

ASAMBLEA PARLAMENTARIA DE LA UNIÓN POR EL MEDITERRÁNEO

28 Y 29 DE MAYO DE 2016, TÁNGER, MARRUECOS

La Duodécima sesión plenaria de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la Unión por el Mediterráneo se celebra simultáneamente a la Tercera Cumbre de Presidentes de los Parlamentos, según programa que puede consultarse en [Anexo I](#).

Sobre la base de dicho programa, el sábado 28 de mayo tienen lugar a las 10h., en horario simultáneo, las reuniones de la Comisión de Asuntos Políticos, Seguridad y Derechos Humanos, de la Comisión de Asuntos Económicos, Financieros y Sociales, y de la Comisión para la promoción de la calidad de vida, intercambios entre las sociedades civiles y cultura.

Tras el almuerzo, a las 17 h. se reúnen, en horario simultáneo, la Comisión de Energía, medio ambiente y agua, y la Comisión de Derechos de las mujeres en los países euromediterráneos.

REUNIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS POLÍTICOS.

Asisten:

- Excmo. Sr. D. JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ DÍAZ (Senador del Grupo Popular)
- Ilma. Sra. D^a. Sara Sieira Mucientes (Letrada de la Delegación)

Siendo las 10.15 h. da comienzo la reunión de la Comisión de Asuntos Políticos de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la Unión por el Mediterráneo. A petición nuestra, existe traducción al español en la sesión de la Comisión.

Preside el Sr. Vicepresidente de la Comisión, Sr. NEGRE. Transmite, de parte del Sr. SORU, Presidente, sus disculpas por no poder estar aquí.

Se procede a la aprobación, por asentimiento, del acta de la sesión anterior (Bruselas, 29 de febrero de 2016), que figura como punto 2 del Orden del día. Ver [Anexo II](#).

Egipto pide un minuto de silencio por las víctimas del avión siniestrado de Egypt Air. Con este motivo inicial, subraya el representante de Egipto, a la vista del proyecto de recomendación, del que afirma no haber tenido conocimiento con el tiempo suficiente para estudiarlo y presentar enmiendas, la importancia del diálogo y la igualdad entre los Estados miembros de la Unión por el Mediterráneo.

Señala el Presidente que las intervenciones deben tender a ser, para garantizar la máxima participación y el diálogo ágil, de 1,30 minutos. Propone pasar al punto 1 del orden del día que es la aprobación del proyecto de orden del día de la presente sesión plenaria (ver proyecto de orden del día, junto con lista de participantes, [Anexo III](#)).

Marruecos insiste, en el mismo sentido que Egipto, en la necesidad del diálogo, y en la regla básica de no tolerar imposiciones.

Jordania señala la importancia de buscar puntos de vista afines. En relación con Egipto, opina, igualmente, que no debe intervenir en asuntos internos de los Estados. Echa de menos una referencia a la cuestión palestina.

Argelia apoya completamente la intervención de Egipto. No debe entrarse en asuntos internos de los países.

El Vicepresidente de la Asamblea, Sr. ABDULLAH, señala que desea hablar en nombre de la Delegación árabe. En relación con la presente propuesta de recomendación (ver Anexo IV), afirma, no han sido consultados. Le sorprende especialmente, porque por su posición en la Mesa de esta Comisión, él debe ser consultado como Vicepresidente. El proceso de Barcelona trae causa del conflicto palestino-israelí. Y en esta recomendación no existe referencia alguna a este problema, como si no fuese vital para la paz y la seguridad de la región y del mundo. Y, sin embargo, sí existe una deliberada intervención en asuntos internos de los Estados. También hay que señalar que Jordania acoge un millón y medio de refugiados sirios, también Libia. Sin una queja. Como miembro del grupo árabe, impugna de raíz la propuesta de recomendación y estima que debería anularse.

