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DÉCIMA CUARTA SESIÓN PLENARIA DE LA ASAMBLEA PARLAMENTARIA DE LA UNIÓN POR EL MEDITERRÁNEO EL CAIRO, EGIPTO, 28-29 DE ABRIL DE 2018

La Décima cuarta sesión plenaria de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la Unión por el Mediterráneo se celebró en El Cairo el domingo, día 29 de abril de 2018. Como es tradición, las sesiones de las Comisiones se celebraron el día anterior, sábado 28 de abril.

De modo simultáneo a las reuniones de las Comisiones tuvo lugar la Quinta Cumbre de Presidentes de los Parlamentos de la Asamblea, que no es objeto del presente Informe.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº. 1- Programa general de la Quinta Cumbre de Presidentes y de la Décima cuarta sesión plenaria de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la Unión por el Mediterráneo

REUNIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN ASUNTOS POLITICOS, SEGURIDAD Y DERECHOS HUMANOS

El Cairo, 28 abril 2018, 9:00-13:00 h.

Comienza la sesión de la Comisión de Asuntos Políticos en la sala *Shoura Hall*, de la Cámara de Representantes de Egipto, bajo la Presidencia del Sr. Renato SORU. La propuesta de orden del día fue aprobada por asentimiento, como primer punto del orden del día.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº. 2-Propuesta de orden del día

Como segundo punto del orden del día se aprueba el acta de la sesión anterior, de 7 de febrero de 2018.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº. 3-Acta de la sesión de 7 de febrero de 2018

Como tercer punto del orden del día, el Sr. Presidente pasa a realizar una serie de anuncios relevantes al comienzo de la presente sesión.

En primer lugar, en lo relativo a la cuestión del Secretariado de esta Asamblea, se tratará en el día de mañana en la sesión plenaria. En segundo lugar, respecto del Grupo de trabajo sobre Israel y Palestina, queda aplazada la primera sesión de trabajo porque no están presentes diputados de Palestina.



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A continuación y como cuarto punto del orden del día, se pasa a tramitar el proyecto de recomendación, titulado: “Los Parlamentos del Mediterráneo: su papel en la lucha contra el terrorismo”, según el procedimiento habitual.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 4.- Proyecto de Recomendación “Los Parlamentos del Mediterráneo: su papel en la lucha contra el terrorismo”

Las enmiendas de la delegación española, remitidas por el Sr. José Ramón BAUZÁ DÍAZ, fueron un total de cuatro.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 5.-Enmiendas de la Delegación española

La primera, (que figura con el nº 3 en el listado de las enmiendas) al párrafo 1 del proyecto de Recomendación, para introducir los conceptos de paz y seguridad, junto con los mencionados en el texto, democracia, estado de derecho y derechos humanos, como condiciones básicas para el mantenimiento de los mismos. Asimismo, para introducir una referencia al derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, y, en particular, las normas internacionales en materia humanitaria y de refugio, como límite al poder individual de los Estados.

La segunda (que figura con el nº 8 en el listado de las enmiendas) supone una introducción de un nuevo párrafo en la Recomendación, entre los párrafos segundo y tercero, necesario para afirmar que el terrorismo, que puede explicarse por muy diversos factores, como los factores de desigualdad económico-social en origen, nunca está justificado. En algunas ocasiones (Siria o Libia) no puede siquiera explicarse en dichos términos, pues son países que no poseían, al menos, en el origen del problema, altos valores en los índices de pobreza.

La tercera (que figura con el nº 15 en el listado de las enmiendas) supone la introducción del concepto “extremismo violento”, en coherencia con la terminología adoptada en la Recomendación de esta Comisión en la sesión plenaria del pasado año en Roma, y la referencia a la “resiliencia” de las sociedades como un principio básico en la Agenda 2030 de Desarrollo Sostenible adoptada en Naciones Unidas en septiembre de 2015.

La cuarta (que figura con el nº 33 en el listado de las enmiendas) pretende la sustitución del concepto “foreign fighters” (milicianos extranjeros) por otro técnicamente más exacto “foreign terrorist fighters” (milicianos terroristas extranjeros) que es comúnmente usado en los documentos oficiales internacionales, para evitar la confusión con mercenarios extranjeros que no son terroristas.



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Todas estas enmiendas fueron votadas positivamente e incluidas en el texto final de la Recomendación.

A este proyecto de Recomendación se presentaron un total de 86 enmiendas, procedentes de varios diputados del Parlamento europeo, Argelia, Egipto, España, Grecia, Israel, Palestina y Túnez.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 6.-Enmiendas al proyecto de Recomendación

Asimismo los relatores propusieron un total de 17 enmiendas transaccionales, lista y propuesta del sentido del voto.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 7.-Enmiendas transaccionales al proyecto de Recomendación, lista y propuesta del sentido del voto.

La enmienda 1 plantea el cambio de nombre de la Recomendación, para añadir “combatir el terrorismo y prevenir la radicalización”. Se somete a votación y se aprueba. El Sr. Miguel URBAN CRESPO interviene en español y señala que algo tan importante como el cambio de nombre debería debatirse, pero el Presidente señala que han votado a favor 2/3 de los presentes, por lo que ya ha sido aprobado.

La transaccional 1, que incorpora la enmienda 3 de la delegación española, se somete a votación y se aprueba. Se entienden incorporadas a la transacción las enmiendas 2 a 7.

La enmienda n. 8 de la delegación española, pese al voto negativo de los relatores, se somete a votación y se aprueba.

Al pasar al debate de la transaccional 2, el Sr. Medhat Awwad MOUSTAFA ELSHERIF (Egipto) protesta porque la última versión con la lista de votación y el documento con las enmiendas transaccionales llegó ayer mismo, y no dispone de traducción al árabe, por lo que las delegaciones de los países del Sur no están pudiendo seguir la sesión.

El Presidente explica el procedimiento y señala que si no se está de acuerdo con la enmienda transaccional, se puede proceder a la votación individual de las enmiendas de las que trae origen. El Presidente decide suspender la sesión para comprobar lo que ha señalado el último interviniente. Al cabo de 10 minutos, se reanuda la sesión.

El Presidente pide disculpas porque, efectivamente, no existe texto de las enmiendas de compromiso en árabe. Pide a los servicios de la Cámara que los traductores tengan la copia del documento de las transaccionales, que él mismo procederá a leer en inglés para que pueda ser traducida a los 8 idiomas: Árabe, inglés, francés, español, italiano, turco, portugués y alemán.



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Se vuelve a someter a votación la Transaccional 1 y se aprueba.

Se vuelve a someter a votación la Transaccional 2 y se aprueba. Esta transaccional incorpora la enmienda 15 de la delegación española. No obstante, el Sr. BADROUS (Egipto) señala que sería bueno añadir aquí un matiz sobre la necesidad de la cooperación internacional. El Presidente señala que el trabajo de compromiso se ha hecho, y aunque puede ser mejorado en alguna ocasión, no podemos detener el procedimiento aquí para proponer enmiendas *in voce*, pues no terminaríamos en esta mañana de debatir ni de adoptar un acuerdo sobre la Recomendación.

Se pasa a la Transaccional 3, se lee, se somete a votación y se aprueba. Se entienden incorporadas a la transacción las enmiendas 10 a 21 salvo la 13, que decae.

Al pasar al debate de la enmienda 22, nuevamente el Sr. Medhat Awwad MOUSTAFA ELSHERIF (Egipto) señala no tener a su disposición el texto de las enmiendas originales traducido al árabe. Este texto existe, y llegó hace unos días por email, (nuestra delegación lo recibió correctamente) pero se insiste en la necesidad de que todos los representantes posean aquí la copia de este texto.

Se suspende la sesión para asegurar que todos cuentan con dicho texto.

Al cabo de 30 minutos se reanuda la sesión. La enmienda 22 se aprueba.

Antes de pasar a la transaccional 4, un representante del Sur pretende votar sobre la transaccional 2. Señala un interviniente que hay que poner esta cuestión en relación con la transaccional 8.

El Sr. Medhat Awwad MOUSTAFA ELSHERIF (Egipto) plantea el escaso tiempo que han tenido para estudiar el documento; la representante de Túnez señala que el problema es asimismo de los servicios de traducción. Se solicita una suspensión de esta sesión, nuevamente. Así se concede, durante un tiempo de 5 minutos.

La enmienda transaccional 4 se lee, se somete a votación y se aprueba.

La enmienda transaccional 5 se lee, se somete a votación y se aprueba.

La enmienda 30 se somete a votación y se aprueba.

La enmienda transaccional 6, que contiene a la enmienda 33 de la delegación española, se lee, se somete a votación y se aprueba.

La enmienda transaccional 7, se lee, se somete a votación y se aprueba.

Al pasar a la enmienda transaccional 8, se plantea una propuesta de un parlamentario europeo del Grupo Popular, para que se eliminen tres líneas de la enmienda transaccional, *"stressing that measures which, in retrospect, were not necessary,*



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effective and proportionate for combating terrorism need to be repealed”, y así se podría dar un voto unánime. Así se acuerda, y una vez traducida esta propuesta, se somete a votación y se aprueba.

La enmienda transaccional 9 se lee, se somete a votación y se aprueba

La enmienda transaccional 10 se lee, se somete a votación y se aprueba.

También las enmiendas transaccionales 11 a 13 se aprueban.

La enmienda transaccional 14 se rechaza. Un representante egipcio dice que la enmienda transaccional quiere prohibir que exista rescate, criminalizar el rescate de los secuestrados, pues supone una financiación de las organizaciones terroristas. Se trata de criminalizar el rescate de los secuestrados en forma de dinero. Se vuelve a votar y se aprueba.

Las enmiendas 67 y 68 se aprueban.

En la enmienda transaccional 15, una representante italiana solicita la inclusión de una enmienda *in voce*; el Presidente repite que en estos momentos esto ya no es posible, se aprueba en sus términos.

La enmienda 74 y 75 se aprueban.

La enmienda transaccional 16, se lee, se somete a votación y se aprueba. No obstante, el Sr. Medhat Awwad MOUSTAFA ELSHERIF (Egipto) se muestra a favor de sustituir radicalismo por extremismo violento, pues los partidos “radicales” existen con multitud de denominaciones y las adscripciones ideológicas más diversas, y no están criminalizados. El Sr. Fabio Massimo CASTALDO señala que efectivamente, podría subsanarse la imprecisión del texto propuesto y se muestra favorable a ello.

La enmienda transaccional 17 se aprueba.

Las enmiendas 84 y 85, se aprueban.

El Sr. URBAN CRESPO señala que el título es incongruente, con la enmienda que se aprobó al principio se habla de radicalización, y por tanto, se sustituya también por extremismo violento.

El Presidente solicita el asentimiento para esta cuestión, así se aprueba.

La enmienda 86 resulta asimismo aprobada.

La Votación final de conjunto del proyecto de Resolución, asimismo se aprueba. El Sr. Presidente señala que se elevará, en consecuencia, este texto, al Pleno de la Asamblea en el día de mañana para su aprobación final.

El Sr. Medhat Awwad MOUSTAFA ELSHERIF (Egipto) señala que les hubiera gustado disponer de mayor tiempo para estudiar especialmente las enmiendas transaccionales.



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El Sr. Presidente señala que los compromisos finales, por su propia naturaleza, no pueden ser distribuidos con mucha antelación. No obstante toma nota y especialmente transmitirá a la Secretaría de la Asamblea lo que se ha puesto de manifiesto en relación con la traducción al árabe de las mismas.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 8.-Lista de participantes en la sesión de la Comisión de Asuntos Políticos, Seguridad y Derechos Humanos

Se levanta la sesión a las 13:10 h.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 9.-Recomendación de la Comisión de Asuntos Políticos, Seguridad y Derechos Humanos. Versión final en inglés y francés. Aprobada en la sesión plenaria del día 29 de abril de 2018.

REUNIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN DE DERECHOS DE LA MUJER EN LOS PAÍSES MEDITERRÁNEOS

El Cairo, 28 de abril de 2018, 09:00 – 11:00 h.

Comienza la sesión de la Comisión de Derechos de la Mujer, en la *Sala 25 de enero* de la Cámara de Representantes de Egipto, a las 09:40 h. (con 40 minutos de retraso respecto a la hora fijada en el programa). La reunión estuvo presidida por Leila CHETTAOUI, miembro de la Asamblea de Representantes de Túnez.

Ver anexo: Doc. nº 10- Asistentes a la reunión

La propuesta de agenda de la reunión fue aprobada por asentimiento como primer punto del orden del día.

Ver anexo: Doc. nº 11 - Propuesta de orden del día

Como segundo punto del orden del día, se aprueba el acta de la sesión anterior celebrada en El Cairo el 29 de marzo de 2018.

Ver anexo: Doc. nº 12 - Acta de la reunión de 29 de marzo de 2018.

Como tercer punto del orden del día, la Presidenta da la bienvenida a todos los participantes y agradece a Mr. Ali ABDEL AAL, Presidente del Parlamento Egipcio y Presidente de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la Unión para el Mediterráneo, su hospitalidad y la buena organización de la Sesión, que es una oportunidad para los representantes de los países de las orillas norte y sur del Mediterráneo de continuar los debates y el intercambio de opiniones para reforzar la cooperación y sólida alianza entre las dos orillas.



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El cuarto punto del orden del día fue la discusión de las enmiendas y la adopción del borrador de resolución sobre “El papel de la mujer en la lucha contra el extremismo y el terrorismo en la región Euromediterránea”.

Ver anexo núm. 13- Borrador de resolución

Se presentaron 39 enmiendas al borrador de resolución.

La delegación española, remitida por el Sr. Marc LAMUÀ ESTAÑOL, presentó una enmienda al Proyecto de Resolución, párrafo 9, con el siguiente texto:

“Abordar como prioridad la situación de las mujeres y niñas desplazadas, migrantes y refugiadas en los países europeos para garantizar adecuadamente sus necesidades y derechos a fin de prevenir todas las formas de violencia que puedan sufrir, con el objetivo, entre otros, de evitar que las organizaciones terroristas intenten explotar sus frágiles condiciones de vida”.

A las 11:10 h, dado que no había terminado la reunión, el Sr. LAMUÀ tuvo que abandonar la Sala para incorporarse a la reunión de la Comisión de Asuntos Económicos, por lo que a partir de ese momento no se dispone de informe del desarrollo de la reunión. A esta reunión asistió la Sra. Iciar de Castro Álvarez, acompañando al Sr. LAMUÀ.

REUNIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS ECONÓMICO-FINANCIEROS, ASUNTOS SOCIALES Y EDUCACIÓN

El Cairo, 28 de abril de 2018, 11:00-13:00 h.

Comienza la sesión de la Comisión de Asuntos Económico-financieros, Asuntos Sociales y Educación en la *Sala Saif Al Yazal* de la Cámara de Representantes de Egipto, bajo la Presidencia de la Sra. Margarida MANO. La propuesta de orden del día fue aprobada por asentimiento, como primer punto del orden del día.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº. 14-Propuesta de orden del día

Como segundo punto del orden del día se aprueba el acta de la sesión anterior, de 18 de diciembre de 2017.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº. 15-Acta de la sesión de 18 de diciembre de 2017



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Como tercer punto del orden del día, la Sra. Presidenta pasa a realizar una serie de anuncios relevantes al comienzo de la presente sesión.

A continuación, y como cuarto punto del orden del día, se pasa a tramitar el proyecto de recomendación, titulado: “Revolución digital, educación y creación de empleo en la región euro-mediterránea”, según el procedimiento habitual.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 16.- Proyecto de Recomendación “Los Parlamentos del Mediterráneo: su papel en la lucha contra el terrorismo”

La delegación española, remitida por el Sr. Marc LAMUÀ ESTAÑOL, presentó una enmienda al parágrafo 6 del Proyecto de Resolución, para incluir una mención a la Declaración adoptada por la Conferencia de Ministros de la Unión por el Mediterráneo, en el Cairo, el 27 de noviembre de 2017, sobre el fortalecimiento del papel de la mujer en la sociedad, y para animar a los Estados miembros a apoyar activamente a las mujeres y niñas para aprovechar las oportunidades que trae consigo la revolución digital.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 17.-Enmienda de la Delegación española

Esta enmienda fue votada positivamente por 20 votos a favor, ninguno en contra, y quedó incluida en el texto final de la Recomendación como párrafo 6.2.

A este proyecto de Recomendación se presentaron un total de 24 enmiendas, procedentes de varios diputados del Parlamento europeo, Argelia, Egipto, España, Grecia, Israel, Palestina y Túnez.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 18.-Enmiendas al proyecto de Recomendación

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 19.-Lista de participantes en la sesión de la Comisión de Asuntos Económico-financieros y Educación

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 20.- Recomendación de la Comisión de asuntos económico-financieros, asuntos sociales y educación. Versión final en inglés. Aprobada en la sesión plenaria del día 29 de abril de 2018.

En el quinto punto del orden del día (“Otros asuntos”) la Presidenta Margarida MANO comentó que los temas de trabajo de la Comisión para 2018/2019, como en años anteriores, estarían basados en la creación de empleo, innovación y educación superior en la región mediterránea, pero que la Presidencia está abierta a otros temas que puedan proponer los miembros de la Comisión.

Clausura de la reunión:



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Tras agradecer a todos los asistentes su participación en la reunión por sus valiosas contribuciones al debate, la Presidenta levantó la sesión a las 13:00 horas.

A esta reunión asistió la Sra. Iciar de Castro Álvarez, acompañando al Sr. LAMUÀ.

SESIÓN PLENARIA

A las 10 horas del día 29 de abril, se inicia la sesión plenaria de la 14ª Reunión de la Asamblea parlamentaria de la Unión para el Mediterráneo. Tras unas palabras de bienvenida y apertura de esta 14ª Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea de la Unión por el Mediterráneo, el Presidente, Dr. Ali ABDEL AAL, Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes de Egipto somete, a aprobación el proyecto de orden del día, así como el acta de la sesión plenaria anterior de 13 de mayo de 2017 en Roma, que quedan aprobados por asentimiento.

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 21.- Proyecto de orden del día de la sesión

Ver Anexo, Doc. nº 22.- Acta de la 13ª Sesión plenaria, Roma, 13 de mayo de 2017.

Seguidamente se abre el debate del objeto de la presente sesión: “La lucha contra el terrorismo en la Región Euro-Mediterránea”. El Sr. Presidente establece que el orden de las intervenciones se hará intercalando, sucesivamente, un representante del Parlamento Europeo, un representante de los países del Sur, y uno de los países del Norte, haciéndolo según el orden alfabético de los países.

Interviene en primer lugar el Vicepresidente del PE sobre la prioridad del objeto central del presente debate, pues el terrorismo afecta a todos y es importante discutir cómo afrontarlo de modo conjunto, sin perjuicio de defender los derechos de la persona y la democracia.

A continuación, intervienen:

- Un representante de Albania, sobre lucha contra el terrorismo y crimen organizado, dejando aparte los intereses personales.
- Sr. Presidente de honor de la Asociación Parlamentaria del Mediterráneo enfatiza la necesidad de crear lazos que se materialicen en nuevas iniciativas, para el mejor futuro común.
- El jefe de la delegación de Bélgica sobre la participación ciudadana para combatir el odio, fomentar respeto, tolerancia, y sentimiento de cohesión, una sociedad que evite las discriminaciones, como factor básico en la lucha contra el terrorismo.



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- Una representante de Argelia sobre la paz y los derechos humanos, valor fundamental del pueblo argelino. No hay dos clases de extremismo, el blando y el duro: ambos llevan a la barbarie.
- En este punto interviene el Sr. Renato SORU, Presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos políticos y libertades públicas, sobre la discusión en la sesión de esta Comisión del día de ayer sobre terrorismo y los riesgos que conlleva para el equilibrio internacional y la paz. Este se nutre de ideología, de la posibilidad de reclutamiento de jóvenes por la miseria, la carencia educativa, por tanto hay vías para corregir esos problemas. Se debe dar mayor atención a acciones positivas, para atacar las ideas fundamentalistas en su origen. La cuestión del retorno de los combatientes extranjeros es un problema, la política de reinserción hay que repensarla.
- Sr. Peter DE ROBERT (Bélgica). Echa de menos en la Recomendación aprobada ayer en la mencionada Comisión la cuestión de la seguridad de las fronteras.
- Sr. CASTALODO, (PE), sobre la necesidad de compartir buenas prácticas e intercambiar información, de analizar las causas, pobreza, exclusión y falta de empleo, lo que nutre al terrorismo. Asimismo, asegurar la proporcionalidad de las medidas, en relación con los derechos humanos.
- Sra. Abdanah JAIROT (Argelia), urgen las respuestas individuales y comunes en el Mediterráneo que es una de las áreas más golpeadas. El terrorismo se ha vuelto una estructura que amenaza a todos los niveles, a todos los países. Uno de los principios es no negociar con ellos, secar sus fuentes financieras, problema común a todos los países del Mediterráneo, su financiación viene del crimen organizado, tráfico de drogas, de seres humanos, secuestros. Sin embargo esto debe compaginarse con el principio de no injerencia en los asuntos internos. En definitiva, apoyo a los procesos de paz, pero respetando soberanía y autodeterminación.
- Sr. Nikos TURNARIT (Chipre), la ley y la eficacia del sistema judicial, son claves para atajar el terrorismo a nivel global. La justicia y la garantía de los derechos humanos son instrumentos para enfrentar el extremismo violento. Como parlamentarios, no sólo podemos intercambiar información y mejores prácticas a nivel de seguridad, sino fomentar un crecimiento económico sostenible. Importancia de los partenariados, como es el caso de Egipto, para promover intereses comunes.
- Santiago FISSAS (PE) la mayoría de los países han sufrido el terrorismo, Barcelona, Bruselas, Túnez, Egipto que lucha contra el extremismo violento en el Sinaí, por lo que en cada Comisión de esta asamblea se trabaja por luchar contra el terrorismo y sus raíces. El Partido Popular europeo ha presentado un conjunto de 18 enmiendas para mejorar las resoluciones en esta materia. Enfoque global, educación, pensamiento crítico y no discriminación.



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- Sr. Jota TALJA (Argelia), Argelia ha sufrido el terrorismo, en su propia carne, en las vidas de sus jóvenes. El problema Israel-Palestina hay que solucionarlo urgentemente, como garantía de paz.
- Sr. Rodres KISWIT (Alemania) La Unión Europea se esfuerza al máximo. Sobre todo es necesaria la cooperación Norte-Sur, en educación, que es esencial, y hay que invertir, así como en la infraestructura educativa, apoyo a la inversión en juventud en estos países, así como fomentar el apoyo al rol de la mujer en la región. Como ha señalado Argelia, hay que subrayar las capacidades de nuestra Asamblea parlamentaria para vencer el terrorismo.
- Una diputada italiana del PE, debe subrayarse la importancia de la cooperación y el diálogo. El terrorismo hay que afrontarlo con constancia y visión a largo plazo, el intercambio de información es esencial para evitar ataques terroristas. Congelación de sus fondos, eliminar sus fuentes de financiación, el tráfico de armas, tolerancia respecto de la inversión en el comercio de armas. La inversión en energía es vital, porque el comercio del petróleo necesita transparencia. También es vital la lucha contra la pobreza y la exclusión social.
- Sra. PESIR (Luxemburgo), felicita por el tema elegido, la lucha contra el terrorismo, sobre todo en Egipto que ha sufrido ataques terroristas continuos los últimos 4 años, la operación Sinaí es un éxito y un ejemplo. Pero hay una guerra contra el terrorismo, que se resuelve mediante la lucha contra la injusticia social. Subrayar la educación, escolar y cívica. Si todos trabajamos conjuntamente se elevará la calidad de vida de todos nuestros ciudadanos.
- El sr. Presidente le agradece la mención a Egipto.
- Sr. Gelim BEDEN (Malta). El rol del diálogo es vital. Es prioritario entre los países euromediterráneos, y también el rol de los parlamentarios, así como los grupos bilaterales parlamentarios de amistad, son todo ello expresiones del intercambio fructífero de ideas y mejores prácticas. La diplomacia parlamentaria proporciona resultados tangibles, en materia de lucha contra el terrorismo, orientando la legislación equilibrada con los protocolos internacionales dentro del respecto a los derechos humanos. Malta no sólo protege sus intereses, sino coopera efectivamente en el intercambio de inteligencia. Un grupo de parlamentarios están especializados en estos problemas tanto en la UE como en los parlamentos nacionales en esta materia, para asegurar intercambio de buenas prácticas.
- Sr Gordi SULI (PE) interviene en español, el espacio euromediterráneo debería ser de paz y seguridad. Nuestra Asamblea debería cambiar su enfoque de trabajo para ser más eficaz. No se puede luchar contra el terror y además contra los derechos y libertades fundamentales. El enemigo es el terrorismo, no los derechos fundamentales, incluido el derecho a la autodeterminación, sociedad civil libre y activa. Cualquier estrategia que solo tenga en cuenta los elementos militares y policiales es incompleta, debe enfocarse en la injusticia y en la falta de



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oportunidades, sobre todo en la educación. Deberíamos repensar o ampliar el concepto de seguridad, ecológica más que militar.

- Sr. Celinia RODRIGUEZ (PE) sobre la educación y la cultura humanística que coloquen los derechos humanos en el centro de este debate.
- Sra. Maria MAZA (Egipto) sobre la lucha contra el terrorismo en el Sinaí en 2018, todos estamos luchando contra el terrorismo, que acaba con el futuro de los pueblos, hemos visto hace poco que jóvenes, mediante juegos electrónicos se suicidan. Egipto está apunto de regular el uso de internet, pero esto necesita de colaboración internacional porque internet supera los límites del Estado. La educación es la mejor manera de prevenir el terrorismo.
- Una interviniente pide aclaración sobre el orden de intervención.
- Sra. Laila SHEKIOU (Túnez) sobre la implicación de la mujer en la lucha contra el terrorismo, y medidas de protección de la mujer y de participación, como aspecto esencial en la lucha contra el terrorismo. Menciona a este respecto la Recomendación de la Comisión de la mujer
- Sra. JIMÉNEZ (en español, PE). Es posible vencer al terrorismo mediante un enfoque integrado, hay que ganar los corazones y las mentes a través de la cultura y la educación, hay que difundir una historia atractiva para combatir la propaganda terrorista.
- Sr. Michael OPAM (PE, en español). Todos queremos un Mediterráneo sin terrorismo, pero no sólo se trata de dispositivos policiales y militares, la desigualdad, paro, pobreza y déficit democráticos. No puede suceder que se vulneren derechos fundamentales, la normativa de prohibición de la tortura debería ser común en la UPM, es necesario desvincular la migración y el terrorismo, evitar la criminalización de ONGs por salvar vidas en el Mediterráneo. Solidaridad con pueblo saharauí, con Palestina; Gaza que es la mayor cárcel a cielo abierto del mundo. El terrorismo se combate con más democracia.
- Sra. Tiziana BEGIN (PE). El problema es común, la solución debe serlo también. La solución a largo plazo es la integración y la prosperidad. Pero esto no forma parte de los programas electorales, porque estamos muy focalizados a corto plazo. Control del comercio de armas, y otras cuestiones que no pueden resolverse a corto plazo y por un Estado solo. Necesaria visión integrativa y de cooperación a largo plazo.
- Sr. Ali ARKUSTAN, Jefe delegación Turquía. Habla de los kurdos, de las comunidades turcas en otros países, menciona el caso de Siria, reciben amenaza de más de 700 misiles hacia nuestra tierra, muchas personas de nuestra comunidad y pueblo perdieron la vida. Política de puertas abiertas, en Europa y en Turquía.
- La Sra. Jefe de la delegación marroquí, Marruecos está decidida a luchar contra el terrorismo en todas sus formas. Busca una aproximación global, no sólo por la vía policía y militar sino a la erradicación de la ideología extremista. Es una aproximación global en defensa de la democracia. Sobre el Sahara, es parte del



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territorio marroquí, Marruecos está luchando contra el terrorismo en esa zona, nuestros servicios de inteligencia desempeñan un papel fundamental. Todos los países sufren estos problemas. Marruecos siempre ha defendido la soberanía de los territorios. Destaca el esfuerzo de Marruecos de revisión de la legislación para evitar que la juventud se vea atraída hacia el terrorismo que es un problema común del Sahel. Defensa de la pluralidad, de la democracia y del Estado de derecho.

- Sr. ABDERRAHIM, (Marruecos) La APUM es una organización que representa la voluntad colectiva. En ella se establece el valor de la democracia y la necesidad de luchar contra el blanqueo de capitales. Invita a la Asamblea a un evento entre la UE y Marruecos para formular una estrategia bilateral.

- Sra Haida ISUNI (Marruecos) Marruecos establece una relación transparente en cómo aborda la lucha contra el terrorismo. Crecimiento sostenible y cooperación económica además de en otros ámbitos, para luchar contra el terrorismo.

- Sr. José Ramón BAUZÀ (España)

Comienza refiriéndose a la reunión en el día de ayer de la Comisión de Asuntos políticos, en la que se aprobaron todas las enmiendas de la delegación española, junto con las de otras delegaciones, y se expresó un rechazo sin paliativos al terrorismo, sin apellidos. El terrorismo es lacra, y en la lucha contra la misma tiene una larga y triste experiencia España. Le preocupa especialmente la dimensión de los menores, de los niños, utilizados en atentados terroristas. Una de las propuestas debatidas en el día de ayer, el pago por rescate de personas secuestradas por organizaciones terroristas, España defiende el no pago por rescate, para evitar la financiación directa. España ha vivido atentados, Barcelona y Cambrils, como ha dicho el Sr. Santiago FISSAS, también lo vivimos en Madrid, en la estación de Atocha, y 40 años de terrorismo de ETA, que acaba de anunciar su alto el fuego, que no será completa si no se pide perdón. Aprovecha su intervención para expresar un reconocimiento a las Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad del Estado, y a las víctimas, que son y han sido las auténticas protagonistas de la superación del problema porque no se tomaron la justicia por su mano. Es una cuestión vital respecto del debate de hoy en esta Cámara. Invita a pensar, en frase del pensador político Edmund Burke, que para que triunfe el mal, solo hace falta que los buenos no hagan nada. Entre todos los buenos hagamos mucho.

- Sr. Marc LAMUA (España)

La preocupación en los trabajos de Comisión en el día de ayer ha quedado clara: la crueldad contra mujeres, jóvenes, niños y niñas, los más débiles. Es necesario que la Asamblea ayude a crear espacios a-dogmáticos de libre pensamiento, para combatir en el mundo físico pero también digital, para evitar que prendan en ellos las ideas terroristas, venciendo tentaciones de individualismo, para pensar que juntos somos más fuertes y mejores, cuando la aportación es desde los valores de nuestra democracia, libertad, igualdad y fraternidad.

- Sr. ALBARRAKED (Marruecos). Tenemos tratados bilaterales regionales e internacionales con Portugal, España, Francia, en la lucha contra el terrorismo.



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Anuncia la celebración de un evento internacional, que ha venido desarrollándose en el periodo 2015-2018. Defiende la necesidad de la existencia de mecanismos de defensa y seguridad común.

