienna

Greece

Mr. Nikolaos **Patakias** Director, OSCE-CoE, Hellenic MFA

Hungary

Ambassador Dr. Miklos **Boros** Head of the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the OSCE

Ireland / OSCE Troika

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

Ms. Paulyn Marrinan Quinn	Ombudsman for the Defence Forces - Ireland
Mr. Frank Cogan	Head, OSCE Task Force
Ms Martina Feeney	Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE

Italy

Ambassador Sergio Barbanti	Italian Ambassador to Montenegro
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Lithuania / OSCE Chairmanship

Ms. Asta Skaisgiryte Liauskiene	Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania
Ambassador Renatas Norkus	Head of Delegation, Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the OSCE, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council
Ms. Lina Ruksteliene	Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the OSCE
Mr. Juozas A. Kazlas	Senior Adviser

Personal Representative on Combating Anti-Semitism

Rabbi Andrew **Baker**

Luxembourg

Mr. Christian Biever	Counsellor, Deputy Head of the Permanent Representation of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to the OSCE
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Malta

Ambassador Christopher Grima	Head of Delegation of Malta to the OSCE
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Montenegro

Mr. Milan Roćen	Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
Ms. Vera Kulis	Chief of Staff
Mr. Ljubomir Misurovic	Chief of Diplomatic Protocol
Ambasador Zoran Jankovic	Director General for Multilateral Affairs and Regional Cooperation
Ambassador Dragana Radulovic	Head of the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the OSCE
Ms. Ivana Djukanovic	Minster Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the OSCE
Mr. Ivan Ivanisevic	Director, Directorate for OSCE and CoE

Ms. Marija Vulevic	Second Secretary, Directorate for OSCE and CoE
Ms. Aleksandra Zlokovic	Counsellor, Directorate for OSCE and CoE
Ms. Borka Trajkovic	Third Secretary, Directorate for Regional Organizations and Initiatives
Ms. Marija Djurovic	Third Secretary, Directorate for Regional Organizations and Initiatives
Mr. Filip Kalezic	Third Secretary, Directorate for Regional Organizations and Initiatives
Mr. Pavle Karanikic	Third Secretary, Directorate for UN
Ms. Iva Dabovic	Trainee, General Directorate for Bilateral Affairs
Ms. Maja Simonovic	Third Secretary, General Directorate for Bilateral Affairs
Mr. Radosav Ivanovic	IT support

Netherlands

Ambassador Ron Van Dartel	Head of the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the OSCE
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Poland / EU

Ambassador Przemysław Grudziński	Permanent Representative of Poland to the OSCE in Vienna
Mr. Jerzy Gierasimiuk	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Poland to the OSCE in Vienna
Ms. Dawn Adie Baird	Task Manager, Operations Section, European Union Delegation to Montenegro

Portugal

Mr. Adelino Silva	Counsellor, Permanent Representation of Portugal to the OSCE
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Romania

Ambassador Cornel Feruta	Head of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the OSCE
Ambassador Florovici Mihail	Embassy of Romania in Podgorica
Ms. Maria Fratila	Head of Department, National Office for Prevention and Control of Money-Laundering

Russian Federation

Ambassador Andrey Kelin	Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the OSCE
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Ambassador Andrey **Nesterenko** Embassy of the Russian Federation in Montenegro

Mr. Igor **Borisov** Staff member

Holy See

Rev. Msgr. Joseph **Arshad** Delegate of the Holy See

Serbia

Ambassador Mirko **Jelic** Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia / National Coordinator for the SEECP & RCC

Ambassador Zoran **Lutovac** Embassy of the Republic of Serbia to Montenegro

Slovakia

Ambassador Frantisek **Lipka** Ambassador of the Slovak Republic to Montenegro

Slovenia

Mr. Jernej **Cimpersek** Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the OSCE

Switzerland

Ms. Andrea **Rauber Saxer** Minister, Deputy Head of the Swiss Delegation to the OSCE

Czech Republic

Ambassador Veronika **Kuchynova Smigolova** Head of the Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the OSCE

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

Turkey

Ambassador Tacan **Ildem** Head of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the OSCE

Ambassador Emine Birgen **Kesoglu** Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, Montenegro