El Sr. Presidente interviene para sugerir que se avance en el procedimiento, ya que, en el marco del procedimiento de esta Asamblea parlamentaria relativo a la tramitación de las enmiendas (ver Anexo V-Enmiendas presentadas a la propuesta de Recomendación por la Delegación española, y Anexo VI-Enmiendas presentadas por todas las delegaciones, numeradas según el orden de los párrafos a los que afectan y Anexo VII-Cuaderno de votación), que se inicia con un plazo preclusivo para la presentación de enmiendas por escrito, pero que permite enmendar *in voce* y corregir técnicamente en un diálogo ágil entre políticos y técnicos, van a poderse escuchar todas las propuestas.

Asimismo recuerda que, por mandato del Pleno la Asamblea del pasado año, y a propuesta de esta Comisión de Asuntos Políticos, se va a crear, en el seno de la misma, un Grupo de trabajo sobre el conflicto palestino-israelí, que será un foro mucho más eficaz y adecuado para el planteamiento e intento de recomendación de esta importante cuestión (Anexo VIII) .

Egipto dice que, en estas condiciones procedimentales, que ya ha señalado en su intervención anterior, no está dispuesto a debatir este proyecto.

El Sr. Presidente insiste en entrar ya en el fondo del debate para suprimir o agregar lo que las delegaciones consideren oportuno. Aprovecha asimismo para recordar que, respecto de la formación del Grupo de trabajo sobre el conflicto de Israel y Palestina, se ha cursado invitación a los Estados miembros, debiendo formar parte del mismo 10 de la componente norte y 10 de la componente sur. Hasta la fecha se han recibido 12 solicitudes de participación por parte de la componente norte, por lo que no todos van a poder participar, y sólo 4 de la componente sur, por lo que insta a estos países a postularse, indicando que en la sesión de esta Comisión en el mes de febrero, en Barcelona, se tendrá ya una idea más ajustada de la formación de este Grupo.

Egipto vuelve a indicar que quiere retirarse de la sesión.

El Presidente insiste en la necesidad de entrar en el debate de las enmiendas.

El Vicepresidente, Sr. ABDULLAH, propone convocar otra sesión después de debatir, y conseguir que se redacte una nueva propuesta de recomendación. Debe consultarse a todas las partes para elaborar la misma, y no, como se viene haciendo, que las distintas partes sean notificadas (o no, porque en esta ocasión ni siquiera ha habido tal notificación a algunas delegaciones), en un momento posterior a que la propuesta de recomendación haya sido redactada.

El Presidente suspende la sesión. Esta se reanuda al cabo de una hora. Se propone por la Presidencia suprimir los párrafos 2 a 6 de la recomendación, que hacen referencia a asuntos

internos de los Estados, y continuar debatiendo y aprobar el resto de la propuesta de recomendación, que se centra en cuestiones institucionales de la organización, dada la hoja de ruta de la Unión por el Mediterráneo que se está redefiniendo desde la cumbre de ministros de noviembre de 2015. (puede consultarse en el Anexo IX)

Egipto agradece la propuesta, pero su contrapropuesta es un rechazo global, tanto por razones de fondo como de forma porque debería haberse consultado con las delegaciones para la elaboración del proyecto de recomendación, máxime cuando se menciona a Estados concretos, teniendo en cuenta que no existe competencia de esta Asamblea para introducirse en cuestiones políticas internas, y menos aún sin acuerdo previo. Pide asimismo la apertura de un nuevo plazo para estudiar el proyecto y presentar enmiendas.

El Presidente pide continuar con la discusión del resto de la recomendación.

Marruecos plantea que más que de la recomendación, hay que hablar de una forma de trabajar. No se puede hablar de los países árabes como si fueran los únicos que tienen problemas. Podrían mencionarse los problemas de otros países europeos. Por lo que rechazan completamente el método de trabajo en esta Comisión, y por ello no puede, a su juicio, continuarse debatiendo.