- Sr. Maurí TAULEM (Marruecos) Los atentados sufridos por Marruecos han sido claves para mejorar la situación de los ciudadanos. Anuncia el lanzamiento de un programa para combatir la ideología radical en los suburbios.
- Sr. Jefe delegación Jordania, ayer en la Comisión de asuntos políticos hubo un debate en que se puso de manifiesto que hay que considerar el terrorismo con la definición correcta, pues no es una cuestión religiosa, el terrorismo no puede llevarse a cabo en nombre de ninguna religión
- Sr. Maguib ALGARRAB (Francia) Llamada a la unidad y a aprender de nuestros hermanos argelinos y marroquíes, que sufren esos desafíos.
- Sr. SPARTINOS (Grecia). Egipto, nuestro anfitrión, es un país que puede junto con otros ayudar en las medidas preventivas frente a la inmigración ilegal, pero sin atacar las raíces del problema en Libia, Siria e Irak no puede atajarse el problema. Grecia es el primer país en acogida de refugiados. También apunta que el tráfico de objetos arqueológicos, criminalizado por la Unesco, se utiliza para financiar las actividades terroristas.
- Sr. Jesei SHEIN (Turquía) Turquía siempre ha tenido problemas terroristas. Trabaja para destruir la democracia. Se refiere a un pensador religioso que es realmente, según su opinión, un terrorista, por la falta de respeto de las ideas ajenas, y el no respeto a las leyes. El intento de golpe de estado es un exponente, hemos vivido el terrorismo en carne propia. Desgraciadamente el grupo terrorista que lo perpetró sigue reclutando a los jóvenes. Todos los documentos que se refieren a esta intentona, están en Estados Unidos y su líder vive libremente en EEUU. No hay diferencia entre el terrorismo, que es uno mismo y único en todo el mundo.
- Sra. Agatha BRUFO (Polonia) En esta materia es importante la dimensión militar, pero también la económica financiera. Es necesario cooperar en una reforma profunda, necesaria en el área de educación.
- Sra. Gabriela SIUANA, (PE) el terrorismo ataca a todos los niveles, también el bienestar económico. Es transfronterizo, por lo que es necesaria la cooperación internacional, y el buen funcionamiento de los órganos EUROPOL y EUROJUST, ante los nuevos retos que presenta el fenómeno pues las nuevas tecnologías permiten la difusión de las ideas terroristas vía internet.
- Sr. JASALA, (Jordania) su región fue un invernadero de terroristas, con lo que la vida cotidiana es cada vez más complicada. Esta plaga se hace difícil de exterminar con el flujo continuo de inmigrantes. Los refugiados que parten de sus países con la voluntad de salvarse, y salvar a sus niños, nosotros les proporcionamos todo tipo de servicios, no podemos dejarlos a la intemperie: 4 millones de refugiados en nuestro país. Si no reciben los servicios necesarios serán kamikazes que podrán



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transformarse en terroristas. Nos sentimos abandonados, no sé si luchamos por nosotros, pero lo cierto es que estamos defendiendo los intereses de muchos países. Hubiera querido una mayor sinceridad e implicación en la Comisión de Asuntos Políticos. La injusticia genera terrorismo. Si no hay unidad de espíritu no hay solución a este problema.

- Sr Metad SHERIF (Egipto) Es preciso diferenciar las medidas a corto plazo y a largo plazo. Le gustaría centrarse en la política a corto plazo, que requiere voluntad de la comunidad internacional, hay que focalizarse en las cuestiones prácticas. Los terroristas se forman, se entrenan, en muchos países. En octubre de 2015, el Consejo de Seguridad aprobó una resolución sobre el uso de la fuerza para parar cualquier atentado terrorista, y asimismo sobre el tráfico de personas migración ilegal y trata. Seguimos asistiendo al tráfico de personas en el Mediterráneo, el petróleo y la financiación. Hace falta una voluntad internacional, no sólo intercambiar ideas. Otro aspecto clave, junto con la anterior, es el comercio de armas. Se hacen llegar armas, se vende el petróleo a los terroristas, los cuales lo venden a su vez. Hay entidades que bajo paraguas caritativos financian terrorismo. Debemos combatir todo tipo de financiación del terrorismo. Debemos emitir Resoluciones según las cuales tomar medidas para impedir el movimiento de los terroristas, para impedir que se formen en los lugares que todos conocemos. No pueden olvidarse los nuevos retos, como el empleo de drones como herramientas de terrorismo, y la última tecnología.

- Sra. Engi Morad SAHIN. (Egipto). Ayer en la Comisión de la mujer surgieron todo tipo de temas en relación con la lucha contra la radicalización.

Al finalizar el debate el Sr. Presidente suspende la sesión para un receso de 13.15-13.45h.

Al reanudarse la sesión, la intervención en representación del Secretario General expone las actividades de la Unión por el Mediterráneo. Pide a la UE que siga el ejemplo de Jordania en materia de cooperación interregional. Hoy es más que nunca importante compatibilizar el binomio desarrollo y seguridad, y la cooperación implica seguridad. Anuncia que en el Segundo Foro de la UPM se ha desarrollado una hoja de ruta basada en el principio de confianza mutua. Ahora estamos trabajando en el encuentro ministerial 2018-2020. Se habla de la necesidad de abordar soluciones conjuntas en el desarrollo sostenible. Asimismo, alaba el trabajo del Comité internacional de representación que se ocupa del proyecto del agua en Gaza, y en un barrio del Cairo. Por último las gracias por el trabajo desarrollado ayer en las Comisiones.

A continuación tiene lugar la presentación de las Recomendaciones aprobadas ayer en las diversas Comisiones. Se aprueban todas ellas.

El Grupo de trabajo de reglamento y financiación trató sobre todo el tema del establecimiento de un Secretariado permanente de esta Asamblea, cuya necesidad



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de ha venido evidenciando desde hace años. Al efecto, se establecieron candidaturas. Se anuncia la presentación de la correspondiente enmienda al reglamento. También se hace necesario replantear la normativa y su ejecución para que la estructura financiera sea lo más fuerte posible. El tema de la sede se pospone, sin que en esta sesión plenaria pueda todavía determinarse cuál será la misma entre las candidatas presentadas, Marsella, Roma y Estambul.

Tiene lugar a continuación la entrega de la Presidencia a la Unión Europea, por parte de Egipto, y finaliza la sesión a las 14:35 h.

Palacio del Congreso de los Diputados, 19 de diciembre de 2018.

Sara Sieira Mucientes
Letrada de las Cortes Generales



Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean
5th Summit of Speakers of Parliaments
The 14th Plenary Session
Cairo

Egyptian House of Representatives
Saturday and Sunday 28 – 29 April 2018

Draft timetable

Friday 27 April 2018	
- Arrival of delegations and transportation to hotels (under the auspices of national delegations)	
Saturday 28 April 2018	
Summit of Speakers of Parliaments -Main Hall ¹	
09:00-09:30	Arrival and registration of participants
09:30-13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening address by Dr. Ali Abdel Aal, Speaker of the Egyptian House of Representatives and the President of the PA-UfM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech by Mr. Sherif Ismail, Prime Minister of Egypt
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech by Mr. Antonio Tajani, President of the European Parliament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech of the Italian Senate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech by Mr. Roberto Fico, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech by Mr. İsmail Kahraman, Speaker of the Turkish Parliament
13:30	Countering Terrorism in the Euro- Mediterranean Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions of speakers of parliaments and heads of delegations of the PA-UfM - Adoption of the declaration of the 5th Summit of Speakers of Parliaments - A group photo (at the main staircase to the Speaker's office)
	Lunch at the House of Representatives

¹ Interpretation Languages: English- French- - Spanish- Italian- Turkish- Hebrew- Arabic- Portuguese



Saturday 28 April 2018

Committee Meetings

08:30	Registration of participants
09:00-13:00	Meeting of the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights (Shoura Hall) ²
09:00-11:00	Meeting of the Committee on Women's rights in Euro-Mediterranean countries (25 January Hall) ³
11:00-13:00	Meeting of the committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education (Saif Al Yazal Hall) ⁴
12:00-13:30	Meeting of the Committee on Energy, Environment and Water (25 January Hall) ⁵
13:30-14:30	Lunch at the House of Representatives
14:30-16:30	Meeting of Working Group on Financing of the Assembly and Revision of the Rules of Procedure (Shoura Hall) ⁶
14:30-16:30	Meeting of the Committee on Improving Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies, and Culture (Main Hall) ⁷
17:00-19:00	Bureau meeting (25 January Hall) ⁸
19:00-20:00	Enlarged Bureau Meeting (25 January Hall) ⁹
21:00-23:00	Official dinner for participating delegations (Semiramis Hotel)

² Interpretation Languages: English- French- German- Spanish- Italian- Turkish- Hebrew- Arabic

³ Interpretation Languages: English- French- Arabic- Turkish.

⁴ Interpretation Languages: English- French- Arabic- Portuguese.

⁵ Interpretation Languages: English- French- Arabic.

⁶ Interpretation Languages: English- French- Portuguese - Spanish- Italian- Turkish- Hebrew- Arabic

⁷ Interpretation Languages: English- French- Arabic- Turkish.

⁸ Interpretation Languages: English- French- Arabic – Turkish- Italian

⁹ Interpretation Languages: English- French- Arabic – Turkish- Italian- Portuguese



Sunday 29 April 2018

The 14th Plenary Session on “Countering Terrorism in Euro-Mediterranean Region”

Egyptian House of Representatives – Main Hall¹⁰

09:30	Registration of participating delegations
10:00-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening of the session - A welcome speech by Dr. Ali Abdel Aal, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the PA- UfM - Adoption of the agenda - Adoption of the minutes of the 13th plenary session held in Italy on 12- 13 May 2017
10:30-12:30	- Discussion
12:30-13:00	- Break
13:00-13:15	- Presentation on the UfM activities
13:15-14:30	<p>Studying draft recommendations presented by committees and working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speeches by chairpersons of the committees and working groups - Adoption of recommendations of the committees and working groups
14:30-15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closure of the session: - Handing over the Presidency. - Speech by Mr. Antonio Tajani, the President of the PA- UfM and the President of the European Parliament

¹⁰ Interpretation Languages: English- French- - Spanish- Italian- Turkish- Hebrew- Arabic- Portuguese



الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط
القة الخامسة لرؤساء البرلمانات
الجلسة العامة الرابعة عشرة
القاهرة

مجلس النواب المصري
السبت والأحد 28 و 29 إبريل 2018

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مشروع البرنامج الزمني

الجمعة 27 إبريل 2018		
وصول الوفود والانتقال إلى الفندق (برعاية الوفود الوطنية).	-	
السبت 28 إبريل 2018		
قمة رؤساء البرلمانات - قمة المجلس الرئيسية ¹		
وصول المشاركين والتسجيل	09:00 - 09:30	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • كلمة الافتتاح للأستاذ الدكتور على عبدالعال رئيس مجلس النواب المصري ورئيس الجمعية. • كلمة السيد شريف اسماعيل رئيس مجلس الوزراء المصري. • كلمة السيد أنطونيو تاياني رئيس البرلمان الأوروبي. • كلمة مجلس الشيوخ الإيطالي. • كلمة السيد / روبرتو فلنكو رئيس مجلس النواب الإيطالي. • كلمة السيد / إسماعيل كهرمان رئيس البرلمان التركي. 	13.00 : 9.30	
مكافحة الإرهاب في المنطقة الأورو متوسطية:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - مداخلات السيدات والسادة رؤساء البرلمانات ورؤساء الوفود بالجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط. - اعتماد الإعلان الصادر عن القمة الخامسة لرؤساء البرلمانات. - صورة تذكارية (أمام السلم الرئيسي لمكتب الدكتور رئيس المجلس). 		
غداء بمقر مجلس النواب		13.30

¹ لغات الترجمة الفورية: الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- الأسبانية- الإيطالية- التركية- العبرية- العربية- البرتغالية.



السبت 28 إبريل 2018

اجتماعات الحان

• تسجيل المشاركين.	08:30
- اجتماع لجنة الشؤون السياسية والأمن وحقوق الإنسان (قاعة الشورى). ²	13:00 : 9:00
- اجتماع لجنة المرأة في البلدان الأورومتوسطية (قاعة 25 يناير) ³	11:00 - 9:00
- اجتماع اللجنة الاقتصادية (قاعة سيف اليزل) ⁴	13:00 - 11:00
- اجتماع لجنة الطاقة والمياه والبيئة (قاعة 25 يناير). ⁵	13:30-12:00
- عشاء بمقر مجلس النواب	14:30-13:30
- اجتماع مجموعة العمل المعنية بالتمويل وتعديل اللائحة (قاعة الشورى). ⁶	16:30 - 14:30
- اجتماع لجنة تحسين نوعية الحياة، التبادل بين المجتمعات المدنية والثقافة (القاعة الرئيسية). ⁷	16:30 - 14:30
- اجتماع المكتب (قاعة 25 يناير). ⁸	19:00 - 17:00
- اجتماع المكتب الموسع (قاعة 25 يناير). ⁹	20:00-19:00
- حفل عشاء رسمي للوفود المشاركة (فندق سميراميس) .	23.00 : 21.00

² لغات الترجمة الصورية، الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- الألمانية- الأسبانية- الإيطالية- التركية- العبرية- العربية.

³ لغات الترجمة الصورية، الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- العربية- التركية.

⁴ لغات الترجمة الصورية، الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- العربية- البرتغالية.

⁵ لغات الترجمة الصورية، الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- العربية.

⁶ لغات الترجمة الصورية، الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- البرتغالي- الأسبانية- الإيطالية- التركية- العبرية- العربية.

⁷ لغات الترجمة الصورية، الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- العربية- التركية.

⁸ لغات الترجمة الصورية، الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- العربية- التركية- الإيطالية.

⁹ لغات الترجمة الصورية، الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- العربية- التركية- الإيطالية- البرتغالية.



الأحد 29 إبريل 2018

الجلسة العامة الرابعة عشرة "مكافحة الإرهاب في المنطقة الأوروبية المتوسطية"

مجلس النواب المصري - قاعة المجلس الرئيسية¹⁰

تسجيل الوفود المشاركة	09:30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - صورة تذكارية لجميع المشاركين في المؤتمر. - افتتاح أعمال الجلسة. - كلمة ترحيبية للأستاذ الدكتور على عبد العال رئيس مجلس النواب ورئيس الجمعية. - اعتماد جدول الأعمال. - اعتماد محضر اجتماع الجلسة الثالثة عشرة المنعقدة في إيطاليا 12 و 13 مايو 2017. 	10:00 - 10:30
- مناقشة.	10:30 - 12:30
- استراحة.	12:30 - 13:00
- عرض أنشطة الاتحاد من أجل المتوسط.	13:00 - 13:15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - دراسة مشروعات التوصيات المقدمة من اللجان وفرق العمل. - كلمات رؤساء اللجان وفرق العمل. - اعتماد توصيات اللجان وفرق العمل. 	13:15 - 14:30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - اختتام الأعمال. - تسليم وتسليم الرئاسة. - كلمة رئيس الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط ورئيس البرلمان الأوروبي السيد أنطونيو تاياني. 	14:30 - 15:00

¹⁰ - لغات الترجمة الفورية: الإنجليزية- الفرنسية- الأسبانية- الإيطالية- التركية- العبرية- العربية- البرتغالية.



Assemblée parlementaire de l'Union pour la Méditerranée
5^{ème} Sommet des Présidents des Parlements
14^{ème} Session Plénière
Le Caire
Chambre des Représentants d'Égypte
Samedi 28 et Dimanche 29 avril 2018

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Projet de Calendrier

Vendredi 27 avril 2018

- Arrivée des délégations et transfert vers l'hôtel (sous l'égide des délégations nationales).

Samedi 28 avril 2018

Sommet des Présidents des Parlements- L'Hémicycle¹

9h00-9h30	Arrivée et inscription des participants.
9h30 – 13h00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocution d'ouverture par le Docteur Ali Abdel-Aal, Président de la Chambre des Représentants d'Égypte et Président de l'AP-UpM. • Allocution par Monsieur Chérif Ismaïl, Premier ministre égyptien. • Allocution par Monsieur Antonio Tajani, Président du Parlement européen. • Allocution du Sénat d'Italie. • Allocution par Monsieur Roberto Fico, Président de la Chambre des députés d'Italie. • Allocution par Monsieur Ismaïl Kahraman, Président de la Grande Assemblée Nationale de Turquie. <p>La lutte contre le terrorisme dans la région euro-méditerranéenne</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions des Présidents/Présidentes des Parlements et des Chefs des délégations de l'Assemblée Parlementaire de l'Union pour la Méditerranée. - Adoption de la Déclaration du Cinquième Sommet des Présidents des Parlements. <p>Photo de famille (elle aura lieu devant l'escalier principal menant au Bureau du Président de la Chambre des Représentants).</p>
13h30	Déjeuner au siège de la Chambre des Représentants.

¹ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, espagnol, italien, turc, hébreu, arabe et portugais.



Samedi 28 avril 2018

Réunions des Commissions

8h30	• Inscription des participants.
9h00 – 13h00	- Réunion de la Commission des affaires politiques, de la sécurité et des droits de l'homme (Salle Al-Choura). ²
9h00 – 11h00	- Réunion de la Commission des droits de la femme dans les Pays Euro-méditerranéens (Salle 25 janvier). ³
11h00 – 13h00	- Réunion de la Commission des affaires économiques et financières, des affaires sociales et de l'éducation (Salle Saif Al Yazal). ⁴
12h00 – 13h30	- Réunion de la Commission sur l'énergie, l'environnement et l'eau (Salle 25 janvier). ⁵
13h30 – 14h30	- Déjeuner au siège de la Chambre des Représentants.
14h30 – 16h30	- Réunion du Groupe de travail sur le financement de l'Assemblée et la révision du Règlement de l'AP-UpM (Salle Al-Choura). ⁶
14h30 – 16h30	- Réunion de la Commission pour la promotion de la qualité de vie, les échanges entre les sociétés civiles et la culture (L'Hemicycle). ⁷
17h00 – 19h00	- Réunion du Bureau (Salle 25 janvier). ⁸
19h00 – 20h00	- Réunion du Bureau élargi (Salle 25 janvier). ⁹
21h00 – 23h00	- Dîner officiel en l'honneur des délégations participantes (Hôtel Intercontinental Cairo Semiramis).

² Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, allemand, espagnol, italien, turc, hébreu et arabe.

³ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, arabe et turc.

⁴ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, arabe et portugais.

⁵ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français et arabe.

⁶ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, portugais, espagnol, italien, turc, hébreu et arabe.

⁷ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, turc et arabe.

⁸ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, arabe, turc et italien.

⁹ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, arabe, turc, italien et portugais.



Dimanche 29 avril 2018

14^{ème} Session Plénière

« La lutte contre le terrorisme dans la région euro-méditerranéenne »

Chambre des Représentants d'Égypte - L'Hémicycle¹⁰

9h30	Inscription des délégations participantes.
10h00 – 10h30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photo de famille des participants à la Conférence. - Ouverture des travaux de la Session Plénière. - Allocution de bienvenue par le Docteur Ali Abdel-Aal, Président de la Chambre des Représentants d'Égypte et Président de l'AP-UpM. - Adoption de l'ordre du jour. - Adoption du procès-verbal de la 13^{ème} Session Plénière tenue en Italie les 12 et 13 mai 2017.
10h30 – 12h30	- Débat.
12h30 – 13h00	- Pause-café
13h00 – 13h15	- Présentation des activités de l'Union pour la Méditerranée (UpM).
13h15 – 14h30	<p>Examen des projets de recommandations présentés par les Commissions et les Groupes de travail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discours des Présidents des Commissions et des Groupes de travail. - Adoption des recommandations des Commissions et des Groupes de travail.
14h30 – 15h00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clôture des travaux. - Passation de la Présidence de l'AP-UpM. - Discours de Monsieur Antonio Tajani, Président de l'AP-UpM et Président du Parlement européen.

¹⁰ Des services d'interprétation simultanée seront assurés en anglais, français, espagnol, italien, turc, hébreu, arabe et portugais.

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE
MEDITERRANEANASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA
MÉDITERRANÉE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

EMPA_OJ(2018)0428

DRAFT AGENDA

Meeting

Saturday, 28 April 2018, from 09.00 to 13.00

Cairo, Egyptian House of Representatives

Room Shoura Hall

1. Adoption of draft agenda (AP102.236)
2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 7 February 2018 (AP102.234)
3. Chair's announcements
4. Adoption of recommendation entitled 'Mediterranean parliaments' role in the fight against terrorism'
5. Any other business
6. Date and place of next meeting

<p>PA-UfM</p>  <p>AP-UpM</p>	<p>PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN</p> <p>ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE</p> <p>الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط</p>
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Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

EMPA_PV(2018)0207

MINUTES

of the meeting of 7 February 2018, 16.25-18.00
Strasbourg

The meeting opened on Wednesday 7 February 2018 at 16.25, with Renato Soru (Chair) presiding.

1. Adoption of draft agenda (AP102.231)
2. Chair's announcements

The chair, Renato Soru, opened the meeting with several announcements. Mr Soru asked his colleagues to approve the working programme for the Political Committee:

- hold the next CoPo during the Plenary session of Cairo;
- organise a fact-finding mission to Barcelona at the UfM seat;
- organise one of the next meetings of the CoPo in Cagliari (Italy);
- draft a short recommendation on "Mediterranean parliament and fight against terrorism".

All these proposals were approved by consensus.

3. The political situation in the Mediterranean and perspectives for year 2018

The meeting continued with the main item on the agenda, a debate on the political situation in the Mediterranean and perspectives for year 2018.

In his opening statement, Mr Soru explained that in line with the theme selected by the Egyptian Presidency of the PA-UfM, he would propose to draft a resolution on "Role

of Parliaments and fight against terrorism” to be submitted to the Plenary of Cairo once approved by the Political Committee. Mr Soru stressed that terrorism is a plague, which affects all countries of the Mediterranean even those that are not directly hit by terrorist attacks. He also highlighted the need to adopt measures, which are not only focussing on security aspects but also deal with social and economic roots of the problem.

The presentation was followed by a lively debate where almost all delegation present at the meeting made a short presentation of their priorities in terms of fight against terrorism.

Tunisia (Rym Mahjoub) focused its intervention on the recent Commission’s proposals to include the country into a list of countries indirectly supporting terrorism and easing money laundering. Algeria (Abdallah Khat and Houda Talha) on the other hand, while recalling the role played by the President Bouteflika in the fight against terrorism, praised the recent EP decision to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Morocco (Khadija Ezzoumi), after reiterating that they consider Jerusalem as the capital of the Palestinian state, called for more international cooperation against terrorism and stressed that, in order to successfully fight against terrorism, it is necessary to more equally share resources and more carefully watch at financial networks supporting terrorist groups.

The Turkish Delegates (Serdar Kuyucuoglu and Fevzi Şanverdi) expressed his disagreement over the EU policy in the region and reiterated his country’s condemnation of the recent decision by the United States to recognise Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The delegate of Luxembourg (Simone Beissel), while appreciating the working document prepared by the Egyptian presidency and disseminated at the Cairo meeting of 16 September 2017, did not agree on the reference to NGOs as potential supporters of terrorism and radical groups. She instead stressed that most NGOs are doing a remarkable work while only few may not act under sound legal basis.

Egypt (Emad Gad Badras), replying to the delegate of Luxembourg, stressed that it is demonstrated that some NGOs have direct contact and support radical groups and terrorism. On the other hand, Cyprus (Georgios Prokopiou), expressed concern about the persistent conflict in Syria which was aggravated by the recent unilateral actions undertaken by Turkey and recalled the situation of refugees or internally displaced persons is far from being solved.

Malta (Glenn Bedingfield) declared to share worries expressed by other delegates and stressed on the need to further invest on education and teach to the young generation reciprocal respect and values of living together.

The Italian delegate (Sen. Maria Mussini) stressed that terrorism has both cultural and social roots. Therefore while agreeing on the need to seriously address terrorism and radicalism, it is also important to stress on the need to preserve freedom of expression and other fundamental liberties. The Italian delegate also insisted that most NGOs play a very positive role in favour of populations in region.

The Member of Knesset (Omer Barlev) reiterated the line followed by Israel and attacked both Hamas and Hezbollah and indirectly Iran as potential terrorist threats and called for more international cooperation, including exchange of information, against terrorism.

The Palestinian delegate Zuhair Sanduqa condemned Israel and its actions against the Palestinian people. Reference to the recent decision of the US to transfer the Embassy to Jerusalem was criticised by several delegates albeit with some slightly different nuances and tone.

The Deputy Secretary General of UfM Miguel Garcia Herraiz also made a short statement welcoming the proposed working plan of the Political committee and the two fact-finding missions. He also provided the delegates with a few more details on the project funded by the UfM (including those in Gaza).

4. Any other business

None

5. Date and place of next meeting

Cairo, 28 April 2018

The meeting closed at 18.00.

ИПИСЪЛСТВЕН ЛИСТ/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/PREZENČNÍ LISTINA/DELTAGERLISTE/
ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΟΗΛΟΛΙΑΤΕ ΝΙΜΕΚΙΡΙ/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΩΝ/RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/
LISTE DE PRÉSENCE/POPIS NAZOČNOSTI/ELENCO DI PRESENZA/APMEKLĒJUMU REĢISTRŠ/DALYVŲ SĄRAŠAS/
JELENLĒTI ĪV/REGISTRU TA' ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELLIST/LISTA OBECNOŠCI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/
LISTĂ DE PREZENȚĂ/PREZENČNÁ LISTINA/SEZNAM NAVZOČNOSTI/LÄSNÄOLOISTA/DELTAGARLISTA/قائمة الحضور

<p>Бюро и Бюро в разширен състав/Mesa y mesa ampliada/Předsednictvo a rozšířené předsednictvo/Præsidiel og Det Udvidede Præsidium/Präsidium und Erweitertes Präsidium/Juhatus ja laiendatud juhatus/Προεδρείο και Διεκπαιγμένο Προεδρείο/Bureau und Enlarged Bureau/Bureau et Bureau élargi/Predsjedništvo i prošireno Predsjedništvo/Ufficio di presidenza e Ufficio di presidenza ampliato/Prezidijs un Paplašinātais prezidijs/Biuras ir išplėstinis Biuras/Elnökség és kibővített Elnökség/Bureau u Bureau élargi/Bureau en Bureau in uitgebreide samenstelling/Prezidium oraz Prezydium w poszerzonym składzie/Mesa e Mesa alargada/Biroul și Biroul extins/Předsednictvo a rozšířené předsednictvo/Predsedstvo in razširjeno predsedstvo/Työvaliokunta ja laajennettu työvaliokunta/Præsidiel och det utvidgade præsidiel/المكتب والمكتب الموسع (*)</p>	
EP/PE	Algeria, Palestine;
Renato Soru	Mohammed Madani Haoud Mouissa, Zuhacir Sanduqa;
<p>Членове на националните парламенти, други членове/Diputados de los Parlamentos nacionales, otros diputados/Poslanci vnitrostátních parlamentů, ostatní poslanci/Medlemmer af nationale parlamenter, andre medlemmer/Mitglieder der nationalen Parlamente, sonstige Mitglieder/Riikide parlamentide liikmed, muud liikmed/Βουλευτές των εθνικών κοινοβουλίων, άλλοι βουλευτές/Members of national parliaments, other members/Députés nationaux et autres/Članovi nacionalnih parlamenata, ostali članovi/Membri dei parlamenti nazionali, altri membri/Valstu parlamentu deputāti, citi deputāti/Nacionalinių parlamentų nariai, kiti nariai/Nemzeti parlamentek képviselői, egyéb képviselők/Membri ta' parlamenti nazzjonali, membri oħra/Leden van de nationale parlementen, andere leden/Posłowie do parlamentów narodowych, pozostali posłowie/Deputados dos parlamentos nacionais, outros deputados/Membri ai parlamentelor naționale, alți membri/Poslanci národných parlamentov, iní poslanci/Poslanci nacionalnih ledamöter, andra ledamöter/أعضاء البرلمانات الوطنية وأعضاء آخرون</p>	
EP/PE	National Parliaments EU
Inés Ayala Sender, Patricia Lalonde;	Bosnia and Herzegovina: Diana Zelenika, Ilazim Rančić
Others	Bulgaria: Jordan Tzonev
Paloma López Bermejo	Cyprus: Georgios Prokopiou
	Italy: Maria Mussini
	Latvia: Kārlis Šeržants
	Luxembourg: Simone Beissel
	Malta: Glenn Bedingfield
	Spain: José Ramón Bauzá Díaz
	Sweden: Amir Adan
	National Parliaments MED
	Algeria: Abdallah Khiat, Houda Talha, Hafida Benchehida
	Egypt: Emad Gad Badras
	Israel: Oded Forer, Omer Barlev
	Morocco: Aadil El Barakat, Mohamed Khayi, Abderrahim
	Atmoun, Khadija Ezzoumi, Soumaya Essalmi
	Tunisia: Rym Mahjoub
	Turkey: Ali Erkoşkun, Fevzi Şarverdi
<p>Заместници/Suplentes/Náhradníci/Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Asendusliikmed/Ανυπληρωτές/Substitutes/Zamjenici/Suppléants/Supplenti/Aizstājēji/Pavaduojantysnariai/Pótlugok/Sostituti/Plaatsvervangers/Zastępcy/Membros suplentes/Supleanți/Náhradníci/Namestniki/Varajāsenet/Suppleanter/أعضاء بدلاء</p>	
EP/PE	National Parliaments EU
	National Parliaments MED
	Others
	UfM : Miguel Garcia Herraiz

Наблюдатели/Observadores/Pozorovateli/Observatorer/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/Παρατηρητές/Observers/Observateurs/Promatrači/Osservatori/Novērotāji/Stebėtojai/Megfigyelők/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Observatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatelia/Opozovalci/Tarkkailijat/Observatörer/المراقبون

H. Vicil (Sénat belge), M. Alloune (Consulat Algérie), T. Babic (Croatian Parliament), G. E. Ersoy (Turkish Permanent Delegation), R. Mezzour (Consulat Général Maroc);

Съвет/Consejo/Rada/Rådet/Rat/Nõukogu/Συμβούλιο/Council/Conseil/Vijeće/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/Conselho/Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet/مجلس الاتحاد الأوروبي (*)

Комисия/Comisión/Komise/Kommissionen/Kommission/Euroopa Komisjon/Επιτροπή/Commission/Komisija/Commissione/Bizottság/Kommissioni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisia/Komissio/Kommissionen/المفوضية الأوروبية (*)

Европейска служба за външна дейност/Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior/Evropská služba pro vnější činnost/EU-Udenrigstjenesten/Europäischer Auswärtiger Dienst/Euroopa välisteenistus/Ευρωπαϊκή Υπηρεσία Εξωτερικής Δράσης/European External Action service/Service européen pour l'action extérieure/Europska služba za vanjsko djelovanje/Servizio europeo per l'azione esterna/Eiropas Ārējās darbības dienests/Europos išorės veiksmų tarnyba/Európai Külügyi Szolgálat/Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna/Europese dienst voor extern optreden/Europska Služba Działalności Zewnętrznych/Servico Europeu para a Acção Externa/Serviciul european pentru acțiune externă/Europska služba pre vonkajšiu činnosť/Evropska služba za zunanje delovanje/Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinto/Europeiska avdelningen för yttre åtgärd/هيئة العمل الخارجي الأوروبي (*)