Ukraine

Ambassador Ihor **Prokopchuk** Head of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the OSCE

Ambassador Oksana **Sliusarenko** Ambassador of Ukraine in Montenegro

PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION

ASIAN PARTNERS

Australia

Ambassador Michael Potts	Ambassador, Permanent Representative to OSCE
Mr. Vafa Ghazavi	Second Secretary, Australian Embassy and Permanent Mission, Vienna

MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS

Algeria

Ambassador Taous Feroukhi	Permanent Representative, Head of Delegation
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Egypt

Ambassador Khaled Shamaa	Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Mr. Reda Habib Zaki	Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Security and Strategic Organizations
Mr. Sherief Shehata	Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Israel

Ambassador Aviv Shir-On	Ambassador / Permanent mission
Mr. Pinhas Yehezkeally	Israeli National Defense College, IDF / Chief Knowledge Officer
Ms. Beth-Eden Kite	Permanent Mission / Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, OSCE and International Organizations
Ms. Baer Ravit	Permanent Mission / Department for Multilateral European Institutions

Jordan

Mr. Mohammed Hindawi	Second Secretary, Jordanian Embassy in Austria
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Morocco

Mr. Ali El Mhamdi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Rabat
Mr. Abdellah Larhmaid	Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco, Vienna

Tunisia

Ambassador Ammar Ben Lamine	Embassy in Belgrade
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OSCE INSTITUTIONS

OSCE Secretariat

Ambassador Lamberto Zannier	OSCE Secretary General
Mr. Goran Svilanović	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
Mr. Ian Mitchell	Head of External Co-operation
Ms. Rita Marascalchi	Senior External Co-operation Officer
Mr. Murat Yildiz	Training Adviser, Strategic Police Matters Unit
Ms. Aldona Szymanski	Senior External Co-operation Assistant

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Ambassador Janez Lenarčič	Director of the ODIHR
Mr. Bernhard Knoll-Tudor	Special Adviser

Representative on Freedom of the Media

Ms. Dunja Mijatovic	Representative on Freedom of the Media
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OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. Petros Efthymiou	President
Ambassador Andreas Nothelle	Special Representative
Ms. Chara Papazouidi	Secretary of the Hellenic Delegation

OSCE Mission to Montenegro

Ambassador Sarunas Adomavicius	Head of Mission
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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

Mr. Kanat Tumysh	Deputy Executive Director, CICA
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Council of Europe

Mr. Jiri Vogl	Head of Department for Relations with International Organisations and Non-Member States
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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Mr. Jose Angel Oropeza	Director, Coordinating Office for the Mediterranean / Chief of Mission for Italy and Malta
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League of Arab States

Ms. Suadad **Najim**

First Secretary, European Organizations and
Institutions Division, European Affairs
Department

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Ms. Marija **Novaković**

Ms. Sanja **Bojanić**

GUEST OF THE HOST COUNTRY Palestinian National Authority

Ambassador Montaser **Abuzaid**

Minister's Assistant for Multilateral Affairs

Interpreters

Ms. Carine **Kennedy**

Mr. Jacques **Mawas**

Ms. Martine **Garbacz**

6 Seating arrangement

<p>CEEA Montenegro Montenegro Montenegro Netherlands Poland / EU Poland / EU Portugal Romania Romania Russian Federation Russian Federation Holy See Serbia Slovakia Slovenia Switzerland Czech Republic Turkey Ukraine Australia Algeria Egypt Egypt Israel Israel Jordan Morocco Morocco Tunisia</p>	<p>OSCE SG/Secretariat ODIHR FOM OSCE Mission to Montenegro CICA Secretariat Council of Europe IOM League of Arab States UNDP Palestinian National Authority OSCE PA OSCE PA</p>	<p>Malta Luxembourg Personal Rep. / Anti-Semitism Lithuania / CIO Lithuania / CIO Lithuania / CIO Italy Ireland / OSCE Troika Ireland / OSCE Troika Ireland / OSCE Troika Hungary Greece United Kingdom France Finland Spain Denmark Croatia Croatia Cyprus Canada Bulgaria Bosnia and Herzegovina Belgium Austria Armenia United States of America United States of America Germany Albania</p>
	<p>Head table</p>	