Egipto insiste en la necesidad de diálogo y no de tutelaje desde una posición superior por parte de la componente norte.

Argelia apoya la propuesta de Egipto. No han sido consultados previamente por lo que les gustaría cara al futuro proceder en otro modo de trabajar, para no inmiscuirse en los asuntos internos de los países. Acaban de adoptar una Constitución en su país, y pide al resto de los Estados miembros respeto a los regímenes constitucionales respectivos.

El Presidente lamenta lo ocurrido, y recuerda que él es Vicepresidente de esta Comisión, por lo que le ha tocado actuar como Presidente interino. Lamenta especialmente que no pueda plasmarse en esta Comisión, como recomendación de la misma, el contenido de la propuesta que tocaba a las cuestiones institucionales de suma importancia para esta Organización internacional y para su Asamblea, como es la revisión de la Política de vecindad común cuyas conclusiones el plasmó el Consejo europeo el 14 diciembre de 2015 (ver <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/12/14-conclusions-european-neighbourhood/>) siendo esto un contenido absolutamente imprescindible para la paz y la seguridad en la Unión por el Mediterráneo, que es una de las competencias centrales de esta Organización y de su Asamblea. Seguidamente manifiesta que, muy a su pesar, va a tener que levantar la sesión.

Un representante de Egipto trata, tras estas palabras, de recuperar el diálogo, insistiendo en que cada pueblo tiene derecho a decidir sobre sus propios asuntos, y dejar esta Asamblea para dialogar sobre preocupaciones comunes, por ejemplo el terrorismo que nos preocupa a todos.

Jordania señala que lo importante que hemos de aprender de esta experiencia es que no puede proponerse un orden del día sin consultar previamente.

Vicepresidente ABDULLAH (Palestina), invita, parafraseando un dicho árabe “una sola mano no puede aplaudir”, a que intervengan, dando su opinión, los parlamentarios de la parte europea.

El Presidente agradece mucho sus palabras.

El Sr. VIEGAS (PE) indica que no hay duda en que estamos de acuerdo con el principio de no injerencia. Hay varias situaciones que merecen ser aplazadas, Palestina, Chipre, Turquía, y otros conflictos que amenazan la estabilidad.

Italia señala que es importante cuestionar la metodología, pero recuerda que esta es la que siempre se ha seguido en esta Asamblea. Las enmiendas permitían llegar a un documento consensuado. Pero es posible trabajar con otras metodologías. Hay otros espacios apropiados. Cree que los párrafos que el Presidente ha propuesto eliminar son los correctos, conviene intentar quedarse con los contenidos que tengan un sentido institucional. Propone no mencionar directamente ningún país, tomando en consideración la propuesta del Presidente y salir de aquí con algún documento que de sentido a la presencia de todos aquí.

Sr. MARAGALL (PE) Habla desde la perspectiva del Parlamento Europeo. Hay que constatar el error de planteamiento del documento original. Detrás del debate de las formas siempre hay un debate de fondo. El principio de no injerencia está bien, pero hemos de poder hablar de situaciones concretas, de Palestina, que se encuentra en una situación inaceptable, de Siria, de Libia, podemos hablar de cómo formular un compromiso común en el ámbito de los derechos humanos y respecto de la ley internacional. Propone sustituir el texto por uno mucho más esencial.

Marruecos interviene para decir que sería absurdo que aquí se hablase de la Liga Norte, de Italia, de Gibraltar; hay que superar el antiguo colonialismo, y obrar desde un espíritu igualitario, que haya un Magreb unido, similar a la Unión Europea, esto significa el respeto esencial a la no injerencia en asuntos internos. En el sentido de la intervención italiana, la metodología debe revisarse.

Presidente: esto es evidente, hay que clarificar la metodología. Hay que hablar más de lo que nos une que de lo que nos separa.