Други учесници/Otros participantes/Ostatní účastníci/Endvidere deltog/Andere Teilnehmer/Muud osalejad/Επίσης Παρόντες/Other participants/Autres participants/Drugi sudionici/Altri partecipanti/Citi klātesošie/Kiti dalyviai/Más résztvevők/ Partecipanti ohra/Andere aanwezigen/Inni uczestnicy/Outros participantes/Alți participanți/Ini účastníci/Drugi udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/Övriga deltagare/المشاركون الآخرون

Секретариат на политическите групи/Secretaría de los Grupos políticos/Sekretariat politických skupin/Gruppernes sekretariat/Sekretariat der Fraktionen/Fraktsioonide sekretariaat/Γραμματεία των Πολιτικών Ομάδων/Secretariats of political groups/Secrétariat des groupes politiques/Tajništva klubova zastupnika/Segreteria gruppi politici/Politisko grupu sekretariāts/Frakciju sekretoriai/Képviseletsoportok titkársága/Sekretariat gruppi politici/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Secr. dos grupos políticos/Secretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariat politických skupin/Sekretariat političnih skupin/Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö/Gruppemas sekretariat/أمانات المجموعات السياسية

PPE	O. Le Saëc
S&D	C. Bittarelli
ECR	K. Koscova
ALDE	A. Yacoub Koukou
Verts/ALE	
GUE/NGL	E. Hernandez Toledo, M. Nikolaou
EFDD	R. Pasini
ENF	
NI	

Кабинет на председателя/Gabinete del Presidente/Kancelář předsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidendi kantselci/Γραφείο Προέδρου/President's Office/Cabinet du Président/Ured predsednika/Gabinetto del Presidente/Priekšsēdētāja kabinets/Pirmininko kabinetas/Elnöki hivatal/Kabinett tal-President/Kabinet van de Voorzitter/Gabinet Przewodniczącego/Gabinete do Presidente/Cabinet Preşedinte/Kancelária predsedu/Urad predsednika/Puhemiehen kabinetti/Talmannens kansli/مكتب الرئيس / الرئاسة
Кабинет на генералния секретар/Gabinete del Secretario General/Kancelář generálního tajemníka/Generalsekretærens Kabinet/Kabinett des Generalsekretärs/Peasekretäri büroo/Γραφείο Γενικού Γραμματέα/Secretary-General's Office/Cabinet du Secrétaire général/Ured glavnog tajnika/Gabinetto del Segretario generale/Generalsekretāra kabinets/Generalinio sekretoriaus kabinetas/Põitkari hivatal/Kabinett tas-Segretarju Ġenerali/Kabinet van de secretaris-generaal/Gabinet Sekretarza Generalnego/Gabinete do Secretário-Geral/Cabinet Secretar General/Kancelária generálneho tajomníka/Urad generalnega sekretarja/Pääsihteerin kabinetti/Generalsekreterarens kansli/مكتب الأمين العام

Секретариат на Асамблеята/Secretaría de la Asamblea/Sekretariát shromáždění/Forsamlingens sekretariat/Sekretariat der Versammlung/Assamblee sekretariaat/Γραμματεία της Συνέλευσης/Assembly secretariat/Sekretariat de l'assemblée/Tajništvo skupštine/Sekretariato dell'Assemblea/Asamblejus sekretariāts/Asamblejus sekretoriātas/A Közgyűlés titkársága/Sekretariat tal-Assemblea/Sekretariaat van de Vergadering/Sekretariat Zgromadzenia/Sekretariado da assembleia/Sekretariatul adunării/Sekretariát zhromaždenia/Sekretariat skupščine/Eidustajakokouksen sihteeristö/Forsamlingens sekretariat/الأمانة العامة للجمعية	
EP/PE	
F. Massoulié, R. Bendini, C. Oaida	
Сътрудник/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistentz/Βοηθός/Assistant/Assistente/Paligs/Padėjėjas/Asszisztens/Asystent/Pomočnik/Avustaja/Assistenten/مساعد	
F. Haiml	

- * (P) – Председател/Presidente/Předseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/Πρόεδρος/Chair(wo)man/Président/Predsjednik/Priekšsēdētājs/Pirmininkas/Elnök/Chairman/Voorzitter/Przewodniczący/Preşedinte/Predseda/Predsednik/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande/رئيس / رئيسة
- (VP) – Заместник-председател/Vicepresidente/Místopředseda/Næstformand/Stellvertretender Vorsitzender/Ascesimees/Avtynpóεδρος/Vice-Chair(wo)man/Potpredsjednik/Vice-Président/Potpredsjednik/Priekšsēdētāja vietnieks/Pirmininko pavaduotojas/Alelnök/Víci 'Chairman/Ondervoorzitter/Wiceprzewodniczący/Vice-Presidente/Vicepreşedinte/Podpredseda/Podpredsednik/Vatapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande/نائب للرئيس / نائبة للرئيس
- (M) – Член/Membro/Člen/Medlem/Mitglied/Parlamentiliige/Μέλος/Member/Membre/Član/Membro/Deputats/Narys/Képvisező/Membru/Lid/Członek/Membro/Membru/Člen/Poslanec/Jäsen/I edamot/عضو
- (F) – Длъжностно лице/Funcionario/Úředník/Tjenestemand/Beamter/Ametnik/Υπάλληλος/Official/Fonctionnaire/Dužnosnik/Funzionario/Ierēdnis/Parcīgūnas/Tisztviselő/Ufficiali/Ambtenaar/Urządник/Funcionário/Fonctionar/Úradník/Urädnik/Virkamies/Tjünsteman/موظف

<p>PA-UfM</p>  <p>AP-UpM</p>	<p>PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY- UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN</p> <p>PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN</p> <p>الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط</p>
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Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

23.2.2018

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

on the role of the Mediterranean parliaments in combating terrorism

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY- UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
 PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE
 MEDITERRANEAN

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

AMENDMENT 1

paragraph 1

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to **peace and security**, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but with full respect for the fundamental rights guaranteed in **international law**, **in particular international human rights, refugee law and international humanitarian law**;

Peace and security should be underlined as the basic conditions for democracy and the rule of law, so they are also, and in first place, threatened by terrorism.

International law on human rights, in particular, refugee and humanitarian law should be mentioned as a limit to the power of individual States.

Date: 15.03.2018

Name: JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : **26 MARCH 2018 (noon)**
 Please send the form back to the Euromed & Middle East Secretariat at the European Parliament
 by e-mail: xp-empa@europarl.europa.eu

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY- UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE - UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Commission des affaires politiques, de la sécurité et des droits de l'homme

AMENDEMENT 1

paragraphe 1

Déposé par la Délégation de L'ESPAGNE

TEXTE DE L'AMENDEMENT (*)

1. Considère que le terrorisme est une menace commune pour la paix et la sécurité, la démocratie, l'état de droit et les droits de l'homme, autant que pour la sécurité des citoyens des pays membres de l'UPM et qu'il faut dès lors le combattre avec fermeté, tout en respectant les droits fondamentaux garantis par le droit international, en particulier par le droit international relatif aux droits humains, le droit international relatif aux réfugiés et le droit humanitaire international.

La paix et la sécurité doivent être soulignées car elles sont les conditions fondamentales pour la démocratie, l'état de droit et elles sont donc menacées, en premier lieu, par le terrorisme.

Le droit international relatif aux droits humains et, en particulier, le droit relatif aux réfugiés et le droit humanitaire doivent être soulignés afin de limiter le pouvoir des États.

Date : 15.03.2018

Nom: JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Date limite pour le dépôt des amendements : **26 MARS 2018 (midi)**
à adresser au Secrétariat Euromed & Moyen-Orient du Parlement européen
par E-mail : xp-empa@europarl.europa.eu

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

AMENDMENT 2

paragraph 2 bis

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

Addition of a new paragraph between paragraph 2 and paragraph 3:

Affirms that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever and by whomsoever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level.

This new paragraph is necessary. Otherwise it could be understood that terrorism is somehow justified by the previous existence of factors, which sometimes are root-causes and could be explained as that, but sometimes (as it happens for example in Siria, or Libia, which were countries with not so high rate in poverty indexes) terrorism cannot either be explained in those terms. Anyway, it is important to highlight that terrorism is always unjustifiable.

Date: 15.03.2018

Name: JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : **26 MARCH 2018 (noon)**

Please send the form back to the Euromed & Middle East Secretariat at the European Parliament
by e-mail: xp-empa@europarl.europa.eu

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PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY- UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE - UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Commission des affaires politiques, de la sécurité et des droits de l'homme

AMENDEMENT 2

paragraphe 2 bis

Déposé par la Délégation de **L'ESPAGNE**

TEXTE DE L'AMENDEMENT (*)

Ajout d'un nouveau paragraphe entre le paragraphe 2 et le paragraphe 3 :

Affirme que le terrorisme, sous toutes ses formes et dans toutes ses manifestations, constitue l'une des menaces les plus graves pour la paix et la sécurité internationales et que tout acte de terrorisme est criminel et injustifié, quels qu'en soient les motifs, le lieu, le moment et l'auteur, et elle reste déterminée à contribuer de manière significative à améliorer l'efficacité de l'effort général contre ce fléau à l'échelle internationale.

Ce nouveau paragraphe est nécessaire, sans quoi il pourrait être entendu que le terrorisme peut être d'une manière ou d'une autre justifié par l'existence antérieure de facteurs qui en sont parfois les causes sous-jacentes et qui peuvent être présentés en tant que telles. Cependant, le terrorisme ne peut pas s'expliquer en ces termes (comme par exemple dans le cas de la Syrie ou de la Lybie qui n'avaient pas les taux de pauvreté les plus élevés). En tout état de cause, il est important de souligner que le terrorisme est toujours injustifiable.

Date : 15.03.2018

Nom: JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Date limite pour le dépôt des amendements : 26 MARS 2018 (midi)
à adresser au Secrétariat Euromed & Moyen-Orient du Parlement européen
par E-mail : xp-empa@europarl.europa.eu

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الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

AMENDMENT 3

paragraph 3

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage **violent extremism and undermine the resilience of societies in combatting terrorism**;

It is advisable to introduce the concept of « violent extremism » in line with the Resolution of this Committee passed last year ; and « resilience of societies » as a basic principle of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, formally adopted in United Nations in september 2015.

Date: 15.03.2018

Name: JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ DÍAZ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : **26 MARCH 2018 (noon)**

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الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Commission des affaires politiques, de la sécurité et des droits de l'homme

Commission des affaires politiques, de la sécurité et des droits de l'homme

AMENDEMENT 3

paragraphe 3

Déposé par la Délégation de L'ESPAGNE

TEXTE DE L'AMENDEMENT (*)

3. Souligne que les situations d'instabilité politique, les inégalités sociales, le manque d'opportunités, en particulier éducatives, et la pauvreté généralisée favorisent l'**extrémisme violent et affaiblissent la résilience des sociétés dans la lutte contre le terrorisme** ;

Il est conseillé d'introduire le concept d' « extrémisme violent » conformément à la Résolution de Cette Commission adoptée l'année dernière ; ainsi que la « résilience des sociétés » en tant que principe fondamental de l'Agenda 2030 pour le développement durable, adoptée officiellement aux Nations Unies en septembre 2015.

Date : 15.03.2018

Nom: JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Date limite pour le dépôt des amendements : 26 MARS 2018 (midi)
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الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Commission des affaires politiques, de la sécurité et des droits de l'homme

AMENDEMENT 4

paragraphe 5

Déposé par la Délégation de L'ESPAGNE

TEXTE DE L'AMENDEMENT (*)

1. Rappelle qu'au cours des dernières années, la menace terroriste s'est accrue et a évolué rapidement. Des personnes qualifiées de « combattants terroristes étrangers » se rendent à l'étranger à des fins de terrorisme. Une fois de retour dans leur pays de résidence, ils représentent une menace accrue pour la sécurité de tous les États membres de l'UPM.

L'expression « combattants terroristes étrangers » est plus précise et d'usage courant dans les Résolutions des Nations Unies et dans les textes officiels internationaux. L'expression « combattants étrangers » était utilisée auparavant mais elle a été modifiée afin d'éviter toute confusion avec d'autres « combattants étrangers » qui ne sont pas des terroristes, comme par exemple les mercenaires.

Date : 15.03.2018

Nom: JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Date limite pour le dépôt des amendements : **26 MARS 2018 (midi)**
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الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

AMENDMENT 4

paragraph 5

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign **terrorist** fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

The expression « foreign terrorist fighters » is more accurate, as it is of common use in United Nations Resolutions and international official documents. The expression « foreign fighters » was used formerly, but it has changed in order to avoid confusion with other « foreign fighters » which are not terrorist, such as mercenaries for example.

Date: 15.03.2018

Name: JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÀ DÍAZ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : **26 MARCH 2018 (noon)**

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PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE
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الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

AP102.238v01-00

4.4.2018

AMENDMENTS

1 - 86

Draft recommendation
(AP102.235v01-00)

on the role of the Mediterranean parliaments in combating terrorism

Amendment 1
European Parliament delegation
Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)

Draft recommendation
Title

Draft recommendation

on the role of the Mediterranean
parliaments in combating terrorism

Amendment

on the role of the Mediterranean
parliaments in combating terrorism *and*
preventing radicalisation

Or. fr

Amendment 2
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft recommendation

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety *of the citizens of* UfM member states, *and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but with full respect for the fundamental rights guaranteed in law;*

Amendment

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety *of all those residing in* UfM member states, *and requires resolute and coordinated action to prevent and suppress this phenomenon, in full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms;*

Or. en

Amendment 3
Spanish delegation
José Ramón Bauzá Díaz

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft recommendation

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but with full respect for the fundamental rights guaranteed in law;

Amendment

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to *peace and security*, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but with full respect for the fundamental rights guaranteed in *international law, in particular international human rights, refugee law and international humanitarian law*;

Or. en

Justification: Peace and security should be underlined as the basic conditions for democracy and the rule of law, so they are also, and in first place, threatened by terrorism. International law on human rights, in particular, refugee and humanitarian law should be mentioned as a limit to power of individual states.

Amendment 4
European Parliament delegation
Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft recommendation

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly *but* with full respect for the fundamental rights *guaranteed in law*;

Amendment

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly with full respect for the fundamental rights *and civil liberties as an essential element in successful counter-terrorism policies; considers that cooperation*

between states and international actors on security issues must take place in full respect of human rights and international law;

Or. en

Amendment 5
Greek delegation
Spartinos Konstantinos

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft recommendation

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but with full respect *for the fundamental rights guaranteed in law;*

Amendment

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but with full respect *for the international human rights law;*

Or. en

Amendment 6
Algerian delegation
Algerian Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft recommendation

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated

Amendment

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to *state security, social cohesion*, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should

firmly but with full respect for the
fundamental rights guaranteed in law;

therefore be combated firmly but with full
respect for the fundamental rights
guaranteed in law;

Or. fr

Amendment 7
European Parliament delegation
Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft recommendation

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but with full respect for the fundamental rights guaranteed in law;

Amendment

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens of UfM member states, and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but with full respect for the fundamental rights *and freedoms* guaranteed in law;

Or. fr

Amendment 8
Spanish delegation
José Ramón Bauzá Díaz

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 2 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

2a. Affirms that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever

and by whomsoever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level;;

Or. en

Justification: this new paragraph is necessary. Otherwise it could be understood that terrorism is somehow justified by the previous existence of factors, which sometimes are root-causes and could be explained as that, but sometimes (as it happens for example in Syria or Libya, which were countries with not so high rate in poverty indexes) terrorism cannot either be explained in those terms. Anyway, it is important to highlight that terrorism is always unjustifiable.

Amendment 9

European Parliament delegation

Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 2

Draft recommendation

2. Notes that the terrorist threat not only has a direct impact on the security of citizens of the countries targeted by terrorist attacks but also upsets the economic and social balance in the countries concerned;

Amendment

2. Notes that the terrorist threat not only has a direct impact on the security of citizens of the countries targeted by terrorist attacks but also upsets the economic and social balance in the countries concerned; ***Warns against the temptation to revert to the previous short-sighted and ineffective practices in the name of security, stability and the fight against violent extremism; express its concern at the reinforcement of cooperation with highly repressive states that commit widespread human right violations in their countries, including application of the death penalty for a wide variety of crimes, torture, physical punishment, arbitrary executions and detentions, massive military trials, crackdown on social protests or***

occupation of other territories;

Or. en

Amendment 10
Palestinian Delegation
Zuhair Sanduqa

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, *foreign occupation*, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Or. xm

Amendment 11
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that *political disorder*, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that *the lack of democratic freedoms and restricted opportunities to participate peacefully in the political life of one's country*, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Or. cn

Amendment 12
Egyptian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that *political disorder*, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially *educational opportunities* – and widespread poverty *encourage the spread of terrorism*;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that *situations of conflict, political chaos*, social inequality, the lack of opportunities, especially *in education, with* widespread poverty *and extremist ideologies of terrorist groups and organizations, would enhance the spread of the acts of terrorism*;

Or. en

Amendment 13
Israeli delegation
Amir Ohana

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. *Emphasises* that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. *Reaffirms its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods, practices of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, regardless of their motivation and background as well as the glorification of the perpetrators of terrorist acts. Recognising* that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Or. en

Amendment 14
European Parliament delegation
Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – *especially educational opportunities* – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality *and exclusion*, the lack of opportunities –*both educational and professional*– and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism; *especially the youth recruitment by extremist and terrorist organisations;*

Or. en

Amendment 15
Spanish delegation
José Ramón Bauzá Díaz

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage *the spread of terrorism*;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage *violent extremism and undermine the resilience of societies in combating terrorism*;

Or. en

Justification: it is advisable to introduce the concept of 'violent extremism' in line with the resolution of the committee passed last year; and 'resilience of societies' as a basic principle of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, formally adopted in United Nations in September 2015.

Amendment 16

European Parliament delegation

Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism; *considers that the recent rise in racism, including Islamophobia, is extremely worrying and does not fuel a constructive debate of inclusiveness, but instead serves only to feed further polarisation;*

Or. en

Amendment 17

Tunisian delegation

Rym Mahjoub

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, *dictatorship, human rights violations,* social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Or. en

Amendment 18
European Parliament delegation
Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty *encourage* the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty *are among root-causes of violent extremism, and a basic source for* the spread of terrorism;

Or. en

Amendment 19
Greek delegation
Konstantinos Spartinos

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty *encourage the spread of terrorism*;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty *may be conditions conducive to terrorism*;

Or. en

Amendment 20
Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially *educational opportunities* – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially *in terms of employment, education and training* – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Or. fr

Amendment 21
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that political disorder, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that political disorder, *regional crises and conflicts*, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational opportunities – and widespread poverty encourage the spread of terrorism;

Or. fr

Amendment 22
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

3a. Believes that a purely security-based approach to fight against terrorism is counter-productive; notes in this regard that human rights violations resulting from counter-terrorism measures fuel the recruitment efforts of violent extremists; stresses therefore the need to place the protection of human rights at the centre of any effective counter-terrorism strategy;

Or. en

Amendment 23
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3 b (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

3b. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively the UfM member states must reach a common definition of what qualifies a terrorist act, rising above political nuances, national context and foreign policy priorities;

Or. en

Amendment 24
European Parliament delegation
Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;

Amendment

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated *prevention*, response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious *socio-economic* development and investment in education *and training*, and institution building;

Or. fr

Amendment 25

European Parliament delegation

Fabio Massimo Castaldo (LDFD)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop *immediately* a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;

Amendment

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop *as soon as possible* a broader long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building; *as well as grassroots initiatives and youth-tailored strategies*;

Or. en

Amendment 26

Tunisian delegation

Rym Mahjoub

Draft recommendation

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Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;

Amendment

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively *an agreement on a common and precise definition of this phenomenon so as not to be exploited for political or religious ends, and not to associate it with the liberation movements, a religion, or a particular culture*, a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;

Or, en

Amendment 27

European Parliament delegation

Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;

Amendment

4. *Emphasises the need for the Mediterranean countries to base their strategy for combating international terrorism, as with all other forms of crime, on the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights; underlines, furthermore, the fact that the Union's external actions to combat international terrorism should, in the first place, be aimed at prevention, and at a policy which opposes all kinds of military intervention, thoroughly rethinking the EU's position in international negotiations, and highlights the need to promote political dialogue, tolerance and understanding*

among different cultures and religions;
believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;

Or. en

Amendment 28

European Parliament delegation

Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;

Amendment

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building; *Is highly critical of the role that the various Western interventions of recent years have played in fostering the radicalisation of individuals in the countries of the Union for the Mediterranean; stresses that such policies are promoting, not countering, terrorism and therefore should be abandoned;*

Or. en

Amendment 29

European Parliament delegation

Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;

Amendment

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy is needed immediately, but that it is also essential to develop immediately a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building, *in particular the judiciary system*;

Or. en

Amendment 30
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 4 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

4a. Expresses its concern about the normalisation of exceptional national security and emergency powers within ordinary legal systems in a number of UfM member states ; notes that such developments risk, among others, undermining the vibrancy of civil society and legitimate political dissent, as well as negatively affecting the rights of vulnerable and minority groups;

Or. en

Amendment 31
European Parliament delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

Amendment

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years *and that, over the past years, major humanitarian crises and wars in the Middle East and North Africa region, such as in Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Libya, have created a security vacuum and a breeding ground for the recruitment and radicalisation of young populations, including foreign fighters.* Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

Or. en

Amendment 32
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries pose a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

Amendment

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years, *in connection with cross-border criminal networks and trafficking in human beings, drugs and weapons.* Individuals referred to as 'foreign *terrorist* fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries pose a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states. *This category includes those who move to other countries to carry out terrorist acts that threaten the security of states,*

Or. fr

Amendment 33

Spanish delegation

José Ramón Bauzá Díaz

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

Amendment

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign **terrorist** fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

Or. en

Justification: the expression 'foreign terrorist fighters' is more accurate, as it is of common use in United Nations Resolutions and international official documents. The expression 'foreign fighters' was used formerly, but it was changed in order to avoid confusion with other 'foreign fighters' which are not terrorists, such as mercenaries for example.

Amendment 34

Egyptian delegation

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home

Amendment

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign **terrorist** fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to

countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

Justification: consistent with the UN Security Council's resolutions.

Or. en

Amendment 35
European Parliament delegation
Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EPP)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

Amendment

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states; *stresses the necessity to detect returning foreign fighters and the need to create and implement tailor-made rehabilitation and reintegration programs for those who cannot be prosecuted, thus addressing the root causes of foreign fighters' alienation, radicalisation and departure, as well as reducing any further violent extremism threat;*

Or. en

Amendment 36
European Parliament delegation
Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

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Draft recommendation

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states

Amendment

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as 'foreign fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states; *rejects the false dichotomy of security versus freedom; takes the view that individual freedom and respect for fundamental rights are a cornerstone of and a precondition for security within any society;*

Or. en

Amendment 37
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; *requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;*

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism *through Afripol and Europol; calls for the strengthening of cooperation and experience-sharing in the field of de-radicalisation and the fight against terrorism through the establishment of a platform to identify successful experiences from policies conducted at the level of states in the region so that they may serve as useful benchmarks for countries that have little or no experience in this field;*

Or. fr

Amendment 38

European Parliament delegation

Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states *to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the existing counter-terrorism and security measures, in particular as regards their respect for human rights and civil liberties, as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Arab Charter on Human Rights; as a prior condition to* strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Or. en

Amendment 39

European Parliament delegation

Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states; *Emphasises the importance of testing the necessity and proportionality of any measure that limits fundamental rights;*

reiterates its firm demand for democratic and judicial oversight and accountability mechanisms as regards counter-terrorism policies, stressing that measures which, in retrospect, were not necessary, effective and proportionate for combating terrorism need to be repealed; stresses also that violations of fundamental rights need to be investigated and redressed and new forms of democratic scrutiny by the Mediterranean parliaments need to be developed;

Or. en

Amendment 40

European Parliament delegation

Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states; ***Calls on the authorities of the member states of the Union for the Mediterranean to respect the prohibition of torture as it is most notably enshrined in the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which most of them have signed and ratified; reiterates that forced confessions under torture are not valid and condemns this practice by UfM member states; firmly opposes the use of drones in extrajudicial killings of terror suspects, and demands a ban on the use of drones for this purpose;***

Or. en

Amendment 41
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; ***calls for the setting up of appropriate training of police officers in the field of fundamental rights, and thus promoting a converging security and judicial culture;*** requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Or. en

Amendment 42
European Parliament delegation
Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism, ***while respecting and upholding basic principles of human rights and rule of law;*** requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Or. en

Amendment 43
European Parliament delegation
Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation, *as well as the exchange of data and intelligence*, in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Or. fr

Amendment 44
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (Greens/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; *calls for the setting up of appropriate training of police officers in the field of fundamental rights, and thus promoting a converging security and judicial culture*; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Or. en

Amendment 45
Egyptian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts *to prevent and combat radicalisation leading to violent extremism* by coordinating their action, sharing information and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society;

Amendment

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts *of preventing and combating extremist ideology and incitement to violence, terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism* by coordinating their action, sharing information and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society;

Or. en

Justification: Amendment of the drafting by replacing the reference to "radicalization" by "preventing and combating extremist ideology and incitement to violence, terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism" and deleting the term "violent radicalization" from the paragraph, given the inappropriate use of the term "radicalization" - which may link what terrorist organizations propagates with a particular religion - as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 2354 of 2017, the use of the term "ideology" to describe the system of ideas promoted by these organizations.

Amendment 46
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts to

Amendment

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts to

prevent and combat *radicalisation leading to* violent extremism by coordinating their action, sharing *information* and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society;

prevent and combat violent extremism by coordinating their action, sharing *good practices* and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society;

Or. fr

Amendment 47
European Parliament delegation
 Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EPP)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts to prevent and combat radicalisation leading to violent extremism by coordinating their action, sharing information and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society;

Amendment

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts to prevent and combat radicalisation leading to violent extremism by coordinating their action, sharing information and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society, *also acknowledging the importance of women's role and inclusion in the prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism leading to terrorist acts;*

Or. en

Amendment 48
European Parliament delegation
 Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

**Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8**

Draft recommendation

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts to prevent and combat radicalisation leading to violent extremism by coordinating their action, sharing information and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society;

;

Amendment

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts to prevent and combat radicalisation leading to violent extremism by coordinating their action, sharing information and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society; ***Underlines the fact that discrimination reinforces radicalisation and violence patterns; stresses that equality and non-discrimination standards must be complemented by specific policy strategies to address all forms of racism, including Islamophobia;***

Or. en

Amendment 49
European Parliament delegation
Francesco Gambus, Torkia Saïfi (PPE)

**Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8 a (new)**

Draft recommendation

Amendment

8a. Notes that radicalisation is not to be associated with any one ideology or faith but may occur within any of them; stresses that the exchange of best practices among the UfM Member States in order to counter the increase of terrorist radicalisation in prisons is essential; notes that the Mediterranean Parliaments could also share best practices on the implementation of youth

awareness programmes concerning online hate speech and the risks that it represents as well as promoting powerful and attractive narratives to counter hate speech and radicalisation online, and work closely with civil society organisations for the purposes of reinforcing the channels for distributing and promoting democratic and non-violent discourse;

Or. en

Amendment 50
Palestinian Delegation
Zuhair Sanduqa

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires the full participation of the national parliaments of the UIM member states, which should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism *and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on fundamental rights, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;*

Amendment

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires the full participation of the national parliaments of the UIM member states, which should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism, *as well as the refusal to enact any national legislation of a racist nature or decision contrary to the provisions of international law and international legality;*

Or. xm

Amendment 51
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (Greens/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires ***the full participation of the*** national parliaments of the UfM member states, ***which*** should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on fundamental rights, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;

Amendment

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires ***enhanced parliamentary oversight from*** national parliaments of the UfM member states, ***with adequate means, serious investigation and binding decision powers; in addition, parliaments*** should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on fundamental rights, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;

Or. en

Amendment 52

European Parliament delegation

Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires the full participation of the national parliaments of the UfM member states, which should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on fundamental rights, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;

Amendment

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires the full participation of the national parliaments of the UfM member states, which should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on fundamental rights, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken; ***is concerned about the focus on military 'solutions' in the counter-terrorism policies by the European Union and the Southern Mediterranean countries, resulting in***

numerous military assistance programmes for authoritarian regimes aimed at strengthening their military capacities and thereby supporting their repressive policies;

Or. en

Amendment 53
Egyptian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires the full participation of the national parliaments of the UfM member states, which should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on *fundamental rights*, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;

Amendment

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires the full participation of the national parliaments of the UfM member states, which should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on *human rights and fundamental freedoms*, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;

Or. en

Amendment 54
European Parliament delegation
Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10

Draft recommendation

10. Considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a *permanent* network for information exchange between anti-terrorist centres in

Amendment

10. *Is convinced that, in the security field, the EU should limit itself to cooperation programmes focusing on de-radicalisation and countering violent extremism, where deemed appropriate, but refrain from*

the Mediterranean countries; *Welcomes*, in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national authorities in those countries in the field of combating terrorism and organised crime;

imposing its economic or political ideas on sovereign states through its external dimension policies; considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a network for information exchange between anti-terrorist centres in the Mediterranean countries; *Notes* in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national authorities in those countries in the field of combating terrorism and organised crime;

Or. en

Amendment 55
Greek delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10

Draft recommendation

10. Considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a permanent network for information exchange between anti-terrorist centres in the Mediterranean countries; Welcomes, in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national authorities in those countries in the field of combating terrorism and organised crime;

Amendment

10. Considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a permanent network for information exchange between anti-terrorist centres in the Mediterranean countries; Welcomes, in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national authorities in those countries in the field of combating terrorism and organised crime; *the UfM member states should endeavour to put in place a permanent network for information exchange between anti-terrorist centres in the Mediterranean countries*;

Or. en

Amendment 56
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10

Draft recommendation

10. Considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a permanent network for information exchange between anti-terrorist centres in the Mediterranean countries; Welcomes, in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national authorities in those countries in the field of combating terrorism and organised crime;

Amendment

10. Considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a permanent network for information exchange between *partner* anti-terrorist centres in the Mediterranean countries; Welcomes, in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national authorities in those countries in the field of combating terrorism and organised crime;

Or. fr

Amendment 57
European Parliament delegation
Tokia Saïfi, Francesc Gambus (PPE)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

10a. Calls on the UfM member states, as part of their cooperation on the fight against terrorism, to focus their efforts on police and judicial cooperation and on exchanging data and good practice so as to strengthen synergies in the region to combat the financing of terrorism;

Or. fr

Amendment 58
Egyptian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft recommendation

11. Undertakes to draft a set of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at better coordinating efforts to counteract *violent radicalisation* and terrorism in all the UfM member states;

Amendment

11. Undertakes to draft a set of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at better coordinating efforts to counteract *efforts to combat terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism* and terrorism in all the UfM member states;

Or. en

Justification: Amendment of the term "violent radicalization" to read as "efforts to combat terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism" to be consistent with the language used in relevant UN General Assembly resolutions.

Amendment 59
European Parliament delegation
Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft recommendation

11. Undertakes to draft a set of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at better coordinating efforts to counteract violent radicalisation and terrorism in all the UfM member states;

Amendment

11. *Is convinced that the Member States of the Union for the Mediterranean should address the root causes of violent extremism by tackling it in a manner that is compatible with human rights and international law, instead of encouraging or supporting repressive regimes or groups in these countries;* Undertakes to draft a set of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at better coordinating efforts to counteract violent radicalisation and terrorism in all the UfM member states;

Or. en

Amendment 60
European Parliament delegation
Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft recommendation

11. Undertakes to draft a set of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at better coordinating efforts to counteract violent radicalisation and terrorism in all the UfM member states;

Amendment

11. Undertakes to draft a set of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at better coordinating efforts to counteract violent radicalisation and terrorism in all the UfM member states; *considers that combating the trafficking of weapons should be a priority for the Mediterranean countries in fighting serious and organised international crime; believes, in particular, that cooperation needs to be strengthened further as regards information exchange mechanisms and the traceability and destruction of prohibited weapons;*

Or. en

Amendment 61
European Parliament delegation
Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bernejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft recommendation

11. Undertakes to draft a set of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at better coordinating efforts to counteract violent radicalisation and terrorism in all the UfM member states;

Amendment

11. Undertakes to draft a set of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at better coordinating efforts to counteract violent radicalisation and terrorism in all the UfM member states; *denounces the Khartoum Process, as well as any other cooperation on migration with countries violating human rights; denounces the instrumentalisation of migration policies on the pretext of fighting against terrorism;*

Or. en

Amendment 62
European Parliament delegation
Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 12

Draft recommendation

12. Calls on member states to improve the monitoring of suspicious financial movements, with due regard for the principle of proportionality and respect for privacy;

Amendment

12. Calls on member states to improve the monitoring of suspicious financial movements, with due regard for the principle of proportionality and respect for privacy; *since terrorist organisations have also begun to explore and make use of crypto-currencies, points out the need to adopt all necessary measures to ensure constant monitoring regarding this new financial tool;*

Or, en

Amendment 63
European Parliament delegation
Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 13

Draft recommendation

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular sources of terrorism financing. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting

Amendment

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular sources of terrorism financing. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial *crimes* and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting

terrorist activities and other illegal activities;

terrorist activities and other illegal activities; *calls on member states to cooperate with those countries at risk of hosting sanctuaries for terrorist groups, as well as with companies operating there, in order to reduce and eliminate any possibility of payment of taxes and ransoms and protect their personnel;*

Or. en

Amendment 64
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 13

Draft recommendation

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular sources of terrorism financing. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of *data and* information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities;

Amendment

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular sources of terrorism financing *and the criminalisation of ransom payments*. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities;

Or. fr

Amendment 65
Israeli delegation
Amir Ohana

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 13

Draft recommendation

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular sources of *terrorism financing*. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities;

Amendment

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular sources of financing for terrorism *and for all forms of promoting terrorism, including financial or other incentives granted to the families of terrorists*. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities;

Or. en

Amendment 66
European Parliament delegation
Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 13

Draft recommendation

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular sources of terrorism financing. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit

Amendment

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular *and curbing* sources of terrorism financing. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries *and in the European Union* so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating

activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities;

financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities;

Or. en

Amendment 67
European Parliament delegation
Tokia Saïfi, Francese Gambus (PPE)
Draft recommendation
Paragraph 13 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

13a. Encourages the exchange of good practices and greater police cooperation in order to better combat trafficking in cultural property and to better coordinate actions between UfM member states; calls, furthermore, on UfM member states to strengthen their cooperation with international organisations, such as the United Nations, UNESCO, Interpol, the World Customs Organisation and the International Council of Museums, in order to strengthen the fight against the illicit trafficking in cultural property as a means of financing terrorism;

Or. fr

Amendment 68
European Parliament delegation
Francese Gambus, Tokia Saïfi (PPE)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 13 b (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

13b. Given that terrorism is a global

crime, the effective response to it must also be a global and holistic one, with coordination between financial institutions, law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies and exchange of relevant information on natural and legal persons and suspicious activity being absolutely vital, bearing in mind that the protection of personal data and respect for privacy are important fundamental rights; stresses that the key elements of the fight against terrorism is to cut off its sources of financing, including through the hidden circuits of fraud and tax evasion, money laundering and tax havens;

Or. en

Amendment 69
Palestinian Delegation
 Zuhair Sanduqa

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture *and* inter religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of terrorism, extremism and xenophobia while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Amendment

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture, inter religious dialogue, *the inviolability of and respect for places of worship and unrestricted access by the faithful to such places* can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of terrorism, extremism and xenophobia while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Or. xm

Amendment 70
European Parliament delegation
 Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of terrorism, extremism and xenophobia while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Amendment

14. Considers that the EU should drastically revise its external policy, in particular its strategy towards the Southern Mediterranean, as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in the light of its failure; calls for the EU to establish a new framework of relations with these countries and regions based on non-intervention in their internal affairs and respect for their sovereignty, and aimed at supporting the development of neighbouring regions and promoting employment and education, rather than on 'association agreements' serving mainly to establish free trade areas that benefit corporate interests on the European side; stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter-religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of terrorism, extremism and xenophobia while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Or, en

Amendment 71
Tunisia delegation
Rym Mahjoub

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of terrorism,

Amendment

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter religious dialogue, **respect for religious beliefs and spreading the values of tolerance and moderation** can help bring together the countries on

extremism and xenophobia while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of terrorism, extremism and xenophobia while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Or. en

Amendment 72
Egyptian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of *terrorism, extremism and xenophobia* while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Amendment

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of *discrimination, racial discrimination, xenophobia and incitement to violence and terrorism* while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Or. en

Amendment 73
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter-religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of terrorism, extremism and xenophobia while promoting sustainable socio-economic and

Amendment

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter-religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of terrorism, extremism, *islamophobia* and xenophobia while promoting sustainable socio-

human development throughout the
Mediterranean;

economic and human development
throughout the Mediterranean;

Or. fr

Amendment 74
European Parliament delegation
Tokia Saïfi, Francesco Gambus (PPE)
Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

14a. Recalls the urgent need to improve the young people's social integration and employability, as these are the major challenges facing the region and are vehicles for stabilisation, prosperity and security; recalls, furthermore, that today's problems relating to the employability of young people in both the southern and northern Mediterranean are of the same nature and require responses that are jointly formulated in the framework of an efficient multilateral cooperation body such as the UfM;

Or. fr

Amendment 75
European Parliament delegation
Tokia Saïfi, Francesco Gambus (PPE)
Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14 b (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

14b. Recalls the important role of education and schools in the prevention of radicalisation; calls on UfM member states to guarantee the right to a quality education that is open and accessible to all, especially girls, in order to promote critical thinking, values of tolerance, respect for others and non-discrimination;

Amendment 76
Greek delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 15

Draft recommendation

15. Points out that violent *radicalisation* is not a new phenomenon. However, its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses both the immediate risks *radicalisation* poses to security and the deep seated causes of that *radicalisation*, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon;

Amendment

15. Points out that violent *extremism* is not a new phenomenon. However, its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses both the immediate risks *extremism* poses to security and the deep seated causes of that *extremism*, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon;

Or. en

Amendment 77
Egyptian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 15

Draft recommendation

15. Points out that *violent radicalisation* is not a new phenomenon. However, its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses both the immediate risks *radicalisation* poses to security and the deep seated causes of that *radicalisation*, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon;

Amendment

15. Points out that *extremism leading to terrorism* is not a new phenomenon. However, its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses both the immediate risks *radicalisation* poses to security and the deep seated causes of that *radicalisation*, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon;

Amendment 78
European Parliament delegation
Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 15

Draft recommendation

15. Points out that violent radicalisation is not a new phenomenon. However, its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses both the immediate risks radicalisation poses to security and the deep seated causes of that radicalisation, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon;

Amendment

15. Points out that violent radicalisation is not a new phenomenon. However, its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses both the immediate risks radicalisation poses to security and the deep seated causes of that radicalisation, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon; ***urges the UfM member states to take measures to tackle online radicalisation in cooperation with the internet industry;***

Or. en

Amendment 79
European Parliament delegation
Francesco Gambus, Torkia Saïfi (EPP)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 15 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

15a. Notes a change of strategy since the military collapse of ISIS and the decline of outgoing travellers for terrorist purposes to Syria and Iraq, where Jihadists call to kill and wound as many people as possible using any kind of weapon, seizing every opportunity to carry out some attacks, instead of exclusively targeting large scale blasts and organised

attacks like Al Qaeda previously did;

Or. en

Amendment 80
European Parliament delegation
Jakop Dalunde (Greens/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet and social networks of content that promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. Also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda.

Amendment

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet and social networks of content that promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. *Expresses however, serious concern about mass, indiscriminate digital surveillance that is carried out purportedly for counter-terrorism purposes yet undermines the fundamental right to respect for private life; calls for the establishment of adequate procedural safeguards and oversight of interception and surveillance by State authorities;* also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda.

Or. en

Amendment 81
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet *and* social networks of content

Amendment

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet, social networks *and television*

that promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. Also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda.

channels of content that promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. Also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda.

Or. fr

Amendment 82
Israeli delegation
Amir Ohana

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet and social networks of content that promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. Also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda.

Amendment

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet and social networks of content that *incites to and* promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. Also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda.

Or. en

Amendment 83
European Parliament
Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet and social networks of content that promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. Also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate

Amendment

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet and social networks of content that promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression *and the fundamental rights and freedoms*. Also considers it essential that urgent steps

propaganda.

be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda.

Or. fr

Amendment 84
European Parliament delegation
Jakup Dalunde (Greens/EFA)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 16 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

16a. Emphasises the need to ensure that in the use of remotely piloted aircraft in counter-terrorism operations, States comply with their obligations under international law, including human rights law and international humanitarian law ; insists in this regard on the importance of ensuring transparency and accountability in this process;

Or. enAmendment 85

European Parliament delegation
Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 16 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

16a. Calls on the Mediterranean parliaments to address radicalisation on the internet, in particular by working on incentives and legislative measures to promote the presence of alternative discourses aimed at countering extremist discourses on the internet. Recalls that measures to combat radicalisation on the internet must respect fundamental freedoms in order to be truly effective;

Or. fr

Amendment 86
European Parliament delegation
Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 16 b (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

16b. Stresses that economic and demographic challenges are long-term problems for a significant number of southern Mediterranean countries, and that they have short-term implications, such as radicalisation and extremism, both in the southern and northern Mediterranean. Calls, therefore, on the Mediterranean parliaments to commit themselves to pursuing sustainable economic development that provides employment;

Or. fr

25 April 2018

DRAFT VOTING LIST

Draft recommendation on the role of the Mediterranean parliaments in combating terrorism

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights of the PA-UfM

Rapporteur: Renato Soru

Concerned text	AM	Tabled by	Comments	Rapp	Vote
Title	AM 1	Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)		+	
Paragraph 1	CAM 1	Rapporteur	Covers AM 2, AM 3, AM 4, AM 5, AM 6, AM 7	+	
	AM 2	Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/E FA)	Falls if CAM1 is adopted	+	
	AM 3	Spanish delegation	Falls if CAM1 or AM2 is adopted	+	
	AM 4	European Parliament delegation	Falls if CAM1, AM2 or AM3 is adopted	+	
	AM 5	Greek delegation	Falls if CAM1, AM 2, AM3 or AM4 is adopted	+	
	AM 6	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM1 is adopted	+	
	AM 7	Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)	Falls if CAM 1, AM2 or AM5 is adopted	+	
Paragraph 2 a (new)	AM 8	Spanish delegation		-	
Paragraph 2	AM 9	European Parliament delegation		+	
Paragraph 3	CAM 2	Rapporteur	Covers AM 10, AM 11, AM 12, AM 14, AM 15, AM 17, AM 18, AM 19, AM 20, AM 21	+	
	AM 12	Egyptian delegation	Falls if CAM 2 adopted	+	
	AM 11	European Parliament delegation	Falls if CAM 2 or AM 12 adopted	+	

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	AM 14	European Parliament delegation	Falls if CAM 2, AM 12 or AM 11 is adopted	+	
	AM 15	Spanish delegation	Falls if CAM 2, AM 12, AM 14 is adopted	+	
	AM 10	Palestinian Delegation	Falls if CAM 2 or AM 11 is adopted	+	
	AM 17	Tunisian delegation	Falls if CAM 2 or AM 11 is adopted	+	
	AM 16	European Parliament delegation	Falls if CAM 2 or AM 12, AM 14, AM 15 is adopted	+	
	AM 18	Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)	Falls if CAM 2, AM 12, AM 15, adopted	+	
	AM 19	Greek delegation	Falls if CAM 2, AM12, AM 14, AM 15 or AM 18 is adopted	+	
	AM 20	Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)	Falls if CAM 2, AM 12 or AM14 is adopted	+	
	AM 21	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM 2, AM 12 or AM 11 adopted	+	
Paragraph 3a (new)	CAM 3	Rapporteur	Covers AM 13 (partly)	+	
Paragraph 3	AM 13	Israeli delegation	Falls if CAM 3 adopted	+	
Paragraph 3 a (new)	AM 22	Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/E FA)		+	APR
Paragraph 3b (new)	CAM 4	Rapporteur	Covers AM 23 and AM26	+	APR
Paragraph 3 b (new)	AM 23	Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/E FA)	Falls if CAM 4 adopted	+	
Paragraph 4	CAM 5	Rapporteur	Covers AM 24, AM 25, AM 29	+	APR
	AM 27	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGI.)	Falls if CAM 5 adopted	+	
	AM 26	Tunisian delegation	Falls if CAM 4, CAM 5 or AM 27 is adopted	+	
	AM 25	Fabio Massimo	Falls if CAM 5 or AM 27 is adopted	+	

		Castaldo (EFDD)			
	AM 24	Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)	Falls if CAM 5 or AM 27 is adopted	+	
	AM 28	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 5 adopted	-	
	AM 29	Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)	Falls if CAM 5 adopted	+	
Paragraph 4 a (new)	AM 30	Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/E FA)		+	APR
Paragraph 5	CAM 6	Rapporteur	Covers AM 31, AM 32, AM 33, AM 34, AM 35	+	
	AM 31	Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)	Falls if CAM6 adopted	+	
	AM 32	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM6 adopted	-	
	AM 33	Spanish delegation	Identical	-	
	AM 34	Egyptian delegation	Fall if CAM6 adopted		
	AM 35	Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)	Falls if CAM6 adopted	+	
	AM 36	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM6 adopted	+	
Paragraph 7	CAM 7	Rapporteur	Covers AM 41, AM 42, AM 43, AM 44	+	APR
Paragraph 7a (new)	CAM 8	Rapporteur	Covers AM 38, AM 39, AM 40	+	APR cm modif (suppression)
Paragraph 7	AM 37	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM 7 adopted	+	

	AM 38	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 7, CAM8 or AM 37 is adopted	+	
	AM 39	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 7 or CAM 8 adopted	+	
	AM 40	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 7 or CAM 8 adopted	+	
	AM 41	Jakop Dalunde (GREENS/EFA)	Identical Fall if CAM 7 or AM 37 adopted	+	
	AM 44	Jakop Dalunde (Greens/EFA)			
	AM 42	Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)	Falls if CAM 7 or AM 37 adopted	+	
	AM 43	Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)	Falls if CAM 7 adopted	+	
Paragraph 8	CAM 9	Rapporteur	Covers AM 45, AM 46, AM 47, AM 48	+	APR
	AM 45	Egyptian delegation	Falls if CAM 9 adopted	+	
	AM 46	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM 9 or AM 45 adopted	+	
	AM 47	Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)	Falls if CAM 9 adopted	+	
	AM 48	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 9 adopted	+	
Paragraph 8	AM 49	Francesc		+	

a (new)		Gambus, Tokia Saïfi (PPE)			
Paragraph 9	CAM 10	Rapporteur	Covers AM 51 and AM 53	+	APR
	AM 50	Zuhair Sanduqa	Falls if CAM 10 adopted	+	
	AM 51	Jakop Dalunde (Greens/EFA)	Falls if CAM 10 adopted	+	
	AM 52	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 10 adopted	+	
	AM 53	Egyptian delegation	Falls if CAM 10 or AM50 adopted	+	
Paragraph 10	CAM 11	Rapporteur	Covers AM 55, 56, 57	+	APR
	AM 54	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 11 adopted	-	
	AM 55	Greek delegation	Falls if CAM 11 adopted	+	
	AM 56	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM 11 adopted	+	
Paragraph 10 a (new)	AM 57	Tokia Saïfi, Francesc Gambus (PPE)	Falls if CAM 11 adopted	+	
Paragraph 11a (new)	CAM 12	Rapporteur	Covers AM 60	+	APR
Paragraph 11	CAM 13	Rapporteur	Covers AM 58 and AM59	+	APR
	AM 58	Egyptian delegation	Falls if CAM 13 adopted	-	
	AM 59	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 13 adopted	+	
	AM 60	Neoklis Sylikiotis,	Falls if CAM 12 or CAM 13 adopted	+	

		Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)			
	AM 61	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 13 adopted	-	
Paragraph 12	AM 62	Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)		+	
Paragraph 13	CAM 14	Rapporteur	Covers AM 63, AM 64, AM 65, AM 66	+	APR APR
	AM 63	Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)	Falls if CAM 14 adopted	+	
	AM 64	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM 14 adopted	+	
	AM 65	Israeli delegation	Falls if CAM 14 adopted	+	
	AM 66	Patricia Lalonde (ALDE)	Falls if CAM 14 adopted	+	
Paragraph 13 a (new)	AM 67	Tokia Saïfi, Francesc Gambus (PPE)		+	APR
Paragraph 13 b (new)	AM 68	Francesc Gambus, Tokia Saïfi (PPE)		+	APR
Paragraph 14	CAM 15	Rapporteur	Covers AM 69, AM 71, AM 72, AM 73	+	APR
	AM 69	Zuhair Sanduqa	Falls if CAM 15 adopted	+	
	AM 70	Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma Lopez Bermejo (GUE/NGL)	Falls if CAM 15 adopted Falls if AM 69 adopted	-	
	AM 71	Tunisia delegation	Falls if CAM 15 adopted Falls if AM 70 adopted Compatible with AM 69	+	
	AM 72	Egyptian	Falls if CAM 15 adopted	+	

		delegation	Falls if AM 70 adopted Compatible with AMs 69, 71		
	AM 73	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM 15 adopted Falls if CAM 15 adopted Falls if AM 70 adopted Compatible with AMs 69, 71, 72	+	
Paragraph 14 a (new)	AM 74	Tokia Saïfi, Francesc Gambus (PPE)		+	APR
Paragraph 14 b (new)	AM 75	Tokia Saïfi, Francesc Gambus (PPE)		+	APR
Paragraph 15	CAM 16	Rapporteur	Covers AM 76, 77, 78	+	APR am modif
	AM 76	Greek delegation	Falls if CAM 16 adopted	+	
	AM 77	Egyptian delegation	Falls if CAM 16 or AM 76 adopted	+	
	AM 78	European Parliament delegation Fabio Massimo Castaldo (EFDD)	Falls if CAM 16 adopted Compatible with AMs 76, 77	+	
Paragraph 15 a (new)	AM 79	Francesc Gambus, Tokia Saïfi (EPP)		+	
Paragraph 16	CAM 17	Rapporteur	Covers AM 80, AM 81, AM 82, AM 83	+	APR
	AM 80	Jakop Dalunde (Greens/EFA)	Falls if CAM 17 adopted	+	
	AM 81	Algerian delegation	Falls if CAM 17 adopted Compatible with AM 80	+	
	AM 82	Israeli delegation	Falls if CAM 17 adopted Compatible with AMs 80, 81	+	
	AM 83	Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)	Falls if CAM 17 adopted Compatible with AMs 80, 81, 82	+	
Paragraph 16 a (new)	AM 84	Jakup Dalunde		+	APR

		(Greens/EFA)			
Paragraph 16 a (new)	AM 85	Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)		+	APR
Paragraph 16 b (new)	AM 86	Gilles Pargneaux (S&D)		+	APR

Compromise Amendments

Recommendation on the role of the Mediterranean parliaments in combating terrorism

Compromise amendment 1

AM2 (EP, Dalunde), AM3 (ES), AM4 (Sylikiotis, Lopez Bermejo), AM 5 (GR), AM 6 (AG), AM 7 (EP, Pargneaux)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 1

Draft recommendation

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens *of* UfM member states, *and believes it should therefore be combated firmly but* with full respect for the fundamental rights guaranteed in law;

Amendment

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to *peace and security, society cohesion*, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens *and of all those residing in* UfM member states, *and requires resolute and coordinated action by states and international actors to prevent and combat this phenomenon*, with full respect for the fundamental rights *and freedoms* guaranteed in *international* law, *in particular in international human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law*;

Compromise amendment 2

AM 10 (PA), AM 11 (EP, Dalunde), AM12 (EG), AM 11 (EP, Dalunde), AM 14 (EP,

Castaldo), AM 15 (ES), AM 17 (TU), AM 18 (EP, Lalonde), AM 19 (GR), AM 20 (EP, Pargneaux), AM 21 (AG)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. Emphasises that *political disorder*, social inequality, the lack of opportunities – especially educational *opportunities* – and widespread poverty *encourage the spread of terrorism*;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that *regional crisis, foreign occupation, political chaos, the lack of democratic freedoms, social inequality and exclusion, human rights violations*, the lack of opportunities - *both educational and professional* - and widespread poverty *could undermine the resilience of societies in combatting terrorism and facilitate the spread of extremist ideologies, the youth recruitment by extremist and terrorist organisations and, consequently, be among the root-causes of violent extremism and of acts of terrorism*;

Compromise amendement 3
AM 13 (IL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

- 3 a. *Reaffirms its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods, practices of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, as well as the glorification of the perpetrators of terrorist acts.*

Compromise amendement 4
AM 23 (EP, Dalunde), AM 26 (TU)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3 b (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

- 3 b. *Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively the UfM member states must reach a common and precise definition of what qualifies a terrorist act, rising above political nuances, national context and foreign policy priorities and not to associate it with particular religion, culture or movements;*

Compromise amendment 5

AM 24 (EP, Pargneaux), AM 25 (EP, Castaldo), AM 29 (EP, Lalonde)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

Amendment

4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy *is* needed immediately, *but* that it is also essential to develop *immediately* a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious economic development and investment in education and institution building;
4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively a coordinated response and monitoring strategy, *as well as a prevention strategy, are* needed immediately, *and* that it is also essential to develop *with no delay* a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious *socio-economic* development, *youth-tailored strategies* and investment in education *and vocational training*, as well as institution building, *in particular, the judiciary system*;

Compromise amendment 6

AM31 (EP, Lalonde), AM 32 (AG), AM 33 (ES), AM 34 (EG), AM 35 (EP, Castaldo)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years. Individuals referred to as '*foreign fighters*' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states.

Amendment

5. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years, *in connection with cross-border criminal networks, trafficking in human beings, drugs and weapons, and that, over the past years, major humanitarian crises and military conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa region have created a security vacuum and a breeding ground for the recruitment and radicalisation of young populations.* Individuals referred to as '*foreign terrorist fighters*' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states. *Stresses the need to detect returning foreign terrorist fighters and the need to create and implement tailor-made rehabilitation and reintegration programs for those who cannot be prosecuted, thus addressing the root causes of foreign terrorist fighters' alienation, radicalisation and departure, as well as reducing any further violent extremism threat;*

Compromise amendment 7

AM41=AM44 (EP, Dalunde), AM 42 (EP, Lalonde), AM 43 (EP, Pargneaux)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation in the field of combating terrorism; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the

Amendment

7. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation *and the exchange of data and information* in the field of combating terrorism, *while respecting and upholding basic principles of human rights and rule of law; calls for the setting up of appropriate*

UfM member states;

training of police officers in the field of fundamental rights, and thus promoting a converging security and judicial culture; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;

Compromise amendment 8

AM 38 (EP, Sylikiotis), AM 39 (EP, Sylikiotis), AM 40 (EP, Sylikiotis)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 7 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

7 a. *Urges the UfM member states to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the existing counter-terrorism and security measures, in particular as regards their respect for human rights and civil liberties, as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Arab Charter on Human Rights. Reiterates the firm demand for democratic and judicial oversight and accountability mechanisms as regards counter-terrorism policies, ~~stressing that measures which, in retrospect, were not necessary, effective and proportionate for combating terrorism need to be repeated.~~ Stresses also that violations of fundamental rights need to be investigated and redressed and new forms of democratic scrutiny by the Mediterranean parliaments need to be developed. Calls on the authorities of the member states of the Union for the Mediterranean to respect the prohibition of torture as it is most notably enshrined in the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which most*

of them have signed and ratified.

Compromise amendment 9

AM45 (EG), AM 46 (AG), AM 47 (EP, Castaldo), AM 48 (EP, Sylikiotis)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts *to prevent and combat radicalisation leading to violent extremism* by coordinating their action, sharing information and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society;

Amendment

8. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts *of preventing and combating extremist ideology and incitement to violence, terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism* by coordinating their action, sharing information *and good practice* and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience. Believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in developing joint prevention policies targeting in particular young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society, *acknowledging in particular the importance of women's role and inclusion in the prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism leading to terrorist acts. Underlines the fact that discrimination reinforces radicalisation and violence patterns. Stresses that equality and non-discrimination standards must be complemented by specific policy strategies to address all forms of racism, including Islamophobia;*

Compromise amendment 10
AM51 (EP, Dalunde), AM 53 (EG)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires *the full participation of the* national parliaments of the UfM member states, *which* should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on *fundamental rights*, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;

Amendment

9. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires *enhanced parliamentary oversight from UfM* parliaments, *with adequate means, serious investigation and binding decision powers; in addition, parliaments* should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on *human rights and fundamental freedoms*, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;

Compromise amendment 11
AM55 (GR), AM 56 (AG), AM 57 (EP, Saifi, Gambus)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10

Draft recommendation

10. Considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a permanent network for *information* exchange between anti-terrorist centres in the Mediterranean countries; Welcomes, in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national authorities in those countries in

Amendment

10. Considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a permanent network for exchange *of information and best practice* between anti-terrorist *partner* centres in the Mediterranean countries; Welcomes, in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national

the field of combating terrorism and organised crime;

authorities in those countries in the field of combating terrorism and organised crime. *Calls on the UfM Member States, in the framework of their counter-terrorism cooperation, to focus their efforts on police and judicial cooperation in order to enhance synergies in the region in the fight against financing of terrorism.*

Compromise amendment 12
AM 60 (EP, Sylikiotis, Lopez Bermejo)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 11 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

- 11 a. *Considers that combating the trafficking of weapons should be a priority for the Mediterranean countries in fighting serious and organised international crime; believes, in particular, that cooperation needs to be strengthened further as regards information exchange mechanisms and the traceability and destruction of prohibited weapons;*

Compromise amendment 13
AM58 (EG), AM 59 (EP, Sylikiotis, Lopez Bermejo)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft recommendation

Amendment

11. Undertakes to draft a set of *legislative and regulatory proposals* aimed at better coordinating efforts to *counteract violent radicalisation* and terrorism in all the UfM member states;

11. Undertakes to draft a set of *recommendations* aimed at better coordinating efforts to *combat terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism* in all the UfM member states. *Is convinced that the root causes of violent extremism*

should be addressed by UfM member states by tackling them in full respect of human rights and international law;

Compromise amendment 14

AM63 (EP, Castaldo), AM 64 (AG), AM 65 (IL), AM 66 (EP, Lalonde)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 13

Draft recommendation

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular sources of terrorism financing. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the Mediterranean countries so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities;

Amendment

13. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular *and curbing* sources of terrorism financing *and all forms of promoting terrorism as well as the criminalization of the payment of ransoms*. Points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the *UfM member states* so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism. Calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities. *Calls on UfM member states to cooperate with the countries at risk of hosting sanctuaries for terrorist groups, as well as with companies operating there, in order to reduce and eliminate any possibility of payment of ransoms and protect their personnel;*

Compromise amendment 15

AM69 (PL), AM 71 (TU), AM 72 (EG), AM 73 (AG)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter religious dialogue can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of **terrorism, extremism and xenophobia** while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Amendment

14. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter religious dialogue, **including towards preventing destructions in the places of worship and allowing free access to their followers, as well as spreading the values of tolerance and moderation** can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of **discrimination and in particular racial discrimination, xenophobia, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, Christianophobia, and the incitement to violence and terrorism** while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;

Compromise amendment 16

AM76 (GR), AM 77 (EG), AM 78 (EP, Castaldo)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 15

Draft recommendation

15. Points out that **violent radicalisation** is not a new phenomenon. However, its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses both the immediate risks radicalisation **poses** to security and the deep seated causes of that **radicalisation**, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon;

Amendment

15. Points out that **extremism leading to terrorism** is not a new phenomenon. However, its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses both the immediate risks radicalisation **and extremism pose** to security and the deep seated causes of that **extremism**, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon; **urges the UfM member states to take measures to tackle online radicalisation in cooperation with the internet industry and social media networks;**

Compromise amendment 17

AM80 (EP, Dalunde), AM 81 (AG), AM 82 (IL), AM 83 (EP, Pargneaux)

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet *and* social networks of content that promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. Also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda.