Austria considera que debe ser este un espacio más de unión que de división. Hay que encontrar una solución metodológica para presentar al Pleno un documento muy consensuado, desde su origen, de parte de nuestra Comisión. Hay una Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos y un marco establecido por el Derecho internacional y los mandatos de las Naciones Unidas, que sirven como límite a determinadas situaciones, pero debe ser posible hablar desde el consenso, dentro de estos límites.

Un representante del Parlamento Europeo reconoce que la recomendación no ha sido bien presentada. Pero existe una urgencia en temas comunes: terrorismo, refugiados que huyen de guerras, Irak, Siria, Países que sufren, Egipto, Líbano, Jordania, existen temas que están en el meollo de nuestra actualidad, y debe hablarse de la iniciativa francesa el 3 de junio en París, de la apertura del proceso de paz entre Palestina e Israel. Está de acuerdo con Marruecos, el documento debe ser un diagnóstico común de lo que nos une, de lo que nos ocurre, para poder apuntar soluciones. Propone, como alternativa que pueda resultar en algún fruto de esta reunión, que el Secretariado escriba un texto genérico de media página, de diagnóstico y que nos pueda unir, que se lo demos a un Grupo de trabajo, una ponencia, antes de la futura reunión de la Comisión política, donde se debatirá la propuesta de recomendación así consensuada. Que ese sea a su vez el embrión de la recomendación que se adoptará en el futuro, pues sentiría suspender la sesión sin acordar al menos en un texto de conciliación, genérico.

El Presidente agradece y valora esta idea, pero recuerda que quedan doce minutos hasta el final de la sesión y que es difícil acordar ahora en un texto de mínimos.

En este punto toma la palabra España. El Senador José Ramón BAUZÁ señala lo siguiente:

“Creo que se ha puesto de manifiesto que lo que hoy afrontamos como inconvenientes han sido meramente procedimentales; y ello no es una cuestión menor, pues debe trabajarse de cara al futuro. Creo que precisamente en reuniones como esta debe hablarse de todo lo que se debe hablar, sin que deba bloquearse previamente ningún tipo de contenido, porque precisamente la sensibilidad que nos une a todos dentro de este entorno es lo que facilitaría de mejoras en las cosas. Creo que sería un fracaso para todos, desde mi humilde el punto de vista, si hoy nos levantásemos de esta reunión sin intentar consensuar algún tipo de texto o de, cuando menos, entre todos tratar de llegar a algún tipo de acuerdo común.

Y creo que debemos hablar para avanzar y no para bloquear, entendernos, no alejarnos, sabiendo que hay muchas sensibilidades, que compartimos muchas cosas y que existen nexos de unión. Les puedo asegurar, y me refiero a los países del ámbito árabe, que puedo entender parte de su reacción, y posiblemente es una falta de tacto que se haya podido tener, entiendo que por nadie en concreto, pero sí en la suma total, y de hecho, una de mis enmiendas iba en el sentido de no especificar ni mencionar a Egipto, o cualquier otro país, sino en la línea de unificar o globalizar, de no puntualizar y de generalizar, para dar una respuesta consensuada y más general a los más graves problemas que afectan a la región. Creo, asimismo, que tenemos diversos mandatos, en especial el de Naciones Unidas, y que debemos trasladar las oportunidades y fortalezas que nos unen. Cuanto mejor le vaya a los países mediterráneos del norte de África mejor la irá a Europa, y viceversa.

Les habla alguien que como español sabe que España ha sido siempre una amalgama de culturas y de religiones y que, en este caso, representando a España, y habiendo sido Presidente de las Islas Baleares, viviendo en una isla en medio del Mar Mediterráneo, como creyente en Europa y en el Mediterráneo está convencido de la importancia de que Asambleas y Organizaciones como esta tengan futuro. Así que creo que estamos todos obligados a llegar a un acuerdo en la medida de lo posible”

Tras esta intervención, Egipto da las gracias y asegura que no desea el fracaso de esta conferencia.