Amendment

16. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet, social networks *and television channels* of content that *incites to and* promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression. *Calls for the establishment of adequate procedural safeguards and oversight of interception and surveillance by State authorities in order to ensure that fundamental rights and freedoms, including respect for private life, are ensured.* Also considers it essential that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda;



PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY- UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

Meeting
Saturday 28 April 2018, 09.00-13.00
Shourra Hall
Cairo (Egypt)

Final List of participants

Members:

Ms	Hafida	BENCHEHIDA	Algeria
Ms	Houda	TALHA	Algeria
Mr	Mohammed Madani	HAOUD MOUISSA	Algeria, Vice-Chair
Mr	Abdellah	KHIAT	Algeria
Mr	Stefan	SCHENNACH	Austria
Mr	Hazim	RANČIĆ	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Ms	Diana	ZELENIKA	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Mr	Ante	BABIC	Croatia
Mr	Costas	COSTA	Cyprus
Mr	Emad Gad Badras	BADROUS	Egypt
Mr	Fabio	CASTALDO	European Parliament
Mr	Lorenzo	CESA	European Parliament
Mr	Francesc	GAMBÚS	European Parliament
Ms	Ana	GOMES	European Parliament
Ms	Ana	MIRANDA	European Parliament
Mr	Jordi	SOLE	European Parliament
Mr	Renato	SORU	European Parliament, Chair

European Parliament
Euromed & Middle East Unit

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 ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

Mr	Miguel	URBAN CRESPO	European Parliament
Mr	Henn	POLLUAAS	Estonia
Mr	Mika	RAATIKAINEN	Finland
Mr	Jean-Pierre	GRAND	France
Mr	Roderich	KIESEWETTER	Germany
Mr	Maria	MUSCARI	Italy
Mr	Hassan	AL-AJARMEH	Jordan
Mr	Mahmoud	TITI	Jordan
Mr	Simone	BEISSEL	Luxembourg
Mr	Glenn	BEDINGFIELD	Malta
Ms	Khadija	EZZOUMI	Morocco
Mr	Aadil	EL BARAKAT	Morocco
Mr	Salah Eddine	ABOULGHALI	Morocco
Mr	Mohamed	KHAYI	Morocco
Mr	Abderrahim	ATMOUN	Morocco
Mr	Omar	HAMAYEL	Palestine
Mr	Zuhair	SANDUQA	Palestine
Mr	José Ramón	BAUZA	Spain
Mr	Amir	ADAN	Sweden
Ms	Rym	MAHJOUR	Tunisia
Ms	Naja	SAADAQUI	Tunisia

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Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

Mr	Ali	ERCOŞKUN	Turkey
Mr	Serdar	KUYUCUOĞLU	Turkey
Mr	Fevzi	ŞANVERDI	Turkey

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MEDITERRANEAN

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

28.4.2018

RECOMMENDATION

**on the role of the Mediterranean parliaments in combating terrorism and
preventing violent extremism**

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

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EN

**Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean
on the role of the Mediterranean parliaments in combating terrorism and preventing
violent extremism**

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean,

1. Considers terrorism to pose a common threat to peace and security, social cohesion, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and to the safety of the citizens and of all those residing in the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) member states, and stresses that this requires resolute and coordinated action by states and international actors to prevent and combat this phenomenon, with full respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed in international law, in particular in international human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law;
2. Affirms that terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever and by whomsoever committed, and remains determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level;
3. Notes that the terrorist threat not only has a direct impact on the security of citizens of the countries targeted by terrorist attacks, but also upsets the economic and social balance in the countries concerned;
4. Believes that in order to combat terrorism effectively, the UfM member states must reach a common and precise definition of what qualifies a terrorist act, rising above political nuances, national context and foreign policy priorities and not associating it with particular religions, cultures or movements;
5. Emphasises that regional crises, foreign occupation, political chaos, the lack of democratic freedoms, social inequality and exclusion, human rights violations, the lack of opportunities - both educational and professional - and widespread poverty could undermine the resilience of societies in combating terrorism and facilitate the spread of extremist ideologies, the recruitment of young people by extremist and terrorist organisations and, consequently, be among the root causes of violent extremism and acts of terrorism;
6. Reaffirms its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, as well as the glorification of the perpetrators of terrorist acts;
7. Believes that a purely security-based approach to the fight against terrorism is counter-productive; notes, in this regard, that human rights violations resulting from counter-terrorism measures fuel the recruitment efforts of violent extremists; stresses, therefore, that any effective counter-terrorism strategy should be consistent with the protection of human rights;
8. Believes that, in order to combat terrorism effectively, a coordinated response and monitoring strategy, as well as a prevention strategy, are needed immediately, and that it is also essential to develop, without delay, a broad long-term plan to tackle its deep-seated causes through the promotion of harmonious socio-economic development,

youth-tailored strategies and investment in education and vocational training, as well as institution building, in particular, in the judicial system;

9. Expresses its concern about the normalisation of exceptional national security and emergency powers within ordinary legal systems in a number of UfM member states; notes that such developments risk, among other things, undermining the vibrancy of civil society and legitimate political dissent, as well as negatively affecting the rights of vulnerable and minority groups;
10. Points out that the terrorist threat has increased and rapidly evolved in recent years in connection with cross-border criminal networks, trafficking in human beings, drugs and weapons, and that, over the past years, major humanitarian crises and military conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa region have created a security vacuum and a breeding ground for the terrorist recruitment of young people; points out that individuals referred to as 'foreign terrorist fighters' travel abroad for the purpose of terrorism, and on returning to their home countries constitute a heightened security threat to all the UfM member states; stresses the need to detect returning foreign terrorist fighters and the need to create and implement tailor-made rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for those who cannot be prosecuted, thus addressing the root causes of foreign terrorist fighters' alienation, recruitment and departure, as well as reducing any further threat posed by violent extremism;
11. Expresses solidarity with the victims of terrorism and considers that priority should be accorded to upholding their rights and to actions aimed at ensuring their protection and recognition;
12. Urges the UfM member states to strengthen judicial and police cooperation and the exchange of data and information in the field of combating terrorism, while respecting and upholding basic principles of human rights and the rule of law; calls for the establishment of appropriate training for police officers in the field of fundamental rights, and thus promoting a converging security and judicial culture; requests to be informed immediately on the effectiveness of current tools and on proposals aimed at stepping up cooperation between the UfM member states;
13. Urges the UfM member states to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the existing counter-terrorism and security measures, in particular, as regards their respect for human rights and civil liberties, as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Arab Charter on Human Rights; reiterates its firm demand for democratic and judicial oversight and accountability mechanisms as regards counter-terrorism policies; stresses, furthermore, that violations of fundamental rights need to be investigated and redressed and that new forms of democratic scrutiny to be exercised by the Mediterranean parliaments need to be developed; calls on the authorities of the UfM member states to respect the prohibition of torture as it is most notably enshrined in the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which most of them have signed and ratified;
14. Calls on the governments of the UfM member states to continue their efforts to prevent and combat extremist ideology and incitement to violence, terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism by coordinating their action, sharing information and good practices and implementing these policies according to their own needs, objectives and capacities, on the strength of their own experience; believes that the UfM should, where appropriate, support the national, regional and local authorities in

developing joint prevention policies targeting, in particular, young people and the most underprivileged sectors of society, acknowledging, in particular, the importance of women's role and inclusion in the prevention of violent extremism leading to terrorist acts; underlines the fact that discrimination reinforces patterns of violence and extremism; stresses that equality and non-discrimination standards must be complemented by specific policy strategies to address all forms of racism, including Islamophobia;

15. Notes that violent extremism is not to be associated with any one ideology or faith but may occur within any of them; stresses that the exchange of best practices among the UfM Member States is essential in order to counter the increase of terrorist radicalisation in prisons; notes that the Mediterranean parliaments could also share best practices on the implementation of youth awareness programmes concerning online hate speech and the risks that it represents, as well as promoting powerful and attractive narratives to counter hate speech and violent extremism online, and work closely with civil society organisations for the purposes of reinforcing the channels for distributing and promoting democratic and non-violent discourse;
16. Considers that any strategy for combating terrorism requires enhanced parliamentary oversight from UfM parliaments, with adequate means and serious powers to carry out investigations and make binding decisions; feels, in addition, that parliaments should be fully and regularly involved in establishing and implementing measures for preventing and combating terrorism and able to verify the actual effectiveness of the measures adopted, including as regards their impact on human rights and fundamental freedoms, the achievement of objectives and the real cost of the initiatives taken;
17. Considers that, in order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, the UfM member states should put in place a permanent network for exchange of information and best practices between anti-terrorist partner centres in the Mediterranean countries; welcomes, in this respect, the recent launch of negotiations with several Mediterranean countries aimed at ensuring a regular exchange of data between Europol and the national authorities in those countries in the field of combating terrorism and organised crime; calls on the UfM member states, in the framework of their counter-terrorism cooperation, to focus their efforts on police and judicial cooperation in order to enhance synergies in the region in the fight against financing of terrorism;
18. Considers that combating the trafficking of weapons should be a priority for the Mediterranean countries in fighting serious and organised international crime; believes, in particular, that cooperation needs to be strengthened further as regards information exchange mechanisms and the traccability and destruction of prohibited weapons;
19. Calls on the UfM member states to improve the monitoring of suspicious financial movements, with due regard for the principle of proportionality and respect for privacy, since terrorist organisations have also begun to explore and make use of crypto-currencies, points out the need to adopt all necessary measures to ensure constant monitoring regarding this new financial tool;
20. Undertakes to ensure the bolstering of national legislation in the field of money laundering, targeting in particular and curbing sources of terrorism financing and all forms of promoting terrorism as well as the criminalisation of the payment of ransoms;

points out that international cooperation in this field should also focus more closely on strengthening financial control systems and public administrations in the UfM member states so as to enable them to participate more effectively in combating financial crime and illicit activities connected with terrorism; calls for steps to be taken to improve the exchange of data and information with partner countries with the aim of detecting terrorist activities and other illegal activities; calls on UfM member states to cooperate with the countries at risk of becoming sanctuaries for terrorist groups, as well as with companies operating there, in order to reduce and eliminate any possibility of the payment of ransoms and to protect their personnel;

21. Encourages the exchange of good practices and greater police cooperation in order to better combat trafficking in cultural property and to better coordinate actions between UfM member states; calls, furthermore, on UfM member states to strengthen their cooperation with international organisations, such as the United Nations, UNESCO, Interpol, the World Customs Organisation and the International Council of Museums, in order to step up the fight against the illicit trafficking in cultural property as a means of financing terrorism;
22. Points out that, since terrorism is a global crime, the effective response to it must also be a global and holistic one, with coordination between financial institutions, law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies and exchange of relevant information on natural and legal persons and suspicious activity being absolutely vital, bearing in mind that the protection of personal data and respect for privacy are important fundamental rights; stresses that the key element of the fight against terrorism is to cut off its sources of financing, including through the hidden circuits of fraud and tax evasion, money laundering and tax havens;
23. Stresses that closer cooperation in the field of culture and inter religious dialogue, including with a view to preventing the destruction of places of worship and allowing free access to their followers, as well as spreading the values of tolerance and moderation, can help bring together the countries on either side of the Mediterranean and create a strong barrier to the rise of discrimination and, in particular, racial discrimination, xenophobia, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, Christianophobia, and the incitement to violence and terrorism while promoting sustainable socio-economic and human development throughout the Mediterranean;
24. Recalls the urgent need to improve young people's social integration and employability, as these are the major challenges facing the region and are vehicles for stabilisation, prosperity and security; recalls, furthermore, that today's problems relating to the employability of young people in both the southern and northern Mediterranean are of the same nature and require responses that are jointly formulated in the framework of an efficient multilateral cooperation body such as the UfM;
25. Recalls the important role of education and schools in the prevention of violent extremism; calls on UfM member states to guarantee the right to a quality education that is open and accessible to all, especially girls, in order to promote critical thinking, values of tolerance, respect for others and non-discrimination;
26. Points out that extremism leading to terrorism is not a new phenomenon; notes, however, that its most recent manifestations, its scale and the use of new communication tools have bred new problems which require that an approach be taken that encompasses the immediate risks that the violent extremism poses to security and

the deep seated causes of that extremism, and which brings together all the social groups and actors concerned by this phenomenon; urges the UfM member states to take measures to tackle online violent extremism in cooperation with the internet industry and social media networks;

27. Calls on the UfM member states and the European Union to introduce effective measures to combat the dissemination on the internet, social networks and television channels of content that incites to and promotes terrorism, while ensuring full respect for the freedom of expression; calls for the establishment of adequate procedural safeguards and oversight of interception and surveillance by state authorities in order to ensure that fundamental rights and freedoms, including respect for private life, are ensured; considers it essential, moreover, that urgent steps be taken to protect the victims of such hate propaganda;
28. Emphasises the need to ensure that in the use of remotely piloted aircraft in counter-terrorism operations, states comply with their obligations under international law, including human rights law and international humanitarian law; insists, in this regard, on the importance of ensuring transparency and accountability in this process;
29. Calls on the Mediterranean parliaments to address violent extremism on the internet, in particular by working on incentives and legislative measures to promote the presence of alternative discourses aimed at countering extremist discourses on the internet; recalls that measures to combat violent extremism on the internet must respect fundamental freedoms in order to be truly effective;
30. Stresses that economic and demographic challenges are long-term problems for a significant number of southern Mediterranean countries, and that they have short-term implications, such as violent extremism, both in the southern and northern Mediterranean; calls, therefore, on the Mediterranean parliaments to commit themselves to pursuing sustainable economic development that provides employment;
31. Undertakes to draft a set of recommendations aimed at better coordinating efforts to combat terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism in all the UfM member states; is convinced that the root causes of violent extremism should be addressed by UfM member states while remaining in full respect of human rights and international law.

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ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط

Commission des affaires politiques, de la sécurité et des droits de l'homme

28.4.2018

RECOMMANDATION

sur le rôle des parlements méditerranéens dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent

Commission des affaires politiques, de la sécurité et des droits de l'homme

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Recommandation de l'Assemblée parlementaire de l'Union pour la Méditerranée sur le rôle des parlements méditerranéens dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent

L'Assemblée parlementaire de l'Union pour la Méditerranée,

1. considère que le terrorisme est une menace commune pour la paix et la sécurité, la cohésion sociale, la démocratie, l'état de droit et les droits de l'homme, ainsi que pour la sécurité des citoyens des États membres de l'Union pour la Méditerranée (UpM) et de tous ceux qui y résident; estime par ailleurs qu'il convient que les États et les acteurs internationaux prennent des mesures résolues et coordonnées afin de prévenir et combattre ce phénomène, tout en respectant pleinement les droits fondamentaux et les libertés garantis par le droit international, notamment le droit international applicable aux droits de l'homme et aux réfugiés ainsi que le droit humanitaire international;
2. affirme que le terrorisme, dans toutes ses formes et manifestations, constitue l'une des menaces les plus graves pour la paix et la sécurité dans le monde, et que tout acte de terrorisme est un crime injustifiable quels qu'en soient les motifs et les auteurs et indépendamment du lieu et de la date où il est perpétré; reste fermement déterminé à continuer de concourir au renforcement de l'efficacité de l'ensemble des mesures de lutte contre ce fléau à l'échelle mondiale;
3. note que la menace terroriste non seulement a des répercussions directes sur la sécurité des citoyens dans les pays qui ont été la cible d'attentats, mais qu'elle fragilise aussi l'équilibre économique et social des pays concernés;
4. estime que pour lutter efficacement contre le terrorisme, les États membres de l'UpM doivent parvenir à une définition commune et précise de ce qui constitue un acte terroriste, par-delà les nuances d'ordre politique ou qui relèvent du contexte national et des priorités de politique étrangère, et ne pas rattacher cette définition à une religion, à une culture ou à des mouvements en particulier;
5. souligne que les crises régionales, l'occupation étrangère, le chaos politique, l'absence de libertés démocratiques, l'exclusion et les inégalités sociales, les violations des droits de l'homme, l'absence de perspectives tant éducatives que professionnelles et la pauvreté généralisée pourraient compromettre la résilience des sociétés dans leur lutte contre le terrorisme et faciliter la propagation des idéologies extrémistes, le recrutement de jeunes par des organisations extrémistes et terroristes, et, partant, compter parmi les causes profondes de l'extrémisme violent et du terrorisme;
6. réitère sa condamnation sans réserve de tout acte, méthode et pratique terroriste et de l'extrémisme violent conduisant au terrorisme, ainsi que de la glorification des auteurs d'actes terroristes;
7. considère qu'une stratégie de lutte contre le terrorisme fondée exclusivement sur la sécurité est contre-productive; relève à cet égard que les violations des droits de l'homme découlant de mesures de lutte contre le terrorisme encouragent les opérations de recrutement par des extrémistes violents; souligne par conséquent que, pour être efficace,

toute stratégie de lutte contre le terrorisme doit être conforme aux droits de l'homme;

8. estime qu'une stratégie immédiate de réaction et de suivi coordonnés ainsi qu'une stratégie de prévention sont nécessaires pour lutter efficacement contre le terrorisme, et qu'il est aussi essentiel d'élaborer sans délai un plan général à long terme pour combattre ses causes profondes en favorisant un développement socio-économique harmonieux, des stratégies ciblant les jeunes ainsi que l'éducation, la formation professionnelle et le renforcement des institutions, en particulier l'appareil judiciaire;
9. se déclare préoccupé par la normalisation des mesures exceptionnelles de sécurité et des pouvoirs spéciaux dans l'ordre juridique de plusieurs États membres de l'UpM; relève que cette évolution risque, entre autres, de nuire au dynamisme de la société civile et à l'opposition politique légitime, et d'avoir une incidence négative sur les droits des groupes vulnérables et des groupes minoritaires;
10. rappelle qu'au cours des dernières années, la menace terroriste s'est accrue et a évolué rapidement, en lien avec les réseaux criminels transnationaux, la traite des êtres humains, le trafic de drogues et d'armes, et que de graves crises humanitaires et conflits armés au Moyen-Orient et en Afrique du Nord ont engendré un vide sur le plan de la sécurité et créé un terrain favorable au recrutement de jeunes à des fins terroristes; souligne que des personnes qualifiées de «combattants terroristes étrangers» quittent leurs pays dans un but de terrorisme, qu'une fois de retour dans leur pays de résidence, ils représentent une menace accrue pour la sécurité de tous les États membres de l'UpM; rappelle par ailleurs qu'il est nécessaire de repérer les combattants terroristes étrangers à leur retour et d'élaborer et de mettre en place des programmes adaptés de réhabilitation et de réintégration à l'intention de ceux qui ne peuvent pas être poursuivis et, ainsi, de lutter contre les causes profondes de leur aliénation, de leur recrutement et de leur départ, et de continuer à réduire la menace de l'extrémisme violent;
11. exprime sa solidarité aux victimes du terrorisme et considère qu'il faut accorder la priorité à la défense de leurs droits et aux actions visant à assurer leur protection et leur reconnaissance;
12. invite instamment les États membres de l'UpM à renforcer la coopération judiciaire et policière ainsi que l'échange de données et d'informations dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme, tout en respectant et en défendant les principes fondamentaux des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit; demande l'élaboration d'une formation appropriée à l'intention des officiers de police dans le domaine des droits fondamentaux et de promouvoir ainsi une convergence des cultures en matière de sécurité et de justice; demande à être informé sans retard de l'efficacité des outils actuels et des propositions visant à accroître la coopération entre les États membres de l'UpM;
13. prie instamment les États membres de l'UpM de réaliser une évaluation complète des mesures actuelles de lutte contre le terrorisme et de sécurité, notamment pour vérifier qu'elles respectent les droits de l'homme et les libertés civiles consacrés par la charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne et la charte arabe des droits de l'homme; exige de nouveau la mise en place d'un contrôle judiciaire et de mécanismes de responsabilisation dans le domaine des politiques de lutte contre le terrorisme; rappelle également que les violations des droits fondamentaux doivent faire l'objet d'enquêtes et de recours, et que de nouvelles formes de contrôle démocratique par les parlements des

pays de la Méditerranée doivent être définies; demande aux autorités des États membres de l'UpM de respecter l'interdiction de la torture, consacrée, tout particulièrement, par la convention des Nations unies contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, que la plupart des États membres de l'UpM ont signée et ratifiée;

14. invite les gouvernements des États membres de l'UpM à poursuivre leurs efforts en vue de prévenir et de combattre les idéologies extrémistes, les incitations à la violence ainsi que le terrorisme et l'extrémisme conduisant au terrorisme en coordonnant leurs actions, en partageant des informations et les bonnes pratiques, et en mettant en œuvre ces politiques en fonction de leurs propres besoins, objectifs et capacités, à la lumière de leur propre expérience; considère que l'UpM devrait, le cas échéant, soutenir les autorités nationales, régionales et locales dans l'élaboration de politiques de prévention communes visant en particulier les jeunes et les milieux les moins favorisés de la société; mesure, notamment, l'importance du rôle et de la participation des femmes dans la prévention de l'extrémisme violent conduisant à des actes terroristes; souligne que la discrimination accentue les modèles de violence et d'extrémisme; rappelle que les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination doivent s'accompagner de stratégies spécifiques de lutte contre toutes les formes de racisme, dont l'islamophobie;
15. relève que l'extrémisme violent ne doit être associé à aucune idéologie ou religion en particulier, mais qu'il peut toucher n'importe quelle idéologie ou religion; insiste sur le caractère déterminant des échanges de bonnes pratiques entre les États membres de l'UpM pour endiguer la radicalisation terroriste dans les prisons; note que les parlements des États de la Méditerranée pourraient également partager des bonnes pratiques quant à la mise en œuvre, à l'intention des jeunes, de programmes sur les discours haineux et les risques qu'ils comportent, ainsi que sur la diffusion de récits puissants et attrayants pour contrer les discours haineux et l'extrémisme violent en ligne, et qu'ils pourraient travailler en étroite collaboration avec des organisations de la société civile afin de renforcer les canaux de diffusion et de promouvoir un discours démocratique et non violent;
16. considère que toute stratégie de lutte contre le terrorisme requiert un contrôle renforcé de la part des parlements des États membres de l'UpM, ainsi que des moyens suffisants et de solides prérogatives d'enquêtes et de décisions contraignantes; relève par ailleurs que les parlements devraient être pleinement et régulièrement associés à la définition et à la mise en œuvre des mesures de prévention et de lutte contre le phénomène terroriste et être à même de vérifier l'efficacité réelle des mesures prises, y compris leur incidence sur les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales ainsi que sur la réalisation des objectifs annoncés et le coût réel des initiatives;
17. estime que pour accroître l'efficacité de la lutte contre le terrorisme, les États membres de l'UpM devraient mettre en place un réseau permanent d'échange d'informations et de bonnes pratiques entre les centres antiterroristes partenaires dans les pays de la Méditerranée; se félicite à cet égard de l'ouverture récente de négociations avec plusieurs pays de la Méditerranée dans le but d'assurer un échange régulier de données entre Europol et les autorités nationales de ces États en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme et la criminalité organisée; invite les États membres de l'UpM, dans le cadre de leur coopération en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme, à concentrer leurs efforts sur la coopération policière et judiciaire, afin de renforcer les synergies régionales de lutte

contre le financement du terrorisme;

18. estime que la lutte contre le trafic d'armes devrait constituer une priorité pour les pays de la Méditerranée dans le cadre de la lutte contre la grande criminalité et le crime organisé à l'échelle internationale; considère notamment qu'il convient de continuer à renforcer la coopération au niveau des mécanismes d'échange d'informations, de la traçabilité et de la destruction d'armes prohibées;
19. invite les États membres de l'UpM à renforcer, dans le plein respect du principe de proportionnalité et de la vie privée, la surveillance des mouvements financiers suspects, étant donné que les organisations terroristes commencent à s'intéresser également aux crypto-monnaies et à s'en servir; souligne la nécessité d'adopter toutes mesures nécessaires pour garantir une surveillance permanente de ce nouvel instrument financier;
20. s'engage à renforcer la législation nationale en matière de blanchiment d'argent en visant spécialement et en limitant les sources de financement du terrorisme et toutes les formes d'incitation au terrorisme, et en criminalisant le paiement de rançons; rappelle que la coopération internationale dans ce domaine devrait également se concentrer davantage sur le renforcement des systèmes de contrôle financier et des administrations publiques des États membres de l'UpM afin que ces derniers puissent mieux participer à la lutte contre la criminalité financière et les activités illégales liées au terrorisme; demande la mise en œuvre des mesures visant à améliorer l'échange de données et de renseignements avec les pays partenaires afin de détecter les activités terroristes et d'autres activités illégales; invite les États membres de l'UpM à coopérer avec les pays susceptibles d'abriter des sanctuaires pour groupes terroristes, ainsi qu'avec les entreprises qui y ont leurs activités, afin de réduire et d'éliminer toute possibilité de paiement de rançons et de protéger leur personnel;
21. encourage l'échange de bonnes pratiques et une plus grande coopération policière afin de mieux lutter contre le trafic de biens culturels et de mieux coordonner les actions entre les États membres de l'UpM; invite également ces derniers à renforcer leur coopération avec les organisations internationales telles que l'UNESCO, Interpol, l'Organisation mondiale des douanes et le Conseil international des musées, afin de renforcer la lutte contre le trafic de biens culturels destiné à financer le terrorisme;
22. relève que compte tenu de son envergure mondiale, le terrorisme requiert une réaction qui, pour être efficace, doit également être d'envergure mondiale; note à cet égard le caractère indispensable de la coordination entre les institutions financières, les autorités répressives et les organes judiciaires, ainsi que l'échange d'informations pertinentes sur les personnes physiques et morales et sur les activités suspectes, tout en gardant à l'esprit que la protection des données à caractère personnel et le respect de la vie privée sont des droits fondamentaux; souligne que l'un des éléments essentiels de la lutte contre le terrorisme est l'assèchement de ses sources de financement, y compris les circuits dissimulés de fraude et d'évasion fiscale, le blanchiment de capitaux et les paradis fiscaux;
23. souligne qu'une coopération accrue en matière de culture et le dialogue interreligieux, en vue notamment d'empêcher la destruction de lieux de culte et de permettre aux fidèles d'y accéder librement, et de diffuser les valeurs de tolérance et de modération, peuvent faciliter le rapprochement entre les deux rives de la Méditerranée, constituer une barrière puissante contre la montée des discriminations, y compris raciales, de la xénophobie, de



l'islamophobie, de l'antisémitisme, de la christianophobie et de l'incitation à la violence et au terrorisme, et favoriser le développement socio-économique et humain durable dans toute la Méditerranée;

24. rappelle l'urgence de renforcer l'intégration sociale et l'employabilité des jeunes, lesquels représentent un défi majeur pour la région et constituent un vecteur de stabilisation, de prospérité et de sécurité; souligne également que les problèmes liés à l'employabilité des jeunes au sud et au nord de la Méditerranée sont aujourd'hui de même nature et appellent des réponses élaborées conjointement dans le cadre d'une coopération multilatérale efficace telle que l'UpM;
25. rappelle l'importance du rôle de l'éducation et de l'école dans la prévention de l'extrémisme violent; invite les États membres de l'UpM à garantir le droit à une éducation de qualité, ouverte et accessible à tous, notamment aux jeunes filles, afin de promouvoir l'esprit critique, les valeurs de tolérance, de respect d'autrui et la non-discrimination;
26. souligne que l'extrémisme conduisant au terrorisme n'est pas un phénomène nouveau, que ses manifestations les plus récentes, son ampleur ainsi que le recours à de nouveaux outils de communication font apparaître de nouveaux problèmes imposant l'adoption d'une approche qui englobe les risques immédiats de l'extrémisme violent pour la sécurité ainsi que les causes profondes de cet extrémisme, et qui réunisse l'ensemble des acteurs de la société concernés par ce phénomène; prie instamment les États membres de l'UpM de prendre des mesures pour lutter contre l'extrémisme violent en ligne, en coopération avec les professionnels d'internet et les réseaux sociaux;
27. demande aux États membres de l'UpM et à l'Union européenne de mettre en place des mesures efficaces de lutte contre la diffusion sur internet, les réseaux sociaux et les chaînes de télévision, de contenus qui incitent au terrorisme ou en font l'apologie, dans le plein respect de la liberté d'expression; demande aux autorités nationales d'élaborer des garanties procédurales appropriées et de mettre en place un contrôle des mesures d'interception et de surveillance afin de garantir le respect des libertés et droits fondamentaux, notamment le respect de la vie privée; juge également essentiel que des mesures urgentes soient prises pour protéger les personnes victimes de cette propagande haineuse;
28. insiste sur la nécessité de garantir, dans le contexte de l'utilisation d'aéronefs pilotés à distance lors d'opérations antiterroristes, les États respectent les obligations qui leur incombent en vertu du droit international, notamment le droit applicable en matière de droits de l'homme et le droit humanitaire international; souligne à cet égard qu'il importe de garantir la transparence et l'obligation de rendre des comptes lors de telles opérations;
29. invite les parlements de la Méditerranée à étudier l'extrémisme violent sur internet, notamment en réfléchissant à des mesures incitatives et législatives qui favorisent la diffusion de discours s'opposant aux discours extrémistes en ligne; rappelle que les mesures de lutte contre l'extrémisme violent sur internet doivent, pour être véritablement efficaces, respecter les libertés fondamentales;
30. souligne que les enjeux économiques et démographiques constituent des problèmes à long terme pour un grand nombre de pays de la rive sud de la Méditerranée, et qu'ils ont des

implications à court terme telles que l'extrémisme violent, à la fois au nord et au sud de la Méditerranée; invite dès lors les parlements de la Méditerranée à s'engager en faveur d'un développement économique durable propice à la création d'emplois;

31. s'engage à élaborer un ensemble de recommandations afin de mieux coordonner les efforts visant à lutter contre le terrorisme et l'extrémisme conduisant au terrorisme dans tous les États membres de l'UpM; est convaincu que ces derniers devraient s'attaquer aux causes profondes de l'extrémisme violent d'une manière compatible avec les droits de l'homme et le droit international.

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES EN LA REUNIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN DE DERECHOS DE LA MUJER EN LOS PAÍSES EUROMEDITERRÁNEOS

El Cairo, 28 de abril de 2018

- **PRESIDENTA:** Leïla CHETTAOUI, Túnez
- **VICEPRESIDENTE:** Nacera SADEK (Argelia)

- **MIEMBROS DE LA COMISIÓN:**

Sabina GLASOVAC (Croacia)

Roger MATTHISEN (Dinamarca)

Soad EL MASRY (Egipto)

Ingy FAHIM (Egipto)

Laura AGEA (Parlamento Europeo)

Johannes SCHRAPS (Alemania)

Konstantinos KOUKODIMOS (Grecia)

Amina MAELAININE (Marruecos)

Marc LAMUA (España)

Kalle Olsson (Suecia)

Atlan TAN (Turquía)



PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
 ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Women's Rights in the Euro-Mediterranean Countries

DRAFT AGENDA

Meeting

Cairo, 28 April 2018

Egyptian House of Representatives

(25 January Hall)

09.00 – 11.00

1. Adoption of draft agenda.
2. Approval of the minutes of the meeting (29 March 2018, Cairo).
3. Chairwoman's announcements, Ms. Leila CHETTAOUI (Tunisia).
4. Discussion of the amendments and adoption of the draft recommendation on "The role of women in combating violent extremism and terrorism in the Euro-Med region".
5. Debate on the standing topics: "The condition of women in armed conflicts" and "Women and migration".
6. Proposal of the theme for the next session (2018/2019).
7. Any other business.

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الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط

**Meeting of the Committee on Women's Rights in Euromed Countries
of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM)**

Draft Minutes of the Meeting on 12 May, 2017 in Rome

Summary:

The meeting of the Committee on Women's Rights in Euromed Countries of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean was held on 12 May 2017 in the Chamber of Deputies in Rome. The committee's deputy chairperson, Ms Yasmine LARSSON, chaired the meeting in the absence of the committee chair, Ms Leila CHIETTAOUI.

It was attended by:

- the European parliament.
- the Parliaments of Southern Shore Countries (6): Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Tunisia and Turkey.
- EU National Parliaments (10): Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

Proceedings:

After a welcome address, the deputy chair thanked the Italian Parliament for the hospitality and put the draft agenda and the minutes of the meeting held in Rome on 3 April 2017 to the vote that has been approved.


Ms LARSSON then considered the amendments to the draft recommendation on **"Participation of women in the leadership positions and decision making: Challenges and prospects"**.

The ensuing debate led to the adoption by consensus of a new text. On amendments 16 and 17 to par. 7, considering the different views expressed, Ms LARSSON decided to put the matter to the vote to determine the committee's view. Ms BRAHIM (Tunisia) proposed that women parliamentarians should be expressly mentioned.