El Vicepresidente ABDULLAH (Autoridad palestina). Da las gracias al representante del Parlamento Europeo, y al representante de Austria y a las autorizadas voces que se han oído por parte de la componente norte. Los derechos humanos es una causa universal, pero la metodología puede dar al traste con lo esencial. No es posible emitir un dictamen desde un punto de vista parcial. Él, como palestino, puede decir que Israel es un estado terrorista, e Israel puede decir que Palestina lo es. Es necesario ayudarse de alguien imparcial, que emita dictamen. Este dictamen debe emitirse mediante el envío de una misión que compruebe la realidad sobre el terreno.

El Sr. Presidente, a las 12,30 h., señala que se ha llegado al término de la reunión, presentando unas conclusiones:

1. Hay un consenso sobre el problema de la metodología de trabajo- Este problema previo ha alterado la evolución de la sesión.

2. Entendemos todos el principio de no injerencia. Ningún país europeo aprueba la injerencia. Hay suficiente materia para poder dialogar sin intervenir en asuntos internos de los Estados. Hay dificultades, lo sabemos desde el principio, pero hay que consensuar desde el origen los textos referentes a cuestiones que atañen a estados en concreto.
3. Hay consenso en la utilidad de este instrumento, esta Organización y su Asamblea, y, en concreto, de la Comisión política: hay que ir a lo que nos une. Que esta Comisión pueda salir y decir que estamos de acuerdo al menos en un consenso mínimo. No habrá recomendación, por razones de fondo y forma. Pero durante hora y media ha habido intercambios, que han posibilitado un diálogo, no un bloqueo. Al menos estamos en el punto constructivo de respetar al otro. La reunión no ha sido inútil y estas conclusiones pueden presentarse mañana en el Pleno.

Indica, asimismo, que la próxima reunión será después de verano. Se hará una preparación adecuada de la misma a fin de poder consensuar en un texto más amplio las importantes cuestiones que aquí, por las razones expuestas, han quedado someramente apuntadas.

Se levanta la reunión a las 12.35 h.

COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS ECONÓMICOS Y FINANCIEROS, ASUNTOS SOCIALES Y EDUCACIÓN

Asiste: D^a. M^a Teresa Gómez-Bernardo (Responsable del Área de Delegaciones Permanentes en Asambleas Parlamentarias Internacionales) como Secretaria de la Delegación.

Se reúne la Comisión el sábado, 28 de mayo, a las 10'00 de la mañana, bajo la Presidencia del Sr. Ali ERCOSKUN (Turquía) que da la bienvenida a los participantes y agradece a las autoridades marroquíes la excelente organización de las reuniones y cálida bienvenida a los miembros de la Asamblea.

A continuación se adopta el orden del día y se aprueba el acta de la última reunión de la Comisión, celebrada en Estambul el 10 de febrero pasado.

Enseguida se pasa al debate del proyecto de recomendación que trata sobre “El incremento de la circulación de personas en la región Euro-Mediterránea” y “Los problemas económicos, sociales y de educación provocados por el terrorismo en los países de la APUpM” (Anexo X).

Se examinan una por una las enmiendas (ver cuaderno de enmiendas, Anexo XI), cuyos textos se modifican en ocasiones, *in voce*, a propuesta de distintos miembros de la Comisión. A lo largo del debate se perfila la intención expresa de lograr un texto positivo, con ideas de progreso y estabilización. Asimismo se insiste en la idea de la movilidad de las personas en contraposición con la idea de migración, términos que muchas veces se confunden y es necesario separar. También se insiste en no introducir en la recomendación alusiones a situaciones específicas en países concretos, sino generalizar los textos lo más posible.

Finalmente queda aprobado el texto definitivo de la recomendación con la propuesta de mejorar la redacción con correcciones técnicas a fin de armonizar las versiones francesa e inglesa.