Concluding remarks:

After adoption of the new text, the chair thanked the rapporteurs and participants and invited all members to the next committee meeting, to be held by Egyptian presidency:

- debate on standing items: "Situation of women in armed conflicts"; "Women and Migration".
- proposal of topics for discussion at the next meeting.

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Committee on Women's Rights in the Euromed Countries

Minutes of the Meeting on 29 March, 2018 in Cairo

Summary:

The meeting of the Committee on Women's Rights in Euromed Countries of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean was held on 29 March 2018 at the Egyptian House of the Representatives in Cairo. The meeting was chaired by Mrs. Leila Chettaoui.

It was attended by:

- The European Parliament.
- Parliaments of the Southern Shore of Mediterranean States (06): Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Palestine and Turkey.
- National Parliaments of the European Union (20): Sweden and Portugal.

Proceedings:

After delivering the welcoming speech, the Chairwoman of the Committee thanked the Speaker of the Egyptian Parliament for the warm welcome and hospitality and presented the draft agenda and minutes of the meeting held in Rome on 12 May 2017 for adoption and approval.

In her opening statement (point 3), the chairwoman of the Committee emphasized the important role played by women in combating extremist thought and terrorism in the Euro-Mediterranean region as the first line of protection from this scourge by virtue of their position in the family and society and their nearness to children and youth who represent the most vulnerable category targeted by the terrorist organizations.

In this context, Mrs. Chettaoui stressed the importance of coordination between the Euro-Mediterranean countries particularly in terms of exchanging security information between intelligence agencies so that they can confront these groups and anticipate the implementation of any terrorist operations. She emphasized in this context the necessity of thinking about the establishment of mechanisms in which women can play an active and important role in fighting extremist thought, in addition to the importance of spreading the culture of moderation in educational and religious institutions and the need to evaluate the discourse of these institutions responsibly.

The debate on the role of women in combating extremism and terrorism was opened. Ms. Fatima Bakkali, a former Member of the Moroccan House of Representatives took the floor to stress the importance of caring for women because of their ability to spread the idea of tolerance and for their nearness to the most vulnerable groups (children and young people).

The Chairwoman of the Committee indicated the need to combat customs and traditions that deprive women of their rights, especially in the regions where poverty and marginalization are widespread. She also stressed that migrant women in European countries do not enjoy their rights, which makes them easy prey for these organizations. In that context, she called for the attribution of more attention to this category of women and their contribution to the development of strategies to combat terrorism and all forms of gender-based discrimination; In addition to the necessity of involving them in political life and offering them the opportunity of studying.

She then reviewed the Morocco's experience in this field which enhanced women's role in cultural institutions and enacting legislations protecting them from violence, in addition to enhancing their role in civil society.

The Representative of the State of Palestine pointed out that the countries of the Euro-Mediterranean Region are experiencing the worst period, where religious extremism and terrorism have spread, explaining that women and children are paying the price of extremism; moreover the extremist networks attract migrants by exploiting their fragile living conditions.

Recommendations issued by Palestine:

- Activating the educational activities in kindergartens as the first institutions to which the children belong and protect them from obscurantist and extremist ideology and calling for the need to review educational curricula in educational institutions.
- Dissemination of education, development and rehabilitation of women through the expansion of knowledge and awareness to combat extremism.

- The participation of women in the social justice process, the dissemination of a culture of accountability, transparency, family education and the teaching of self-expression

- Controlling the media and social networking sites and the need to develop a clear strategy for codifying this area and the involvement of moderate clerics in the elaboration of this strategy.

- Controlling the extremist groups financing sources by the organs of States in the Euro-Mediterranean space.

*The Representative of the Algerian Parliament reviewed some aspects of the Algerian experience in combating extremism by giving priority to national reconciliation which enabled Algeria to put an end to the bloody decade sedition. She also pointed out the propagandist campaign to establish and adopt an international approach for peace and security inspired from the Algerian experience. She added that Algeria has worked to dry up the financing sources of terrorist groups by developing an effective security approach where the ransom has been criminalized. Such approach depends on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and on supporting cooperation and partnership in the African Region.

The Representative of Algeria also called for the need to reach a comprehensive definition of terrorism taking into account the distinction between terrorism and fighting against occupation.

* Mrs. Angy Fahim Member of the Egyptian Parliament stressed the importance of the role of women by virtue of their important position in society and the different roles played by women in all the life phases, stressing in this context that the intellectual extremism always precedes the terrorism.

* Mrs. Lamis Jaber, Member of the Egyptian parliament, pointed out that Egyptian women enjoy a rich history of resistance against colonialism; in addition to the considerable role they had played in all the Egyptian revolutions. She also stressed that the organized crime has taken on a new form as it has become dependent on both intimidation and creation where they use innovative and qualitative methods of killing. She also considered that the Arab-Israeli conflict has strongly contributed to the creation of the terrorist thinking. She indicated that limiting the issue within the context of renewing the religious discourse is a mistake, explaining that "Dacsh" terrorist Organization is based on extremist ideology and not on religion and the best proof of this is the different religions and nationalities of the fighters belonging to this organization. She also stressed that the issue is political par excellence due to the use of the problem for political purposes.

Besides the renewed religious discourses are not the appropriate ones to deal with perverted people.

Recommendations issued by the Representatives of the Egyptian Parliament:

- controlling governments and urge them to develop educational curricula for young generations based on educational awareness and artistic activities; in addition to comprehending the principle of the acceptance of the other.

- The necessity to pay attention to scientific research and encourage creativity and innovation in all the fields.

- involving civil society as well as governments in developing these advanced educational curricula.

- The need for governments to control the religious institutions discourse, which must implant the values of love and peace.

- Emphasizing the national identity and heritage; in addition to the necessity of protecting them by governments.

- Inviting civil society to organize concerts, building artistic centers and developing tourism, which is a factor that enhance the openness to the outside world and the recognition of the other and the respect of different cultures in order to reduce the negative emotions.

- Creating jobs opportunities for women through the creation of small and medium enterprises, and making them able to shoulder the burdens of their families and various responsibilities.

- The protection of national security and the way governments intervene in controlling the spaces and social networking sites used by young people.

- Purification of the primary education from the obscurantist groups thinking and attributing more attention to rural women and especially the enhancement of compulsory education.

- Combating traditions and customs degrading to women, especially in the Egyptian countryside (eg; circumcision) with the need to spread awareness in these marginalized areas.

- The importance of teaching women national personalities in the curricula of history to inform about the identity and attribute importance to historical symbols and their struggles, which would give to young people a clear image about them and reinforce the sense of belonging to their homeland.

*The representative of the European Parliament pointed out that the rise of the extreme right in the European parliaments and governments and the spreading of their

discourse calling for xenophobia, racism, anti-Semitism and anti-Islam have become a major concern for European governments. She also referred to the suffering of Yazidi women from the terrorist organization of "Daesh"

She also indicated that the danger of foreign fighters who despite their rising in Europe and satiated with the values of democracy and difference, they turned into radical persons who spread the extremist thinking; such situation urged the European Parliament to examine these phenomena and review the public policies for their correction.

Referring to how to attract young people belonging to social groups suffering from poverty and marginalization, the Representative of the European Parliament added that new laws should be enacted to protect social spaces and sites by promoting anti-hate and anti-racism discourses opposite to those inciting to the hatred and the rejection of the other because it is not possible to stop technological development in this area.

Recommendations of the European Parliament

- The necessity to fight against terrorism financial sources and paying attention to this issue which has been neglected by governments.

- Asking the European National Parliaments to take measures against money laundering and to adopt policies in this area and not to only depend on the role of civil society in this field.

- Empowering women's rights and strengthening their presence in political decision-making centers to combat extremism.

* The Representative of the Turkish Parliament referred to the importance of the reasons of terrorism all over the world, and stressed the need to emphasize on the political problems prior to other ones. He clarified that the terrorist organization of "Daesh" targeted the Yazidis in Iraq and Syria and then disappeared from the international arena.

It was referred then to the issue of arming the terrorist groups and how they get access to arms, which confirms that there are great powers supporting them, adding that the operations which occurred in Europe are not associated with Islam and Christianity, but related to the left-wing groups.

*Fifth point: Discussion on the permanent items "The situation of women in armed conflicts" and "Women and migration". During the discussion, the participants emphasized on the following:

- Women are the weakest link in armed conflict and are always the victims who are subjected to violations and always falls prey to organized criminal networks.

-The need to differentiate between the concepts of occupation, armed conflict and civil war.

- The need to pay attention to the situation of the Palestinian women in the occupied territories.

- The need to respond to the lobbies and forces that benefit from trafficking in women in the European countries and their employment in organized prostitution networks.

The recommendations:

-Invite the Governments to pay attention to this issue, to implement the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international treaties, to communicate and treat women well in the countries of armed conflicts.

-The international civil society must assume the responsibility of the protection of the Palestinian women.

-The need for the international community political will to stop harming women in the Euro-Mediterranean space.

At the end of the meeting:

After the discussions, the Chairwoman of the Committee thanked the participants and informed them that the next Plenary Meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean will be held in Cairo on 28 and 29 April 2018 at the Egyptian House of Representatives to adopt the recommendations emanated from this meeting.

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الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Women's Rights in the Euro-Mediterranean Countries

Cairo (Egyptian House of Representatives)

28 and 29 April 2018

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RECOMMENDATION

on

**"The role of women in combating violent extremism and terrorism
in the Euro-Med region"**

Chairwoman of the Committee: Ms. Leila CHETTAOUI (Tunisia)

The Committee on Women's Rights

of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean:

1. Recognizes the significant and varying roles of women in fighting against radicalization and terrorism as they constitute the “first line” of protection thanks to their ability to anticipate and detect this phenomenon in the early years of the child development, and to identify worrying social and psychosocial behaviors such as anxiety, isolation and delinquency, and also their particular influence on other women and youth at risk of violent radicalization;
2. Calls for empowerment of women (particularly mothers) as prevention protagonists, and focus training for women (as wives, mothers, community figures) to recognize signs of radicalization, and adopt techniques to prevent, with a focus on skills such as listening, communicating, empathizing, and persuading children, ways to recognize and deconstruct violent extremism narratives, as well as the violent extremists use of social media, and violent extremists recruitment tactics;
3. Stresses the urgent need to propagate the culture of tolerance, moderation in educational and religious institutions, to evaluate the discourse of those responsible for the management of these institutions, to protect kindergartens from extremist ideology, to revise teaching systems and methods, to strengthen the participation of schools, especially teachers, in dialogue with parents on violent extremism issues, and to set up or expand cadres of female spiritual advisors;
4. Recommends engaging women at the local level as sources of influence within families and communities, to build resilience and localized, credible, and effective responses to violent extremism, and giving greater priority to the process of identifying credible local partners that will be actively involved in consultative program design and implementation;
5. Calls for integration of women in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies, laws, procedures, programs and practices related to the countering violent extremism;

6. Stresses the importance of reducing social isolation of the family – particularly women and children – to strengthen resilience to violent extremism, and promote interaction between families and authorities, particularly security forces, to enhance information-sharing, cooperation, and collaborative opportunities for prevention;
7. Notes the need to ensure the security of women and girls involved in the fight against violent extremism, including in civil society, taking into account when labeling their efforts as such might be dangerous or counterproductive;
8. Affirms that the security for women involved in fighting against violent extremism efforts is also undermined when human rights, particularly women's rights, are treated as "expendable" when responding to violent extremism and terrorist threats, leaving them susceptible to recruitment and radicalization;
9. Notes with concern that migrant women in European countries do not enjoy their rights, which makes them easy prey for terrorist organizations by exploiting their fragile living conditions;
10. Draws attention to the danger of the rise of a discourse based on xenophobia, racism, anti-Semitism and anti- Islam which has become a major concern and a threat to security and stability, and calls for avoiding the use of political conflicts to feed the extremist ideology;
11. Calls for enhanced coordination between the Euro-Mediterranean countries particularly in terms of exchanging security information between intelligence agencies, and the need to control the sources of funding for extremist groups, in order to confront these groups and to anticipate the implementation of any terrorist operations.

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

***Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and
Education***

DRAFT AGENDA

Meeting

Saturday, 28th April 2018

Cairo, Egyptian House of Representatives

Pharaonic Hall

11.00 – 13.00

1. Adoption of draft agenda.
2. Approval of the minutes of the meeting of 18th December 2017, in Lisbon.
3. Chairwoman's announcements, Ms. Margarida MANO.
4. Discussion of the amendments and adoption of the draft recommendation on "Digital Revolution, Education and Job Creation in the Euro-Mediterranean Region".
5. Any other business.



Committee on Economic, Financial, Social and Education Issues

Minutes of the meeting of 18 December 2017

Summary:

On 18 December 2017, the Portuguese Presidency of the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) held its fourth meeting at the Assembly of the Republic in Lisbon, hosted by the Chair of the Committee, Margarida MANO (Portugal).

Participating Members of the Committee:

Southern Mediterranean Countries (12): Karima ADMANE and Hocine DAMENE (Algeria), Medhat Awwad Moustafa ELSHERIF (Egypt), Mustafa ALBARARI, Nedal AL TAANY and Awwad AL ZAWAIDAH (Jordan), Mehdi ABDELKRIM (Vice-Chair), Essoubai M'BAREK, Mustapha IBRAHIMI and Abdelaziz LACHHAB (Morocco) and Ali ERCOŞKUN and Hüseyin ŞAHİN (Turkey).

European Union National Parliaments (11): Reinhold LOPATKA (Austria), Svetlana ANEGLOVA (Bulgaria), Lajos KEPLI (Hungary), Antonio D'ALI and Maria MUSSINI (Italy), Simone BEISSEL (Luxembourg), Rafał ŚLUSARZ (Poland), Viorel ILIE (Romania), José Ramón BAUZÁ (Spain) and Yasmine LARSSON and Olle THORELL (Sweden).

Other participants:

Luís Viegas CARDOSO, Digital Policy Analyst at EPSC

Mário GOMES, Diplomatic Adviser at UfM

Minutes:

The Chair of the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education, **Margarida MANO**, as a preliminary point, welcomed the members to the Assembly of the Republic and thanked all those present for their presence. She highlighted the dynamics of the Committee with the presence of 15 countries and 24 Members.

She then began the proceedings with the adoption of the agenda and the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee, with the recommendations, held on 12 May 2017 in Rome,.

Margarida MANO began by explaining the activity plan for 2017/2018. As has been the concern of the Committee, the priority themes are job creation and innovation and education, always with a view to better getting to know better the reality of the member countries and to take stock of successful initiatives that can be enhanced, used and replicated. As in the previous year, this year's intention will be to strengthen the cooperation among PA-UfM member countries, to integrate the Committee's activity with other initiatives, notably those of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), and to promote sharing in meetings of experts and entrepreneurs. She concluded her presentation of the activity plan by indicating that, in terms of activities planned for 2017/2018, following the current meeting, one meeting was planned for March 2018 in Lisbon and a final meeting was planned at the Plenary Meeting in May 2018. Should projects or initiatives arise that deserve to be visited by the Committee, albeit not scheduled, they will be reported.

She took the opportunity to greet Vice-Chair Mehdi ABDELKRIM of Morocco, who had accompanied the Committee's work, in particular in drawing up the activity plan.

Mehdi ABDELKRIM (Morocco, Vice-Chair) took the floor to express gratitude for the welcome received and stress that the challenges facing us today are very important for the Mediterranean in terms of economic development, employment and education. He considered that integrating the Committee's activity into the initiatives undertaken in the UfM was an opportunity to move forward with aspects that are real challenges for the future of our peoples, for security, for peace and for economic development.

Nedal AL TAANY (Jordan) asked for the floor to mention that in recent days Jordan had had many problems because of the statement by the American President Donald Trump. Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and we are witnessing a violation of human rights and the rights of Christian and Islamic monuments. The President of the United States has made a very dangerous decision but the whole world calls for a fair decision to help in the peace process. There will be peace only if the cause of Palestine and a two-state solution are resolved, because the state of Palestine is in Palestine and its capital is Jerusalem. This decision breeds violence and terrorism. He concluded by saying that he felt everyone was responsible and had to help solve this problem.

Margarida MANO, on a point of order, noted that the agenda included an item on 'other subjects', which, leaving it to the Committee's consideration and without impeding other speeches that may be desired in this regard, suggested that the question of the recent position of the United States, among others, be addressed and discussed.

She then opened the session on the Digital Future of Europe, a challenging look at the issues of digital politics in Europe, in the Mediterranean and in the world.

Luís Viegas CARDOSO, Digital Policy Analyst at the European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC), began by mentioning that he works at the European Commission, in close collaboration with Mr Juncker, and that his work focuses on digital strategies, with a view to strategic thinking and foresight rather than the legislative proposals usually made in advance to the Member States and the European Parliament. He said that the current meeting's presentation would focus on the digital future, giving a perspective of the whole world and not just of Europe and the Mediterranean.

He began by talking about the industrial revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when it was thought that everything had already been invented (the beginning of machines) and he said that today we are already undergoing the fourth industrial revolution: the first was mechanisation and steam, the second was mass production, the third was automation and the start of computers and now, in the fourth revolution, we are facing the internet of things, artificial intelligence and robotics. Today, technology evolves much more rapidly: while before we had a century to incorporate the technologies and revolutions that took place – the start of machines – now, in just five or six years, there has been a big difference in technologies. The future will be much more about artificial intelligence, blockchain and new technologies. So, instead of saying that we are facing the fourth industrial revolution, we consider that this is the first digital revolution, because everything is happening at a rapid pace, emerging technologies are contributing to disruptive innovation, using Big Data with a focus on users and machines. These new technologies are in global companies such as Google or Facebook and raise security issues in our democracies and what we call today's talent war related to the future of work. Emerging technologies are artificial intelligence, blockchain, the internet of nano things and the internet of things. At European level, a large part of the population supports these new technologies, which is more related to economic rather than social issues: 75% of the population favours the development of new economy-related technologies, but only 64% consider them to be positive for our society. This is a trend that may be good for the economy but bad for society, especially given the future of work, in other words, whether there will be work in the future.

Turning to artificial intelligence to create awareness in the different Member States, he stated that it would be the most disruptive technology in the future: not the one that exists today and that is used in laptops, but that which is to come and is related to the development of cognitive systems to become even more intelligent. In the future, human performance will become increasingly intelligent, but the performance of computers will be even faster than humans.

The European Commission has this idea and intends to analyse the impact it will have in the future. According to several studies, by 2030 the impact on the world will be 15.7 billion dollars, which means a 14% increase in GDP, with countries and business sectors that will obviously benefit more than others. In terms of economic, geopolitical or technological impact, artificial intelligence will be the most important technology in the future. Today there is talk about blockchain, cryptocurrencies, bitcoin, but when we try to talk about what the trend will be in relation to technology, artificial intelligence is mentioned. Therefore, the European Commission will publish the first European approach on artificial intelligence in early April 2018. Not wanting to fall behind China, the United States, Singapore or South Korea, Europe will present a strategy and support the companies that will develop artificial intelligence, technologies and systems while simultaneously taking into account the highly important issues of ethics, accountability and security.

These technologies also contribute to disruptive innovation in the future, and disruptive means that these technologies will advance much faster than normal companies, which will create problems for the economy. This is due to the 3 Ds: disintermediation, disaggregation and dematerialisation. Disintermediation refers to channels, that is, to being able to make purchases online; disaggregation has to do with everything that is related to the sharing economy, such as Uber or Airbnb, namely the problems we face in Mediterranean and European countries and what needs to be legislated; and dematerialisation means more and more electronic books, everything that moves from the physical to the electronic concept. These companies conceive a huge amount of Big Data and the question that arises is who will own the data in the future. In just 9 years (2005-2014), the amount of data that is shared and exchanged around the world has multiplied 45 times. This means that this data is not the government's, they are not ours, but belong to companies that can do whatever they want with it. That is why it is said that nowadays data is the new oil: in the past oil was traded and, when it ended, it was produced again; as for data, once the transaction is made, it can be used constantly in future transactions and companies are always profiting from the data. All this happens in one minute. Each of us, with our applications (apps) and technologies, is contributing every day to the amount of Big Data that is collected worldwide: Facebook, Google, Instagram, online shopping. But the data is not ours, it belongs to companies. Therefore, one of the discussions taking place at European level is to know who owns the data: "Should I receive any income when companies

share or sell my data to a third party or should the data belong only to companies?" On the other hand, as artificial intelligence will increase GDP by 14%, the increase in data pushes up GDP by 2%. Therefore, combining artificial intelligence with Big Data can contribute to economic growth and job creation. Mediterranean countries are still lagging behind in investment and Big Data infrastructures. While other economies invest heavily in these technologies and in the sharing of Big Data, in Europe these areas were not seen as a priority and no attention was given to these new technologies (the immigration crisis, the Greek crisis or the Portuguese crisis, social problems and economic difficulties were being resolved), but finally attention is shifting.

With regard to Big Data, companies with data can focus services and products on a more user-centred approach. So instead of companies buying or developing products in mass production as in the past, the digital revolution leads them to a user-centred approach where each person has specific needs and companies will be able to address the specific needs of each one. In other words, companies will begin to develop a product or service according to what each one needs personally compared to other people. While in the industrial era we were faced with a standardisation process, everyone could buy the same products, in the future, in the digital age, it will be the customisation and centralisation of users and each one will have a different product. This also means increasing the personalisation of companies; companies have to invest more in these new trends and how to distribute these exact products and they will be able to do so because they have all the data, and with all the data they have about each person they know what each person likes, what each person does, where each person goes, the restaurants each person prefers. Companies can thus submit and present these new systems that were not possible before.

We are, therefore, facing a new concept of intelligent city, of intelligent society. When we talk about an intelligent city, we have the example of education in Singapore, where today there is no standard education, standardised for all students, but personalised education, where each student has a simple app or technology linked to the university or school and the teacher can advise them what to study, especially in the area of engineering, mathematics and literacy, or directly send them a task to be done at home. So, even traditional sectors, such as education, which we believe to be standardised, are changing, becoming more personalised. The same is true in the healthcare sector – there are already robots performing surgeries in the United States or all of a client's information is stored on a chip and any doctor can see the problems and medications that the client has taken to solve a specific problem – or in the personal support services that are being developed by Google, Amazon or Facebook. These Big Data are contributing to intelligent societies, where everything will be connected in the world. By 2020, it is expected that 50 billion devices will be connected; everything we have, from the simplest device, will be connected, there will be no device that is not connected to the internet. A simple example was

given in Shanghai: the Chinese are connecting the refrigerator to the internet, and when there is a shortage of milk, data is transmitted directly to AmazonFresh which provides the missing milk and a robot opens the refrigerator to place the milk inside. We do not even have to think about what products we have at home, because the integrated technology of the internet of things will help solve daily problems, and the person can focus on different subjects. The traditional industry 4.0 will be transformed into society 5.0 where everything will be connected. Three examples of industry 4.0: a robot is connected to the technology in the company and, therefore, one can be in China programming machines that are in Portugal; automatic cars that have already been tested and that will be on the market in two or three years; and intelligent cities, cities that are starting to be connected to the internet.

These emerging technologies that bring Big Data, user-driven approaches and the new concepts of smart cities are in global companies. Before, there was Exxon Mobil or General Motors connected to sectors such as oil or banking and they were the largest companies in the world; today the world's large companies are digital and technological companies and there is no single oil company or a single bank as there was in the past. The largest companies in the world are usually dominated by the United States and China. In Europe, even if we think that we massively support new technologies, start-ups or new concepts, there is not a single company that covers the whole world and can lead these new technological disruptions. This creates some problems for the future.

All this data and technologies are based in two hemispheres: in the United States GAFA companies: Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon, which are used every day, all the time, not only in Europe, but also in Morocco, Algeria and Turkey; and also the new trend in China, which are the BAT companies: Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent (they are coming to Europe and the United States), which have strong support and investment from the Chinese government, are driven and directed at technology and a lot of money is placed in the economy to support this trend. And we all know what is going on in China: when the government speaks of the direction to be followed, everyone respects it and therefore everyone invests in the trend they want to develop in the future.

The key digital centres are all in Silicon Valley, in New York, in Shanghai and in Beijing. In Europe, there is no large digital centre and that is the big difference compared to China or the United States. Europe has different and small Silicon Valleys: in Lisbon, in Paris, in Berlin and even in Bucharest. Therefore, different mini-revolutions are taking place at European level, but the main concern is that they are small companies and usually GAFA or BAT companies buy European companies. That is what happened, for example, with Spotify in Sweden. So our main concern at European level is that we can support these startups, these new digital companies, but they cannot scale up and grow at European level and need to go to a Silicon Valley to gain economic prosperity.

In conclusion, he spoke of cyber security. If our data is owned by a company and linked to a cloud, it can easily fall victim to piracy and someone can steal that private information, as recently happened with Uber in the United States. Terrorism and crime are top priorities of European citizens and the main concern is that in the past the military capabilities of each country were known (everyone knew about the arms and tanks that Russia had, South Korea or China had) and nowadays we have cyber weapons and cyber warfare (according to NATO) and we do not know the military capacity of any country. Today you can get into a computer and steal information, and the concern is not so much about the information that belongs to companies, but the personal information that we give to companies. So the trend also shows that the more technologies we have in the future, the more cyber security concerns there will be. These two trends have to remain together: while investing in technologies, we must also invest in cyber security to protect citizens and businesses. We have recent examples of cyber-attacks that have led to the closure of hospitals and schools. We need to protect our key infrastructure. There are also concerns about piracy in democracy and electronic systems or about the false information circulating with populist movements in Europe. The concern is that in the future the attack will be much more about key infrastructures or economic espionage (countries stealing information from specific companies to find out what their future investment plans are). These global companies and emerging technologies also face challenges in our democracy, namely related to false news: the most famous and most shared on Twitter was that of Pope Francisco supporting Donald Trump; or the false photograph of the police attacking citizens at demonstrations in Barcelona during the referendum crisis; or the theoretical attack of 900 women by migrants in Germany. This sharing of information at European and international level is a concern that we must have and must not take for granted in our democracies, we need to be aware of the false information that is proliferating all over the world. Finally, as regards e-government solutions, a good example given was Estonia, a small country, yet one with a very strong focus on digitisation: with digital citizenship anyone can be a citizen of Estonia and pay taxes without ever living in Estonia. It is very good to support startups and other companies in the world. Estonia currently has 30 000 digital citizens and more than 5 000 registered and taxed companies in Estonia. This is a new technological boost from the Estonian government that is currently leading technology in Europe.

He concluded by referring to the future of work, to what is usually called the war of talents that will happen in the future. There is a new evolution of digital skills because in the future all routine tasks will be easily automated and a robot or artificial intelligence will replace human beings. There will be a drop in employment in routine tasks, in those that are done repeatedly every day, while in non-routine tasks – those that have to do with intelligence systems, our creativity and innovation – employment will be created. This means that we will have to change our

education system and move from education to core competencies to have much more creativity, innovation and strategic thinking, learning to do things differently than in the past.

Between traditional and digital there is no choice, we have to decide where to go. However, in the uncertain times we are living today with the Big Data of the big companies leading the world, with intelligent societies (societies 5.0), cyber security problems or in our democracies, the most important thing is to be prepared for the digital future. This is what is being attempted at European level, in the European Commission. Recently, President Juncker presented a number of proposals on cyber security, on combating false news, in support of new technologies, on the free movement of data. However, this must always be done in a context of cooperation and international alliance, because digital is not only a challenge for the Member States in the European Union, but a challenge without borders that all countries of the world will face in the future. The most important thing is to be prepared.

Finally, he referred to the strategic note prepared by the European Commission before the digital summit in Tallinn in late September, which included a number of ideas and proposals which they would like to see implemented at European level and which could be applied in the Member States of the PA-UpM.

Margarida MANO, expressing her appreciation for the intervention, mentioned the importance of the digital issue, which is referred to in the Committee's activity plan, and the perspective given on trends and uncertainty in the future, for which we must be prepared, in particular the implications in the areas of health, education, defence, industry as well as the ethical and value-based impacts of issues and processes as simple as automobile or 3D printing. She considered the social implications to be very notable, especially at work, with some highly specialised but routine professions being replaced, as is the case in medicine where there are already hospitals with robotic surgeons. In fact, it is not only in unskilled jobs that the impact can be great, quite the contrary. As long as they are not routine, we see that there is a very strong impact in terms of employment.

There is also a huge impact on the concentration of wealth, because today five of the six largest companies (Facebook, Apple, Microsoft, Amazon and Google) hold 20% of US wealth (USD3 trillion), which means a deep change.

The importance of these themes in this forum also leads us to reinforce the focus on the fundamental and original features of culture and connection, as is the case in the Mediterranean. As Chair of the Committee, she stressed the opportunity she had to see excellent examples in different countries that are preparing for a world that will be different, but which can be a more supportive world, if we choose it to be so. She gave the Mediterranean University of Fez as a good example of high technology placed at the service of the Mediterranean with an

essentially Mediterranean programme and with a culture of solidarity, as well as with high technology and training with very demanding computational skills. She therefore considered the presentation and reflection that has just been made to be very important in this forum of the Mediterranean, where one really has to look at what unites us and our role in a world that will surely be different.

The Chair then opened the meeting to the various members.

Mustafa ALBARARI (Jordan) began by stating that President Trump's statement was very dangerous as far as the religions of Islam and Christianity are concerned, with negative effects on the Islamic nation and the Arab world. He rejected Trump's decision because Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine and all the sacred areas are in Jerusalem and the American President cannot give the Jews what he does not have. His decision is unfair, it goes against the UN decision and threatens peace, increasing extremism. In relation to the meeting, he said that it is important to talk about the digital future in Europe and related problems, to give people the opportunity to take advantage of this digital technology. This meeting reflects the importance of problems that need more attention from the European Union, because in 2025 Europe will be a very important place in terms of technology and will create many opportunities and challenges that need to be addressed at the highest level of governments. There is much to gain from digital. Everyone can take advantage of the digital revolution in private, in public, in institutions, but citizens come first. If the right decisions are taken, the digital society will create a development of millions of euros and new opportunities. One of the most important issues is the role of the governments of the European Union in the sense of security. With regard to competitiveness, the opportunities offered by the digital revolution must be exploited to improve services, for example. We should also look at the successful experiences of other countries. The priority of the European Union should be to create a single digital market. For example, manufacturing drones could generate 150 000 jobs in the European Union by 2050. It is an excellent example that helps economic growth. At the same time, we must also think that the digital revolution will have negative effects, because there are many jobs that will disappear because of robotisation: we must properly study the sectors that will disappear because of the digital revolution and establish a new strategy. The digital revolution in Europe needs a huge investment to compete with the United States and China. Digitisation is a golden opportunity for the economy, education and cultural diversity. Europe is lagging behind in the digital revolution and increasing European competitiveness will be reflected in all Mediterranean countries.

Simone BEISSEL (Luxembourg), not directly addressing the issue of Jerusalem, said that we can speak about digital but when there is no peace in a country digital is not on the agenda because networks are intercepted and information is not disclosed. Conveying her concerns, she said that Luxembourg is a very small country but its top priority is digitisation, the good performance of open data and the speed of the internet. The big problem is

that infrastructures are very expensive. We are in the fourth generation and we are trying to implement the fifth generation, but if we account for all the necessary investments, achieving this digitisation is almost prohibitive. It is necessary to connect all countries in order to achieve a digital future that is valid for all. It is also necessary to take into account the information transmitted to citizens and how to proceed so that all Mediterranean countries have access to this system and know how to access it. On the other hand, with regard to the education of children, Luxembourg has decided to give tablets to all school children, starting at primary school, so that they can access these new information technologies. The big question that arises has to do with social fears: which jobs will disappear and when? There are jobs that are in danger of disappearing especially in the area of services, finance, insurance, but there are also many manual jobs related to the art of negotiation or human creativity that will not disappear, at least for now, because we cannot easily expect machines to make smarter decisions than man. Another major concern is cyber-attacks and how to protect citizens: technological progress should have as a counterpart the protection of data (tomorrow's oil). On the other hand, there is the social concern of isolation: if everyone buys online, they do not go to stores, there is no interaction, no direct contact with people. This is the same problem as teleworking, which was implemented mainly for women to better conciliate work and family life, but led to isolation because they no longer had daily contact with co-workers. There is also a huge responsibility on behalf of the political authorities in our countries to make good investment choices to enable the interconnectedness of everyone and therefore peace. On the other hand, it is necessary for all countries to become more unitary, because there are mini Silicon Valleys in France, Bulgaria and Berlin, but we cannot have a large centre. If each country continues to assert what is important for itself at national level, we will not be able to reach this digital age. The large American and Chinese companies are very advanced because of Europe because it always has the old reflexes to protect national interests instead of protecting European interests. The future of Europe, the Mediterranean and the world has only one chance: closer proximity and implementation of intelligent policies in terms of interconnection and interactivity.

Antonio D'ALI (Italy) began by expressing optimism, yet concern, and in that sense he questioned Dr. Viegas Cardoso in a provocative way about the survival of the human race. The final consequences of the digital revolution can be described more negatively, and could even lead to nuclear war. In this sense, he wondered about the purpose of politics. He considered that politics, religion and culture should provide space for survival for the creativity of man and that, of these three options, culture is the only space of survival that gives wings to the creativity of man. He also questioned what students should study, worried that tomorrow their job will be occupied by a robot. Emphasising that there are no easy answers, he said that at global level we should reflect upon collaboration rather than finding positions and oppositions. He concluded by considering that the Euro-

Mediterranean should once again appropriate the role of guide to the human civilisation that has characterised history to this day.

Mustapha IBRAHIMI (Morocco) has been deeply affected by what is happening in the Middle East, in Jerusalem, because of the US President's decision on peace and security. In Morocco, everyone is very sensitive to the Palestinian cause. The King is the president of the Jerusalem Committee that offers support to those who live in Jerusalem. In Parliament, a Committee has been set up to take a stand against the decision of the American President, in support of the Palestinian people and against what is happening with the deaths of children and peaceful demonstrations in the face of bullets. This is a very sensitive subject, one that cannot be ignored. With regard to the meeting, he stressed the great responsibility as parliamentarians, as MPs, to make policies and to influence governments. Europe is not making much progress in digital development, but in the southern Mediterranean countries the problem is greater. With regard to the topics covered, he asked why, besides education and employment, there was no mention of health, because social affairs are also the object of the Committee. Within this Committee we can suggest that the Mediterranean could play a more important role in digitisation, working together to meet the challenges posed by the United States of America.

Afterwards, Raslan Abu RUKUN (Israeli Embassy), attending the Committee's work at the request of the Israeli Embassy, spoke, without being granted the floor, expressing displeasure, as a representative of the State of Israel, at all the allegations made.

Margarida MANO, making a point of order on the Committee's work, pointed out that, as he was not a member of the Committee, he could not speak. She further stated that she reiterated the initial suggestion that this matter be discussed under the item 'other matters' and that she could submit a proposal for a text to be analysed and discussed, should the Committee so wish.

Viorel ILIE (Romania) began by congratulating the Committee for discussing very important European topics such as Europe's digital future. Considering this a priority issue, he referred to the importance Romania gives to this issue, having already made significant progress and becoming an exporter of cyber security solutions. One of the priorities of the Romanian presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first half of 2018 will be the promotion and development of cyber security culture in the European Union and in the region. He believes that the digital single market implies cohesion, cooperation, inclusion and interoperability. Romania supports all actions to achieve the objectives of the digital single market strategy. In conclusion, he added that Romania

supported the European Commission's priorities for data protection so as to take the necessary steps to protect the fundamental rights of citizens and the European single market.

Mehdi ABDELKRIM (Morocco, Vice-Chair) stressed that the revolution in education, in the disappearance of jobs, is very important, as there is a serious unemployment problem in the region as well as in data protection. He highlighted the lag in the Mediterranean basin, in Africa and in Europe vis-à-vis the United States and Asia and that, as parliamentarians and representatives of peoples, they had to work to overcome it. Everyone has digitisation goals in their countries. In Morocco, an agency for digitisation has been launched. These are, in fact, issues that have a great impact on our society and where it is necessary to have a common vision, because we are condemned, through the geography and the lag we have at various levels, whether economic or in consumption habits, to understand each other. The Committee should base itself on this aspect, as in the BLUEMED initiative. We will have to multiply initiatives and share good practices so that everyone in their countries and the Mediterranean can evolve in a coherent way, while respecting the lives of our young people, our civilisations and our cultures.

Maria MUSSINI (Italy) stressed the importance of the topic presented, in relation to which a platform of understanding has to be found and a future joint mission has to be defined. When we speak of peoples, of populations, we refer to a common thought, that is, to a people with a certain knowledge of things, a certain education. New technologies can, in fact, widely improve living conditions. On the one hand, there is the enthusiasm that new technologies produce in all those who are direct operators (programmers, computer scientists, etc.). All of these professionals are extremely enthusiastic about this progress and technological progress; but on the other hand, people are afraid of this technological advance. It is also important to take into account the way in which technological progress is perceived: it is true that the industrial revolution has brought progress, but new technology should be an instrument to free workers, that is, workers should find some economic benefit and also more time for themselves, for their own lives. These new instruments have a repercussion: there is an accumulation of benefits arising from the use of these new technological instruments that are held by a minority, but we must re-establish a certain balance because it is the populations that must free their own time. Right now, the many workers working in factories in mechanised tasks do not earn an income on an equal footing with other workers who, in technological advances, have found liberation from their condition as workers, as labourers. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the effect, the repercussion of the policies that are implemented. We cannot think that the market is self-regulating and decisions need to be taken on new instruments: how to tax managers of new technologies, how to enable the use of mega-data owned by public institutions, or how our governments will manage the question of new technologies. He considered the

relationship between political responsibility and interaction with a fast-growing and developing world an extremely complex subject that he hoped the Committee could deepen in the coming meetings. In relation to fake news, he said that there was a problem of credibility and reliability not only of those who write and construct the news, but also of those who read and interpret it, that is, the question of accountability, whether at the private or public level, or at the level of associations. Lastly, he referred to the importance and priority of education for young people, particularly as regards tablets and their dissemination in schools, because they are instruments that can be used properly or used poorly, but they are merely working instruments and do not replace learning, teaching or other content. Therefore, it is necessary to take a cultural leap and begin to make considerations based not on the instruments but on the contents of learning. At this point, it is possible to speak of a change in the education system, always keeping in mind the type of education system: technical or Anglo-Saxon. In Italy's case, where learning is based on cultural traditions, humanities, which place man at the centre of learning (Latin, Greek, literature, pure mathematics, logic), this is the model that can best honour and serve society. In addition to the technological revolution, investment must also be made in creativity and rationality, more than in manual labour; the technical approach must be merged and integrated with creativity and development in the perspective of the person's personality and capacity. Not liking the idea of a new education, a new training, she considers that a more articulated, prudent and differentiated reflection should be made and that these topics are relevant as legislators and policy makers.

Medhat Awwad Moustafa ELSHERIF (Egypt) began by stating that Egypt refuses Trump's decision to transfer the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, a decision that will not create a new fact or situation but only leave a negative aspect in relation to the role of the United States and affect the treaties with Israel and the peace agreements. He pointed out that many European leaders also rejected this decision and at the same time imported products from occupied places, out of respect for international law and relations between countries. Speaking as an economist of the digital society, he said that we must find a new experience, a new economic project taking into account strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and challenges or threats. As for the new project, the strengths have been mentioned and there are several, just as there are many weaknesses: the reduction in jobs, spying and cyber-attacks. What is more important is the use of these applications in wars between countries and the nuclear threat. Terrorism now works within this digitisation. With regard to opportunities for cooperation between Europe and the countries of the Mediterranean basin, there are many opportunities within the economic domain. Weaknesses have been mentioned, such as cyber-attacks, piracy, interventions that have caused total paralysis of institutions and hospitals. As an economist, it is much easier to make patterns with numbers: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The question is whether we should do this

within private and public institutions or wait a little longer to move forward in the field of security before launching this application, i.e. whether we should start with security or with the application. He considered that before standardising modern technologies, steps should be taken to ensure safety.

Karima ADMANE (Algeria) started by saying that Trump's decision was regrettable because it ended the idea of peace and defied all international legislation. Knowing that this point would be resumed, she wanted to mention it at the beginning. Turning to the theme of the meeting, she considered that the digital revolution surpassed everything, because it is transatlantic, it has made the world a village. In Algeria you can buy a book from a country in Europe and get to know it without ever having gone to the country in question. This technology has made travel easier and has a very important impact also in the field of research and investigation. In the field of education, he questioned whether artificial intelligence could replace human intelligence, that is, he questioned whether a student stops thinking when the tablet stops working or what solution a doctor has when the robot stops because of an attack. That is, it is possible to use technology, but unforeseen events have to be taken into consideration. On the other hand, he also highlighted the challenges that we are faced with, such as the security challenge and the secrecy of stored information. He suggested that the countries of the Mediterranean basin be able to take advantage of the positive and negative experience of European countries that are already using this technology. In Algeria, for example, they are working on technology, on industry 4.0, in the field of the internet and also renewing the digital infrastructure. To have a single point of view and in order to facilitate digitisation within the Mediterranean basin, legislation must be flexible and adapt to technology, which can even surpass the imagination, because it is transatlantic, it has no borders. There should be cooperation and coordination taking into account the experiences of the various countries: culture, religions and human standards.

Ali ERCOŞKUN (Turkey) said that it was a very relevant topic for the future of the Mediterranean countries and that a digital ecosystem had to be created between the PA-UfM countries for the future. Addressing the speaker, he asked what he thought about digital currencies in terms of the future and what the respective countries can do in relation to these digital currencies.

Reinhold LOPATKA (Austria) began by saying that artificial intelligence and automation meant a profound change in societies. He said that a study by the University of Oxford and Yale University found that 50 per cent of the work that is currently done by humans would be performed by robots and artificial intelligence 45 years from now. This study reports that in 2031 artificial intelligence will be able to be more efficient than humans even in best-selling books. All lives will be subject to profound change and it is very important to realise what it will mean for the many citizens who will lose their jobs, especially those who have no qualifications. Speaking of democracy and fake news, he said that in the last American elections there was more fake than real news. We

have to be aware and try to solve this huge problem. Finally, he questioned the speaker about the existence of concrete projects by the European Union to protect democracies from the digital revolution and how to act in terms of change in this area regarding the workforce and the digital challenge.

José Ramón BAUZÁ (Spain), emphasising that this is not an easy topic because technologies evolve very quickly, said that he always defended education as a priority. To invest in education is to invest in the economy, in the future, in technology and in stability. The best investment that a country or a community can make is in education and thus in a better future for all. He said that the Mediterranean countries always look to China, the United States, Russia, much more outwards than inwards, but, being self-critical in the positive sense, he believes that they will be able to know what they are worth and the importance they have: if they are a threat to some, politically speaking, it is because they must be good, otherwise no one would worry. Spain places great importance on the digital agenda. He said that there are many Silicon Valley in Europe, which is logical, because Europe is different from other continents, such as the United States or China. Europe is an amalgam of cultures, religions, kingdoms and empires, with its own ego, with thousands of years of history. He said he believes in PA-UfM because it is made up of countries from Europe, from Africa and Arabs with a lot of knowledge, a lot of history and different cultures, which is positive and enriching. He referred to fake news, namely the false image disclosed during the referendum in Catalonia, which, like many others, went around the world, in which they wanted to make people believe that the police had attacked the citizens, when it was the police that were attacked by certain radical groups that wanted independence with violence in a process without legal support. The media must be credible, but through a mobile phone we can also be producers of information that can be positive for some and used negatively by others. Not knowing how to act, he stressed that everyone should be against fake news and against using technology negatively. Finally, he asked what limits should be placed on technology. He understands that technology has to serve something positive and believes that there are great opportunities in PA-UfM for what it represents and that there is much more that unites than separates.

Hocine DAMENE (Algeria) said that Algeria is following the technological development with great interest, especially within the European Union, and the cultural development that serves the human culture and requires work instruments, work ethics, respect for human beings and improvement of social conditions and coexistence. He rejected the statement and the decision of the American President to transfer the embassy because he considers Jerusalem to be the capital of Palestine. In the Algerian parliament an appeal was made to resolve this situation and find peace. It is necessary to guarantee human rights and freedom. He condemned the persecution of the Palestinians, the attack on children and on religious sites. He hopes that this topic will be discussed in future meetings as well as good experiences in countries, societies and institutions.

Margarida MANO then gave the floor to Mario GOMES to briefly discuss the BLUEMED initiative – for Research and Innovation for Jobs and Blue Growth in the Mediterranean.

Mário GOMES, Union for the Mediterranean, began by noting that the UfM secretariat is also following up on this debate on the digital economy and internet access, and has already set up a working group on digital economy and internet access in 2015. It shares regulation and legislation in order to take a more coherent approach in the region and looks at how best to prepare markets, especially the labour market, because there will be a reduction in employment due to the digital revolution. He highlighted the growing opportunities in the green economy or blue economy sector, which should be analysed in order to reap the benefits of this whole digital revolution. BLUEMED is a very positive initiative in the field of water research, what is being done on water and the development of the water agenda in the Mediterranean. The BLUEMED project was discussed in Malta in May at a meeting of ministers on water, which also discussed sustainable urban development. A very relevant ministerial meeting on women's empowerment was also held three weeks ago in Cairo. As for BLUEMED, the ministers of the 43 countries decided to create a water agenda to strengthen the water situation in the Mediterranean region, based on several premises: access to safe drinking water and sanitation as human rights; policy-making to ensure availability, quality and sustainable management; the role of water in socio-economic development and environmental protection in the Mediterranean; the impact of climate change on water resources in the Mediterranean region; and the need to mobilise appropriate and sustainable investments and financing. The water agenda is directly linked to Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and Green Growth, as well as bilateral environmental agreements, including special mention of the Barcelona Convention and the objectives of the strategy of the Mediterranean for sustainable development. The UfM is working with other experiences in the region, including the 5+5 Water Dialogue, the Arab Council of Ministers for Water. Ministers mandated the UfM secretariat to work on a list of potential areas and methodologies to prepare and implement the water agenda and the water expert group (the platform for dialogue created by the UfM Secretariat) is working to define these areas as priorities and in the establishment of specific work programs for these areas. Shortly after the ministerial meeting, a meeting of this group of water experts was held in Barcelona in July 2017, which agreed on four priority areas for the EU's water agenda: water, energy, food and ecosystems; water supply and sanitation; climate change, adaptation and water; water use and migration. The work programme of the UfM Water Agenda will be composed of individual programmes for the four selected areas with a coherent structure. For the water agenda, there will also be a component on how to finance the water

agenda, which is a very important aspect. To this end, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and others, including the European Commission, have mentioned the opportunity to present an external investment plan and will work with the secretariat to design the financial strategy. Instruments and resources for financing the Mediterranean water sector will be addressed, as will the support to develop and implement the four priority areas. A new meeting of the water expert group will be held in early 2018, which will likely approve work plans for two of the priority areas: water, energy, food and ecosystems, and water use and migration. The other two groups will continue to work with other institutions, such as GWP-Med, OECD and others, to gather the necessary information for these work programs. The objective of the UfM is to have the fourth programme of these four priority areas for the water agenda approved in September 2018 to begin to organise and identify concrete development projects in these four sectors to be supported and developed by the UfM.

What the Union for the Mediterranean is doing counts not only on the support, which is very important, but also on the suggestions and work that parliamentarians can develop at the level of the Parliamentary Assembly, making suggestions to the secretariat, and also to the national parliaments.

Simone BEISSEL (Luxembourg) asked to speak on the situation of the power plant in Gaza and also on what had been done to ensure that drinking water was available to prevent the children of Gaza from being affected by diseases or the desalination of seawater. These issues are absolutely vital to Gaza. The situation is very delicate and because of lack of funding it seems that everything could be compromised.

Margarida MANO took stock of the meeting, stating that due to time management and agenda issues, she would move on to the next item and asked that at the end of the meeting the questions directly addressed to the two guests be answered verbally or later on electronically.

As for 'other matters', she noted that a specific matter that been touched upon during a number of speeches – President Trump's announcement of moving the US embassy in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem – was an unavoidable subject in a PA-UfM Committee. As a Member of the European Parliament and as Chair of the Committee, she identified with the statements made by High Representative Federica Mogherini which clearly expressed the concern of the European Union with this announcement and its implication in terms of the peace process. The European Union and its members continue to respect the international consensus on Jerusalem and the two-state solution and a firm commitment to this solution was in some way declared on 6 December. At the Portuguese Parliament, there had also been an opportunity to pass a vote of concern on the decision of the United States to

transfer its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. In this regard, in view of the various positions given, she left it to the Committee's consideration to decide whether or not to pronounce itself on this subject, having distributed a short text as a basis.

Mehdi ABDELKRIM (Morocco, Vice-Chair) took the floor to say that the King of Morocco, who is the President of the Al-Quds Committee, had made an official statement condemning the decision, as had the the two chambers of the Moroccan Parliament. In this regard, he considered the initiative to write a press release from the Committee a good opportunity in favour of peace. It is important that there is cohesion and that the parliaments of the Mediterranean region work towards peace, culture, respect for people and religions.

Ali ERÇOŞKUN (Turkey), began by expressing his appreciation for the draft text and said that the historical status of Al-Quds is of great sensitivity to all mankind. The decision to annex Al-Quds and all its practices in this framework have never been accepted and are legally invalid. The statement made by the US Administration to recognise Al-Quds as Israel's capital, to move the embassy, is a violation of international law and runs against UN Security Council resolution 478, as well as against all decisions and its entire history. There will only be peace with the existence of an independent and solemn state of Palestine based on the 1967 borders in which Jerusalem is its capital, as decided by UN resolutions. At the same time, immediately ending Israel's occupation in the territory of Palestine is a human and historical necessity. This decision increases instability in the region. The Turkish Grand National Assembly strongly condemns and rejects this illegal decision and calls on all countries that have not yet recognised the state of Palestine to do so, which has become a necessity in the light of recent developments. He stressed once again that they are with the Palestinian people in their just cause. With regard to the intervention of the representative of the Israeli embassy, he said that interventions from those who are not members of the Committee were unacceptable. The Committee has members from Israel, so if they wish to speak on a particular subject, they participate in the work of the Committee.

Awwad AL ZAWAIDAH (Jordan) expressed gratitude for the intervention on digitisation, innovation and education, because very useful information that the world needs had been provided. The Kingdom of Jordan is close to digitisation and intends to have a digital government in the coming years. As for Palestine, the Kingdom of Jordan rejected the decision to transfer the embassy to Jerusalem because Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine from the river to the sea. The European Union and the decisions of the UN Security Council do not entitle one country to occupy another. Trump's decision is a stupid decision, from a stupid man who gives a country a right that is not real. It has opened a wound and opened the world once again to terrorism and extremism. There can

be no peace or stability in the Middle East or the world without the two-state solution. There is no other solution. He ended by asking the members from around the world to call for peace.

Margarida MANO then intervened to highlight the main ideas of the vote. The first paragraph is intended to express the Committee's deep concern about the repercussions of the announcement made by the President of the United States on the Middle East peace process – a point which is also expressed in the European Union's declarations. The second paragraph highlights what the Committee has done and the efforts it has made to deepen dialogue and improve knowledge in the Mediterranean, highlighting some of the issues it has addressed, such as the Global Platform for Syrian Students, the Euro-Mediterranean University of Fez and initiatives such as Med4Jobs where, in fact, an attempt has been made to work for greater knowledge and a greater combination of cooperation and peace. The third paragraph states that the Committee believes that in this way it is contributing to peace in this area of the world and that peace in the Mediterranean will only exist if there is peace in the Middle East. Reference is made to the international community and the UN to overcome the existing tensions and problems through dialogue and, in this particular case, the status of Jerusalem. He concluded by saying that in the last paragraph the Committee expressed its concern at the announced decision and called for positions leading to a political and social approach, the only way to build a lasting peace in the Middle East.

He considered that it should bring a text proposal to the Committee, even knowing that it might not reach a consensus, because in that case, should the Committee so decide, the proposal could be rethought and a position taken on the matter at a forthcoming meeting.

Nedal AL TAANY (Jordan) asked for the floor to say that a word stronger than 'concern' should be used, because it is not only a question of concern, which is a very simple word in relation to the problem in Palestine and in Jerusalem.

Mustapha IBRAHIMI (Morocco) also said that the word 'concern' did not express the situation. He would like the Committee to provide a stronger word and to invite the United States to back down in this decision to transfer the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Simone BEISSEL (Luxembourg) suggested that 'concern' is a minimal word, and that the word 'consternation' could be used instead, which is a mixture of sadness and anger.

Mustafa ALBARARI (Jordan) said that the word 'concern' did not fully express the size and scale of the problem and its impact. Everyone knows that the United States does not have this right. A word without shame has to be

used. The Committee should appeal to peace and freedom and it is important that it convey strong words that express the scale of the problem.

Antonio D'ALI (Italy) considered that the document was balanced and expressed the Committee's concerns and would therefore like the document to be accepted and endorsed by all. The debate with the UN Security Council is still ongoing and Italy always refers to all UN resolutions. Therefore, we will vote if it remains in the current form and wording.

Karima ADMANE (Algeria) said that the word 'concern' is generally used when we have a concern or prediction that something will happen, but this decision will have very significant effects on peace in the Middle East. Therefore, the word is very mild. The Committee must express itself with a stronger word that demonstrates the importance of this subject. For everyone to approve this document, a word other than 'concern' must be found, giving the Committee more credibility. With digitisation and the points that unite the various countries having been discussed today, this is an opportunity for the Committee to express this. This word does not convey the dimension of the problem and we do not know what will happen.

Mehdi ABDELKRIM (Morocco, Vice-Chair) asked for the floor to say that instead of the word 'concern', which is not a strong term, as the Committee wants to convey the strength of its indignation and condemnation, the word 'condemnation' should be used.

Ali ERÇOŞKUN (Turkey) spoke to agree with the Vice-Chair and to say that he preferred the word 'condemnation' because, as a state of concern, it is stronger for the Committee's recommendation.

Medhat Awwad Moustafa ELSHERIF (Egypt) agreed with his colleagues that the word 'concern' does not express the scale and sentiment regarding the violation of international rights. He suggested that the Committee say that it condemns or denies President Trump's statement to transfer the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He prefers the word 'condemnation' rather than 'concern'.

Maria MUSSINI (Italy) asked for the floor to say that the word 'concern' or others was being discussed, but that the sentence as a whole should be taken into account: "expresses its deep concern about the possible repercussions of the peace process in the Middle East", that is to say, there is no specific condemnation of President Trump's decision. We need to be consistent and correct about the role of this Assembly and to look at a very significant and very worrying issue which is the concern about the Middle East peace process. This is the content that the press release must mirror, regardless of positions in relation to the decision of the President of the United States.

Margarida MANO considered that 'deep concern' was a strong expression, admitting that it could have different meanings because of questions of language and culture. However, she considered that in the wording of the phrase as proposed it would not make sense to include the word 'condemnation' in the repercussion on the peace process. In that sense, since the words to be used in the vote of concern proposed by the Chair are a very sensitive issue, there are two alternatives: either a vote is taken on the text that was presented, with different amendments, since the positions are not unanimous, or a period is opened for the submission of proposals by email to arrive at a text that will be voted on at a next meeting.

Hocine DAMENE (Algeria) asked for the floor so that he could express agreement with his colleagues. The US decision is more than worrying, it is impartial, which is why it was rejected. The position of the United States as an intermediary is over and another intermediary must be found for the peace process. He was in favour of the vote.

Mustapha IBRAHIMI (Morocco) said that there were three concepts: condemnation, concern (which is weak) and rejection (a word in between condemnation and concern). He rejects the decision of the President of the United States of America.

Mustafa ALBARARI (Jordan) stressed that rejection would not change anything, but at least the Committee was taking on responsibility. The word 'concern' should be replaced by 'reject and condemn'. If this is not the case, they will leave the Committee meeting.

Mehdi ABDELKRIM (Morocco, Vice-Chair) said that the Committee has to reach a common conclusion and therefore suggested that the word 'reject' be used.

Margarida MANO highlighted the existence of several proposals at this time of the meeting: the vote of concern as presented; the vote of condemnation; the vote of rejection; and suggestions for changes of various words in the text. Since there was there no unanimity, and given the impossibility of prolonging the meeting, which had already lasted longer than established on the agenda, due to the transport commitments of several parliamentarians, she suggested the possibility of submitting suggestions later, circulating the text among all members of the Committee, thus arriving at a final text.

She continued with the meeting by putting the text to the vote. **Antonio D'ALI (Italy)** asked for the floor in order to say that, as a matter of order, the amendments should be put to the vote first and then the text. In view of the delay in the meeting, the fact that a reflection was being made on an issue that was not part of the agenda and

the departure of several Members, notably the delegation of Jordan, **Margarida MANO** considered that the conditions for voting were not met. In this regard, she proposed that the members of the Committee make proposals for amendments, together with the Vice-Chair of the Committee, to find a text agreed upon by all of them for further consideration.

Closure of the meeting:

The Chair, **Margarida MANO**, reported that the next meeting would likely take place in March 2018, in Lisbon, at the Assembly of the Republic.

Finally, she thanked all of the participants at the meeting of the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education at the Assembly of the Republic for their valuable contributions and closed the proceedings.



PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
 ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE
 الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

Digital Revolution, Education and Job Creation in the Euro-Mediterranean Region

The Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean:

1. Encourages political and social leaders to broaden the group of beneficiaries of the digital revolution, helping peoples to reap the benefits of new technologies and digital. Human beings should be at the heart of political and parliamentary activity and peoples should be the first beneficiaries of technological evolution.
2. Bearing in mind the importance of digital data, artificial intelligence and big data, with all the beneficial consequences and risks that they entail, believes it fundamental to evaluate their impacts and direct their advantages towards not only education and employment, but also health and social protection.
3. Encourages the use of new technologies in teaching and learning processes and believes that technological development should go hand-in-hand with cultural development, accompanying ethics in the workplace, respect for human beings and improvements in peoples' social conditions.
4. Suggests to Member States that they develop civic and political training in school curricula, introducing the values of respect for differences, democracy and cultural and religious freedom. The importance of clarifying the distinction between difference and inequality is highlighted.
5. Invites Member States to work together to share responsibilities and projects to better integrate young people who are in a situation of social exclusion. Inclusive education and

cohesive development for societies is the best prevention for situations of exclusion, radicalisation, extremism and terrorism. Education and social settings are the final defence against extremist and violent ideologies.

6. Reiterates the importance of education as a need and priority for all refugees, particularly children and young people. It therefore warns of the social benefit for the Euro-Mediterranean region that would come from refugee children and young people having the opportunity to access study grants under equal conditions as young nationals of each country.

7. Highlights the importance of science and scientific research, as well as the sustainability of funding for higher education and science and technology systems as a road towards countries' sustained development, on a path that values knowledge, culture and qualified employment. Stable working conditions are fundamental to pursuing academic ends.

8. Encourages all Member States to set attendance targets for the different levels of training that are ambitious but also realistic, promoting, in a regular and sustained manner, improvements in peoples' qualification.

9. Recalls that the Euro-Mediterranean area has an eternal geography and it is necessary to deepen closeness between peoples. It therefore encourages governments and supranational leaders to develop academic mobility programmes so that new generations can better know the diversity of cultures in the Mediterranean area and promote values of tolerance, as well as create youth employability projects among the Member States of the north and south Mediterranean, particularly projects that are based on the intersection of cultures and identities that thereby add new realities to the Euro-Mediterranean dimension.

10. Acknowledges that the digitalisation and automation of the economy will make new jobs appear while others fade away. It therefore urges Member States to be proactive and make the most of the opportunity to work for a future where everyone has access to digital literacy and is digitally included, specifically by encouraging mobility for young entrepreneurs from young and medium-sized enterprises and structuring programmes that make it possible to build social and economic bridges by way of these young people.

11. Emphasises the importance of public information and awareness-raising policies regarding the importance of personal data, warning about the risks of cyber attacks on citizens, companies, institutions and Member States. In these terms, it notes that the future of the Euro-Mediterranean region is one of convergence and implementation of intelligent policies regarding interconnection and interactivity, investing in technological tools, making the interests of the region a priority in the face of nationalist and/or individualist agendas.

12. Advises Member States to work towards a balance between all citizens of the economic benefits arising from new technological instruments, held by minorities. This balance should occur not only from an economic standpoint, studying new taxation mechanisms that

encourage innovation but guarantee the distribution of social benefits, but also regarding use of the big data that is owned by public institutions.

13. Warns of the phenomenon of the lack of reliability of information and news, revealing the need for greater accountability from information broadcasters but also information receivers, and so increased attention on developing a critical spirit among school-age children and young people is justified.

14. Encourages Member States to pay particular attention to the application of new technologies and digital to the green economy. The Mediterranean area will be particularly affected if global warming is not halted and runs the risk of becoming an arid area, and technological evolution only makes sense if it is able to improve the Mediterranean region, including in environmental terms.

15. Recognises legal migrants as being fundamental for the economic growth and demographic sustainability of the Mediterranean basin, valuing their role in cultural and social heterogeneity, wealth creation, social balance and respect for differences and tolerance for others in a region that wishes to live with differences in peace. Heterogeneity and diversity are competitive advantages for Member States.



PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
 ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education

Amendments to the 2018 Draft Recommendation

"Digital Revolution, Education and Job Creation in the Euro-Mediterranean Region"

AMENDMENT 1

Paragraph 6 (new)

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

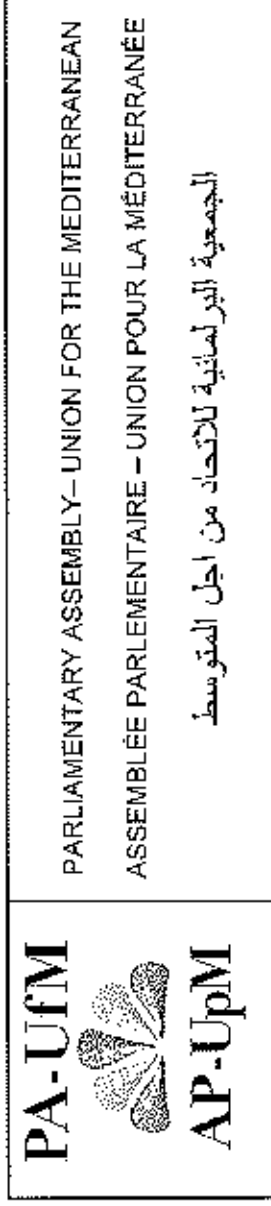
TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

Welcomes the Declaration adopted at the Union for the Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society, held in Cairo on 27 November 2017, and encourages Member States to actively support women and girls to seize the opportunities brought by the digital revolution.