La Sra. Tiziana BEGHIN (PE) pide la palabra para hacer un comentario sobre las recomendaciones que el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores de algunos países miembros hace a sus ciudadanos de no viajar a ciertos países del Mediterráneo. Propone que quizá pueda ser

un punto de debate para el futuro. También piensa que podría ser un buen tema de debate la promoción del turismo como medio para mejorar la estabilidad social.

Finalmente toma la palabra el representante de Turquía resaltando los esfuerzos de ambas orillas del Mediterráneo para cooperar y agradeciendo especialmente el papel tan activo que han tenido en esta reunión de la Comisión Económica la representante de Túnez y el Sr. CAHMBON del Parlamento Europeo. Sin embargo, cree que los países del norte siguen teniendo dificultades para entender los problemas del sur y que debería haber más cooperación económica norte-sur.

Sin más asuntos que tratar, el Presidente da por terminada la reunión a las 13'00 horas.

Ver Proyecto de Recomendación de la Comisión de Asuntos Culturales ([Anexo XII](#)), de la Comisión de Energía ([Anexo XIII](#)) y la Comisión de los Derechos de la mujer ([Anexo XIV](#))

GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE LA FINANCIACIÓN DE LA ASAMBLEA Y SOBRE LA REVISIÓN DEL REGLAMENTO.

El 28 de mayo de 2016, de 17 a 18h. tiene lugar, previamente a la reunión de la Mesa de la Asamblea, la reunión del Grupo de trabajo sobre la financiación de la Asamblea y sobre la revisión del Reglamento, bajo la Presidencia de la Sra. Tiziana BEGHIN (PE).

Como primer punto, se adopta el orden del día.

Como punto segundo, se presenta el informe sobre el presupuesto 2015-2016 (Ver [Anexo XV](#)).

Como punto tercero, la Presidenta explica que la Presidencia marroquí ha tenido la idea de lanzar la discusión de la reforma del reglamento, considerando la urgencia del tema ya, por lo que se ha visto hoy en la Comisión política y en la Reunión de Presidentes, ante la imposibilidad de alcanzar un texto consensuado sobre la base del proyecto de recomendación presentado en ambas reuniones.

Se dejará a la Mesa marcar el ritmo de este Grupo de trabajo de reglamento y la necesidad de contemplar la reforma del reglamento, e incluso la cuestión sobre la integración con la APEM (sólo posible a partir de la solicitud de los parlamentos nacionales, en concreto España, Francia o Italia) y, hasta que la regulación financiera esté aprobada, se ha propuesto en la última reunión de este Grupo de trabajo, suspender el presupuesto descontando lo necesario para cubrir los gastos de la Presidencia marroquí durante esta conferencia. La propuesta es que el remanente se devuelva a los parlamentos. Tras varias intervenciones en contra, se deja la recomendación a reuniones posteriores de la Mesa.

Nota de la Letrada: Se ha apuntado la posibilidad de la integración con la APEM (Asamblea que surgió posteriormente, y en la que están presentes todos los miembros de la APUM salvo España y el Parlamento Europeo). Se escuchan voces, que emergen de cuando en cuando, en este sentido. La posición reiteradamente manifestada por el Parlamento español en sintonía con el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, es la de no apostar por esta integración, puesto que se estima que no es conveniente para España, que ha sido líder en el proceso de Barcelona y en la fundación de la Organización internacional de la Unión por el Mediterráneo, por lo que la APUpM es previa y más completa, en miembros, filosofía y objetivos, que la APEM.

SESIÓN PLENARIA

29 de mayo de 2016

Asisten:

- Excmo. Sr. D. JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ DÍAZ (Senador del Grupo Popular)
- Ilma. Sra. D^a. Sara Sieira Mucientes (Letrada de la Delegación)
- Sra. D^a. Teresa Gómez-Bernardo (Secretaria de la Delegación).

Se abre la sesión a las 9,45h.