Date: 16 April 2018

Name: MARC LAMUÀ ESTAÑOL

(*) Deadline to table amendments: **Wednesday 18 April 2018 (noon)**
 Please send the form back by e-mail to: rosario.tavares@ar.parlamento.pt



Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education

AMENDMENTS

1 – 24

Draft recommendation

On Digital Revolution, Education and Job Creation in the Euro-Mediterranean Region

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION			
Paragraph 1	Amendment 1 European Parliament delegation Brice HORTEFEUX, Fulvio MARTUSCIELLO, Santiago FISAS AYXELÀ, Lorenzo CESA	Amendment 2 European Parliament delegation Andrea COZZOLINO	
	Encourages political and social leaders to broaden the group of beneficiaries of the digital revolution, helping peoples to reap the benefits of new technologies and digital. Human beings should be at the heart of political and parliamentary activity and should be the first beneficiaries of technological evolution.	Encourages political and social leaders to broaden the group of beneficiaries of the digital revolution, helping peoples to reap the benefits of new technologies and digital <i>by closing the digital gap and combatting geographical and social barriers</i> . Human beings should be at the heart of political and parliamentary activity and peoples should be the first beneficiaries of technological evolution.	

<p>Paragraph 3</p>	<p>Amendment 3 European Parliament delegation Brice HORTEFEUX, Fulvio MARTUSCIELLO, Santiago FISAS AYXELÀ, Lorenzo CESA</p>		
<p>Encourages the use of new technologies in teaching and learning processes and believes that technological development should go hand-in-hand with cultural development, accompanying ethics in the workplace, respect for human beings and improvements in peoples' social conditions.</p>	<p>Encourages the use of new technologies in teaching and learning processes and believes that technological development should go hand-in-hand with cultural development, accompanying ethics in the workplace, respect for human beings and improvements in peoples' social conditions. <i>It also means encouraging people to get access to digital services like digital health through active information campaigns and supporting actions to help people to acquire digital skills, e.g. through digital literacy programs. These awareness campaigns and trainings could help people to understand how to use digital devices safely and how to ensure the privacy of their data.</i></p>		

Paragraph 4	Amendment 4 European Parliament delegation Andrea COZZOLINO	Suggests to Member States that they develop civic and political training in school curricula, introducing the values of respect for differences, democracy and cultural and religious freedom. The importance of clarifying the distinction between difference and inequality is highlighted.		
Paragraph 5	Amendment 5 European Parliament delegation Andrea COZZOLINO	Suggests to Member States that they develop civic and political training in school curricula, introducing the values of respect for differences, democracy and cultural and religious freedom. The importance of clarifying the distinction between difference and inequality is highlighted. <i>Stresses, furthermore, the important role of cultural diplomacy, education and cultural exchange in strengthening a common core of universal values.</i>	Amendment 6 France National Assembly delegation M'jid EL GUERRAB	Amendment 7 Germany delegation
Invites Member States to work together to share responsibilities and projects to better integrate young people who are in a situation of social exclusion. Inclusive education and cohesive development for societies is the	Invites Member States to work together to share responsibilities and projects to better integrate young people who are in a situation of social exclusion. Inclusive education and cohesive development for societies is the	Invites Member States to work together to share responsibilities and projects to better integrate young people who are in a situation of social exclusion. Inclusive education and cohesive development for societies is the	Invites Member States to work together to share responsibilities and projects to better integrate young people who are in a situation of social exclusion. Inclusive education and cohesive development for societies is the	Invites Member States to work together to share responsibilities and projects to better integrate young people who are in a situation of social exclusion. Inclusive education and cohesive development for societies is the

best prevention for situations of exclusion, radicalisation, extremism and terrorism. Education and social settings are the final defence against extremist and violent ideologies.	best prevention for situations of exclusion, intolerance, radicalisation, extremism and terrorism. Education and social settings are the final defence against extremist and violent ideologies.	development for societies, the balanced development of territories are the best prevention for situations of exclusion, radicalisation, extremism and terrorism. Education and social and economic settings are the final defence against extremist and violent ideologies.	best prevention for situations of exclusion, radicalisation, extremism and terrorism. Education and social settings are the final defence against extremist and violent ideologies.
Paragraph 6	Amendment 8 Spain delegation Marc LAMUÀ ESTANOL	Amendment 9 European Parliament delegation Emilian PAVEL	Amendment 10 Germany delegation
Reiterates the importance of education as a need and priority for all refugees, particularly children and young people. It therefore warns of the social benefit for the Euro-Mediterranean region that would come from refugee children and young people having the opportunity to access study grants under equal conditions as young nationals of each country.	<i>Welcomes the Declaration adopted at the Union for the Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society, held in Cairo on 27 November 2017, and encourages Member States to actively support women and girls to seize the opportunities brought by the digital revolution.</i>	Reiterates the importance of education as a need and priority for all refugees and migrants, particularly children and young people. It therefore warns of the social benefit for the Euro-Mediterranean region that would come from refugee and migrant children and young people having the opportunity to access education and be sufficiently integrated into the education systems, and to access study grants under equal conditions as young nationals of each country.	Reiterates the importance of education as a need and priority for all refugees, particularly children and young people. It therefore warns emphasizes the social benefit for the Euro-Mediterranean region that would come from refugee children and young people having the opportunity to access study grants under equal conditions as young nationals of each country.

<p>Paragraph 7</p> <p>Highlights the importance of science and scientific research, as well as the sustainability of funding for higher education and science and technology systems as a road towards countries' sustained development, on a path that values knowledge, culture and qualified employment. Stable working conditions are fundamental to pursuing academic ends.</p>	<p>Amendment 11 European Parliament delegation Emilian PAVEL</p>		
	<p>Highlights the importance of science and scientific research, as well as the sustainability of funding for higher education and science and technology systems as a road towards countries' sustained development, on a path that values knowledge, culture and qualified employment. <i>Encourages Member States to work together to overcome the innovation gap and promote new industrial digital champions in the region.</i> Stable working conditions are fundamental to pursuing academic ends. <i>Recognises the role of science and research as soft-power tools in European external relations; highlights that scientific and cultural exchanges contribute to capacity building and conflict resolution; urges to foster the development of an ambitious science diplomacy.</i></p>		

Paragraph 9	Amendment 12 European Parliament delegation Maria Gabriela ZOANA	Amendment 13 France National Assembly delegation M'jid EL GUERRAB	Amendment 14 Hungarian National Assembly delegation
<p>Recalls that the Euro-Mediterranean area has an eternal geography and it is necessary to deepen closeness between peoples. It therefore encourages governments and supranational leaders to develop academic mobility programmes so that new generations can better know the diversity of cultures in the Mediterranean area and promote values of tolerance, as well as create youth employability projects among the Member States of the north and south Mediterranean, particularly projects that are based on the intersection of cultures and identities that thereby add new realities to the Euro-Mediterranean dimension.</p>	<p>Recalls that the Euro-Mediterranean area has an eternal geography and it is necessary to deepen closeness between peoples. It therefore encourages governments and supranational leaders to develop academic mobility programmes <i>in order to foster intercultural dialogue</i>, so that new generations can better know the diversity of cultures in the Mediterranean area and promote values of tolerance, as well as create youth employability projects among the Member States of the north and south Mediterranean, particularly projects that are based on the intersection of cultures and identities that thereby add new realities to the Euro-Mediterranean dimension. <i>Asks for the setting up of mechanisms to facilitate visa access to and from third countries for cultural</i></p>	<p>Recalls that the Euro-Mediterranean area has <i>a shared history</i>, an eternal geography and it is necessary to deepen closeness between peoples. It therefore encourages governments and supranational leaders to develop academic mobility programmes <i>like those developed by the CIHEAM (International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies)</i> so that new generations <i>can live the "Mediterranean experience"</i>, can better know the diversity <i>and the common roots</i> of cultures in the Mediterranean area and promote values of tolerance, as well as create youth employability projects among the Member States of the north and south Mediterranean, particularly projects that are based on the intersection of cultures and identities that thereby add new realities to the Euro-Mediterranean dimension.</p>	<p>Recalls that the Euro-Mediterranean area has an eternal geography and it is necessary to deepen closeness between peoples. It therefore encourages governments and supranational leaders to develop academic mobility programmes so that new generations can better know the diversity of cultures in the Mediterranean area and promote values of tolerance, as well as create youth employability projects among the Member States of the north and south Mediterranean <i>while fully respecting national competences</i>, particularly projects that are based on the intersection of cultures and identities that thereby add new realities to the Euro-Mediterranean dimension.</p>

	<i>professionals, researchers, academics, teachers, students and staff.</i>	realities to the Euro-Mediterranean dimension.	
Paragraph 11	Amendment 15 European Parliament delegation Maria Gabriela ZOANA	Amendment 16 House of Representatives of Belgium delegation Stephane CRUSNIERE	Amendment 17 European Parliament delegation Miguel Urban CRESPO
Emphasises the importance of public information and awareness-raising policies regarding the importance of personal data, warning about the risks of cyber attacks on citizens, companies, institutions and Member States. In these terms, it notes that the future of the Euro-Mediterranean region is one of convergence and implementation of intelligent policies regarding interconnection and interactivity, investing in technological tools, making the interests of the region a priority in the face of nationalist and/or individualist agendas.	Emphasises the importance of public information and awareness-raising policies regarding the importance of personal data, warning about the risks of cyber attacks on citizens, companies, institutions and Member States. Stresses the importance of data protection and the fact that all new digital technologies must respect personal privacy. In these terms, it notes that the future of the Euro-Mediterranean region is one of convergence and implementation of intelligent policies regarding interconnection and interactivity, investing in technological tools, making the interests of the region a priority in the face of nationalist and/or individualist agendas.	Emphasises the importance of public information and awareness-raising policies regarding the importance of <i>the protection of</i> personal data, <i>as a corollary to the right to privacy</i> , warning about the risks of cyber attacks on citizens, companies, institutions and Member States. In these terms, it notes that the future of the Euro-Mediterranean region is one of convergence and implementation of intelligent policies regarding interconnection and interactivity, investing in technological tools, making the interests of the region a priority in the face of nationalist and/or individualist agendas.	Emphasises the importance of public information and awareness-raising policies regarding the importance of personal data, warning about the risks of cyber attacks on citizens, companies, institutions and Member States. In these terms, it notes that the future of the Euro-Mediterranean region is one of convergence and implementation of intelligent policies regarding interconnection and interactivity, investing in technological tools, making the interests of the region a priority in the face of nationalist and/or individualist agendas.

New paragraph 11.2	Amendment 18 House of Representatives of Belgium delegation Stephane CRUSNIERE		
	<i>11.2 Stresses the importance of a neutral and open internet ensuring freedom of expression for each citizen as well as media plurality. The Member States must enforce equality of treatment for all internet data flows.</i>		
Paragraph 12	Amendment 19 CYPRUS delegation Nicos TORNARITIS		
Advises Member States to work towards a balance between all citizens of the economic benefits arising from new technological instruments, held by minorities. This balance should occur not only from an economic standpoint, studying new taxation mechanisms that encourage innovation but guarantee the distribution of social benefits, but also regarding use of the big data that is owned by public institutions.	Advises Member States to work towards a balance between all citizens of the economic benefits arising from new technological instruments, held by minorities . This balance should occur not only from an economic standpoint, studying new taxation mechanisms that encourage innovation but guarantee the distribution of social benefits, but also regarding use of the big data that is owned by public institutions.		

Paragraph 13	Amendment 20 CYPRUS delegation Nicos TORNARITIS		
Warns of the phenomenon of the lack of reliability of information and news, revealing the need for greater accountability from information broadcasters but also information receivers, and so increased attention on developing a critical spirit among school-age children and young people is justified.	Warns of the phenomenon of the lack of reliability of information and news <i>as highlighted also through the spread of fake news</i> , revealing the need for greater accountability from information broadcasters but also information receivers. and so <i>in this respect</i> , increased attention <i>should be given</i> on developing a critical spirit among school-age children and young people is justified .		
Paragraph 14	Amendment 21 France National Assembly delegation M'jid EL GUERRAB		
Encourages Member States to pay particular attention to the application of new technologies and digital to the green economy. The Mediterranean area will be particularly affected if global warming is not halted and runs the risk of becoming an arid area, and	Encourages Member States to pay particular attention to the application of new technologies and digital to the green economy, <i>through, in particular, the implementation of ambitious projects on the renewable energies, potentially supported by the Union</i>		

technological evolution only makes sense it is able to improve the Mediterranean region, including in environmental terms.	for the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean area will be particularly affected if global warming is not halted and runs the risk of becoming an arid area, and technological evolution only makes sense it is able to improve the Mediterranean region, including in environmental terms.		
Paragraph 15	Amendment 22 European Parliament delegation Miguel Urban CRESPO	Amendment 23 Hungarian National Assembly delegation	
Recognises legal migrants as being fundamental for the economic growth and demographic sustainability of the Mediterranean basin, valuing their role in cultural creation, social heterogeneity, wealth for differences and tolerance for others in a region that wishes to live with differences in peace. Heterogeneity and diversity are competitive advantages for Member States.	Recognises legal migrants <i>migration</i> as being fundamental for the economic growth and demographic sustainability of the Mediterranean basin, valuing their role in cultural and social heterogeneity, wealth creation, social balance and respect for differences and tolerance for others in a region that wishes to live with differences in peace. Heterogeneity and diversity are competitive advantages for Member States.	Recognises that legal migrants as being fundamental for migration has an impact on the economic growth and demographic sustainability of the Mediterranean basin, valuing their <i>possible</i> role in cultural and social heterogeneity, wealth creation , social balance and respect for differences and tolerance for others in a region that wishes to live with differences in peace. Heterogeneity and diversity are competitive advantages for Member States.	

	<p>Amendment 21 Turkish delegation</p>		
<p>New paragraph</p>	<p><i>In the context of the Industry 4.0 (digital revolution/e-production):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Professional qualifications that will be needed in the field of Industry 4.0 should be determined by member countries;</i> <i>In line with the determined qualifications, teacher and student curriculums and training materials should be prepared;</i> <i>To increase the mobility of labor among member countries, joint projects should be conducted.</i> <p><i>Countries in Euro-Mediterranean Region should cooperate about program and expert support in the field of education, student exchange programs and developing sister school projects among the schools.</i></p>		

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PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
 ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

**Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and
 Education**

**Commission Économique, Financière, des Affaires Sociales et de
 l'Éducation**

MEETING - RÉUNION

28 April 2018

Le Caire, Chambre des Représentants d'Égypte

Cairo, Egyptian House of Representatives

Saif Al Yazel Hall

11.00 – 13.00

DRAFT LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

AUSTRIA

Reinhold LOPETHA

MP

Carla SAEMANN

Staff

BELGIUM

Stéphane CRUSNIERE

MP

Pierre JIRIKOFF

Staff

Maxime LECLERCQ HANNON

Staff

CYPRUS

Nicos TORNARITIS

MP

Loukia MOUYI

Staff

DENMARK

Roger MATTHISEN

MP

Kamilla KJELGAARD

Staff

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Anne MORIN	Staff
Carlo BITTARELLI	Staff
Elvira HERNANDEZ TOLEDO	Staff

FRANCE

M'jid EL GUERRAB	MP
Julien BARBOT	Staff

GERMANY

Lothar MAIER	MP
Ellinor TALMEIER	Staff

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Lajos KEPLI	MP
Csaba Gergely TAMÁS	Staff

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Mohammad ALRIYATI	MP
Khaled ALFANATSEH	MP

LUXEMBOURG

Simone BEISSEL	MP
Cédric SCARPELLINI	Staff

MAROC

Mehdi ABDELKRIM	MP – Vice-Chair
M'Barek ESSOUBAI	MP
Soumaya ESSALMI	Staff

POLAND

Rafał ŚLUSARZ	Senator
Leszek BIERA	Staff

PORTUGAL

Margarida MANO	MP – Chair
Maria TAVARES	Staff

ROMANIA

Emilian PAVEL	MP
Viorel ILIE	Senator
Carmen MIHĂILEANU	Staff

SPAIN

Marc LAMUÀ	MP
Maria Iciar DE CASTRO	Staff

SWEDEN

Eva LOHMAN	MP
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TURKEY

Hüseyin ŞAHİN	MP
Mustafa ARABA	Staff

<p>PA-UfM</p>  <p>AP-UpM</p>	<p>PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN</p> <p>ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE</p> <p>الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط</p>
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Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education

RECOMMENDATION

on the Digital Revolution, Education and Job Creation in the Euro-Mediterranean Region

Recommendation of the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean on the role of the Digital Revolution, Education and Job Creation in the Euro-Mediterranean Region.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean,

1. Over the past few years, we have witnessed a shift in Europe from traditional sectors to digital economy which has an impact on our everyday lives and presents growth potential for SMEs and industries. Therefore, it would be relevant to promote the potential of digitalisation, by closing the digital gap and combatting geographical and social barriers, in the emerging markets for developing innovative business models, creating new jobs for young people and offering a new range of connected and smart devices and services.
2. Bearing in mind the importance of digital data, artificial intelligence and big data, with all the beneficial consequences and risks that they entail, believes it fundamental to evaluate their impacts and direct their advantages towards not only education and employment, but also health and social protection.
3. Encourages the use of new technologies in teaching and learning processes and believes that technological development should go hand-in-hand with cultural development, accompanying ethics in the workplace, respect for human beings and improvements in peoples' social conditions. It also means encouraging people to get access to digital services like digital health or tele-health services, public or private, through active information campaigns and supporting actions to help people to acquire digital skills, e.g. through digital literacy programs. These awareness campaigns and trainings could help people to understand how to use digital devices safely and how to ensure the privacy of their data.
4. Suggests to Member States that they develop civic and political training in school curricula, introducing the values of respect for differences, democracy and cultural and religious freedom. The importance of clarifying the distinction between difference and inequality is highlighted. Stresses, furthermore, the important role of cultural diplomacy, education and cultural exchange in strengthening a common core of universal values.
5. Invites Member States to work together to share responsibilities and projects to better integrate young people who are in a situation of social exclusion, in particular in vulnerable and isolated areas. Inclusive education and cohesive development for societies, the balanced development of territories are the best prevention for situations of exclusion,

radicalisation, extremism and terrorism. Education and social and economic settings are the best defence against extremist and violent ideologies.

- 6.1. Reiterates the importance of education as a need and priority for all refugees and migrants, particularly children and young people. It therefore emphasizes the social benefit for the Euro-Mediterranean Region that would come from refugee and migrant children and young people having the opportunity to access education and be sufficiently integrated into the education systems, and to access study grants under equal conditions as young nationals of each country.
- 6.2. Welcomes the Declaration adopted at the Union for the Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society, held in Cairo on 27 November 2017, and encourages Member States to actively support women and girls to seize the opportunities brought by the digital revolution.
7. Highlights the importance of science and scientific research, as well as the sustainability of funding for higher education and science and technology systems as a road towards countries' sustained development, on a path that values knowledge, culture and qualified employment. Encourages Member States to work together to overcome the innovation gap and promote new industrial digital champions in the region. Stable working conditions are fundamental to pursuing academic ends. Recognises the role of science and research as soft-power tools in European external relations; highlights that scientific and cultural exchanges contribute to capacity building and conflict resolution; urges to foster the development of an ambitious science diplomacy.
8. Encourages all Member States to set attendance targets for the different levels of training that are ambitious but also realistic, promoting, in a regular and sustained manner, improvements in peoples' qualification.
9. Recalls that the Euro-Mediterranean area has a shared history, an eternal geography and it is necessary to deepen closeness between peoples. It therefore encourages governments and supranational leaders to develop academic mobility programmes in order to foster intercultural dialogue, like those developed by the CIHEAM (International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies) so that new generations can live the "Mediterranean experience", can better know the diversity and the common roots of cultures in the Mediterranean area and promote values of tolerance, as well as create youth employability projects among the Member States of the north and south Mediterranean, particularly projects that are based on the intersection of cultures and identities that thereby add new realities to the Euro-Mediterranean dimension. Asks for the setting up of mechanisms to facilitate visa access to and from third countries for cultural professionals, researchers, academics, teachers, students and staff.
10. Acknowledges that the digitalisation and automation of the economy will make new jobs appear while others fade away. It therefore urges Member States to be proactive and

make the most of the opportunity to work for a future where everyone has access to digital literacy and is digitally included, specifically by encouraging mobility for young entrepreneurs from young and medium-sized enterprises and structuring programmes that make it possible to build social and economic bridges by way of these young people.

- 11.1. Emphasises the importance of public information and awareness-raising policies regarding the importance of the protection of personal data, as a corollary to the right to privacy, warning about the risks of cyber-attacks on citizens, companies, institutions and Member States. Stresses the importance of data protection and the fact that all new digital technologies must respect personal privacy. In these terms, it notes that the future of the Euro-Mediterranean Region is one of convergence and implementation of intelligent policies regarding interconnection and interactivity, investing in technological tools, making the interests of the region a priority in the face of nationalist and/or individualist agendas.
- 11.2. Stresses the importance of a neutral and open internet ensuring freedom of expression for each citizen as well as media plurality. The Member States must enforce equality of treatment for all internet data flows.
- 11.3. Stresses the fight against cyber-crime for the protection of the countries and citizens.
12. Advises Member States to work towards a balance between all citizens of the economic benefits arising from new technological instruments, only accessible by a few. This balance should occur not only from an economic standpoint, studying new taxation mechanisms that encourage innovation but guarantee the distribution of social benefits, but also regarding use of the big data that is owned by public institutions.
13. Warns of the phenomenon of the lack of reliability of information and news as highlighted also through the spread of fake news, revealing the need for greater accountability from information broadcasters but also information receivers. In this respect, increased attention should be given on developing a critical spirit among school-age children and young people.
14. Encourages Member States to pay particular attention to the application of new technologies and digital to the green economy, through, in particular, the implementation of ambitious projects on the renewable energies, potentially supported by the Union for the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean area will be particularly affected if global warming is not halted and runs the risk of becoming an arid area, and technological evolution only makes sense if it is able to improve the Mediterranean Region, including in environmental terms.
15. Recognises legal migration as being fundamental for the economic growth and demographic sustainability of the Mediterranean basin, valuing their role in cultural and social heterogeneity, wealth creation, social balance and respect for differences and

tolerance for others in a region that wishes to live with differences in peace. Heterogeneity and diversity are competitive advantages for Member States.

16. In the context of the Industry 4.0 (digital revolution/e-production):

- Professional qualifications that will be needed in the field of Industry 4.0 should be determined by member countries;
- In line with the determined qualifications, teacher and student curriculums and training materials should be prepared;
- To increase the mobility of labor among member countries, joint projects should be conducted.

Countries in Euro-Mediterranean Region should cooperate about program and expert support in the field of education, student exchange programs and developing sister school projects among the schools.



Egyptian House of Representatives - Presidency of the PA-UfM

Chambre des Représentants d'Égypte - Présidence de l'AP-UpM

مجلس النواب المصري - رئاسة الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Parliamentary Assembly- Union for the Mediterranean

Assemblée Parlementaire – Union Pour la Méditerranée

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Sunday 29 April 2018

The 14th Plenary Session on “Countering Terrorism in Euro-Mediterranean Region”

Egyptian House of Representatives – Main Hall¹⁰

09:30	Registration of participating delegations
10:00-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening of the session - A welcome speech by Dr. Ali Abdel Aal, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the PA- UfM - Adoption of the agenda - Adoption of the minutes of the 13th plenary session held in Italy on 12- 13 May 2017
10:30-12:30	- Discussion
12:30-13:00	- Break
13:00-13:15	- Presentation on the UfM activities
13:15-14:30	<p>Studying draft recommendations presented by committees and working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speeches by chairpersons of the committees and working groups - Adoption of recommendations of the committees and working groups
14:30-15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closure of the session: - Handing over the Presidency. - Speech by Mr. Antonio Tajani, the President of the PA- UfM and the President of the European Parliament

¹⁰ Interpretation Languages: English- French- - Spanish- Italian- Turkish- Hebrew- Arabic- Portuguese

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PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

13th Plenary Session - Rome, 13 May 2017

Draft Minutes of the 13th Plenary Session

The 13th plenary session of the PA-UfM was held in Rome at the Chamber of Deputies on 13 May, 2017 chaired by the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Laura BOLDRINI, and the President of the Italian Senate, Pietro GRASSO.

The Bureau was represented by the President of the Egyptian House of Representatives, Ahmed ATY ABDEL AAL SAYED and the President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, İsmail KAHRAMAN.

The meeting was attended by the following delegations: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, European Parliament, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, and Turkey.

The 13th Plenary Assembly was dedicated to the theme: “Sustainable development and new job opportunities in the Mediterranean: Mcd4jobs and Agenda 2030”.

The session was called to order by the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Laura BOLDRINI, and the President of the Italian Senate, Pietro GRASSO.

The Assembly then adopted the agenda.

The Assembly adopted the minutes of the 21st session of the Plenary Assembly in Tangiers, on 28 and 29 May 2016, drawn up by the Moroccan Presidency and circulated to the delegations.

President BOLDRINI then gave the floor to Federica MOGHERINI, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign and Security Policy and Co-President of the PA-UfM, to present her report.

This was followed by the paper delivered by Enrico GIOVANNINI, Professor of Economic Statistics at “Tor Vergata” University of Rome, and Spokesman for the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS).

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President BOLDRINI then opened the debate.

The following speakers intervened: President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, İsmail KAHRAMAN, the Spanish MP José Ramón BAUZA, Zouhair BAHLOUT (Israel), Santiago FISAS AYXELA (European Parliament), Richárd HÖRCSIK (Hungary), Ali ERDOĞAN (Turkey), Gilles PARGNEAUX (European Parliament), Konstantinos SPARTINOS (Greece), Suhair SANDUKA (Palestine), Pavel TELIČKA (European Parliament), Marc LAMUA (Spain), Jordi SOLÉ I FERRANDO (European Parliament), Costas COSTA (Cyprus), Ahmad HAMISA'I (Jordan), Tiziana BEGHI (European Parliament), Stefan SCHENNACH (Austria), Mohamed Madani HAOUED MOUISSA (Algeria), Anna ZABORSKA (European Parliament), Salah Eddine ABOULGHAILI (Morocco), Liliana RODRIGUES (European Parliament), Gentian BILKO (Albania), Michela GIUFFRIDA (European Parliament), Maria Teresa GIMENEZ BARBAT (European Parliament), Laura AGEA (European Parliament), Pier Antonio PANZERI (European Parliament), Abir EBDULLI (Tunisia), Inés AYALA SENDER (European Parliament), Fabio Massimo CASTALDO (European Parliament), Ana Maria GOMES (European Parliament), Khalid CHAOUKI (Italy).

High Representative Federica MOGHERINI replied to the questions and remarks.

Since there were no further requests to take the floor, President BOLDRINI closed the working session and gave the floor to Fathallah SJILMASSI, Secretary-General of the Union for the Mediterranean, who presented the UfM activities report.

The meeting then examined the recommendations and proposals of the Committees and the Working Group. Renato SORU (European Parliament), chair of the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights, who illustrated the Committee's recommendation. Medhat EL-SHERPI (Egypt) asked for note to be taken of the reservation expressed by the Egyptian delegation regarding paragraph 26, deemed to infringe the principle of national sovereignty. Other speakers were Suhair SANDUKA (Palestine), Mustafa YAGHI (Jordan), and Adil EL BARAKAT (Morocco).

The Assembly then adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights with the Egyptian delegation's reservation regarding paragraph 26.

Subsequently Margarida MANO (Portuguese Parliament), Chair of the Economic and Financial, Social Affairs and Education Committee, illustrated the Committee's recommendation, with an intervention of Imen BEN MOHAMED (Tunisia).

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PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

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الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

The Assembly then adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Economic and Financial, Social Affairs and Education by consensus.

Presidente BOLDRINI then announced that on 12 May, the Moroccan delegation had appointed Mohamed HOUTYET to serve as the new Chair of the Committee on Promotion of the Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture. She then gave the floor to Khalid CHAOUKI (Italian Chamber of Deputies), the Deputy Chair of the Culture Committee, to illustrate the Committee's recommendation. Amina MAELAININE (Marco) and Mousa HANTASHI (Jordan) also took the floor.

The Assembly then adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Promotion of the Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture, by consensus.

President BOLDRINI then gave the floor to Yasmine LARSSON (Swedish Parliament), Deputy Chair of the Committee on Women's Rights in Euro-Mediterranean Countries, standing in for the Committee Chair Leila CHETTAOUI, who had been unable to attend, to illustrate the recommendation of the Committee. Amina MAELAININE (Morocco) took the floor.

The Assembly then adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Women's Rights in the Euro-Mediterranean Countries by consensus.

President BOLDRINI gave the floor to Samir MURAD (Jordanian Senate), Chair of the Committee on Energy, Environment and Water who illustrated the Committee's recommendation. There were no contributions.

The Assembly then adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Energy and Environment and Water by consensus.

Before giving the floor to Tiziana BEGHIN (European Parliament), Chair of the Working Group on Financing of the Assembly and Revision of the Rules of Procedure, President BOLDRINI recalled that pursuant to Rule 16(2) amendments to the Rules must be adopted by consensus. The Chair of the Working Group, Tiziana BEGHIN, then illustrated the proposed amendment.

There being no objection, the Assembly adopted the proposed amendment by consensus.

President BOLDRINI then announced that the Bureau had approved the release of the balance of funds remaining from the 2008-2016 accounts, to be used to

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refund the interpretation costs incurred for the meetings during the previous year. She hoped that the Working Group would meet again soon in order to complete the work on the Financial Rules as soon as possible. She added that while awaiting a comprehensive reform, the present Financial Rules would continue to apply in order to enable the Assembly and all its bodies to operate properly. She concluded by announcing that the Bureau had decided to accept the candidature of MP Attnoun ABDERRAHIM proposed by the Delegation of Morocco to serve as Deputy Chair of the Working Group on Financing of the Assembly and Revision of the Rules of Procedure.

Santiago FISAS AYXELA (EP), representing the President of the European Parliament, Antonio TAJANI, announced that following the decision adopted by the Bureau to release the balance of funds in the Assembly accounts, they would be used in compliance with the provisions of the existing Financial Rules and the financial rules and regulations of the Parliaments responsible for managing the funds.

There being no objection, it was so decided.

President BOLDRINI thanked the speakers, and the Chairs of the Committees and the Working Group for the constant commitment during the Italian Presidency and all the delegations for the productive work performed throughout the year and during the two days' deliberations in Rome.

With that, she adjourned the 13th Plenary Session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean and passed on the Presidency to the Parliament of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who would serve until May next year. Ali Abdel AAL SAYED, President of the House of Representatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt and new President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean accepted the office and illustrated the priorities of the Egyptian Presidency.