El Sr. Rachid Talbi EL ALAMI, Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes de Marruecos y Presidente de la Asamblea Parlamentaria, da la bienvenida y celebra que esta reunión tenga lugar nuevamente en Marruecos, tras los encuentros de 2005 en Tánger y 2012 en Rabat, vuelve a reunirse en Tánger nuevamente en el presente año 2016.

Continúa el Presidente señalando que han pasado dos décadas desde el proceso de Barcelona, hace 21 años, en noviembre de 1995, en un contexto de fin de la guerra fría, es cuando se inicia el proceso de Asociación euromediterránea, como zona de prosperidad compartida. Nos incumbe revisar el balance del proceso de Barcelona para comprobar, como parlamentarios, el grado de cumplimiento de los objetivos que entonces se propusieron para esta Organización internacional. Nuestra asociación parlamentaria es el resultado de un debate iniciado en 1997 entre parlamentarios de las dos componentes, norte y sur. Comienza la Asamblea su andadura en octubre de 1998 en Bruselas, que se transforma en Foro parlamentario el 18 junio de 2002, en Bari, y finalmente se transforma en Asamblea parlamentaria el 2 de diciembre de 2003, en Nápoles, con mandato del Consejo y celebra el 22-23 marzo, en Atenas, su primera reunión. Marruecos desempeñó un papel fundamental en la fundación de este Foro.

Pese a los esfuerzos de la política europea de vecindad, en la zona norte de África existen un alto número de conflictos, internos, y de terrorismo, lo que entorpece el desarrollo y destruye el futuro de los pueblos de la zona. Existe por tanto el reto esencial de contrarrestar el avance de los terroristas y fomentar la democracia. Los movimientos de independencia han acarreado en ocasiones fallos estructurales, que derivaron en estados fallidos, lo que condujo a una espiral de violencia. Miles de personas se han desplazado para buscar su supervivencia. Se trata de movimientos con graves consecuencias a nivel regional: inmigración clandestina, hambre, paro, déficit democrático. Algunos países como Marruecos, países tradicionalmente de tránsito, se han convertido en países de acogida, lo que genera retos económicos y sociales, en los que la asociación mediterránea debe constituir un apoyo. No pueden olvidarse, adicionalmente, los problemas medioambientales: la zona mediterránea sufre la sequía, la desertificación, la contaminación generadora de enfermedades, lo que afecta a los presupuestos de los Estados.

Tras la COP 21, la Cumbre del Clima de París, celebrada en diciembre de 2015, estamos a punto de celebrar la COP 22, en Marrakesh en noviembre de 2016. Como legisladores, tenemos una misión importante en nuestro ámbito de actuación, de conservar el medio ambiente y frenar el deterioro de nuestro entorno natural. Los temas medioambientales deben ser siempre transversales, y debemos mejorar la legislación para apoyar las energías renovables. Marruecos ha asumido un protagonismo en este ámbito.

En materia de democracia y fortalecimiento institucional, pese a las dificultades, Túnez ha superado y ha construido instituciones importantes. Egipto ha demostrado una gran conciencia. En el Reino de Jordania se ha preservado la estabilidad del país pese a sus vecinos, y en el Consejo de Golfo, Libia ha conseguido un gobierno de unidad nacional, que debe respetarse por el resto de países de la región. Marruecos acogió el diálogo nacional libio. Hemos demostrado que la democracia es el marco para garantizar la estabilidad. En el ámbito de las reformas emprendidas por Mohamed VI Marruecos ha conseguido una reforma institucional y constitucional donde el Parlamento es la institución fundamental, en un marco de tradiciones políticas arraigadas, pluralismo político y prensa libre.

El futuro de la zona euromediterránea solo se puede reconducir si se supera la situación de injusticia que vive el Estado palestino, y el fin de la ocupación israelí. Debemos tener los fondos necesarios para hacer frente a los retos de la seguridad y terrorismo, y poner en marcha políticas de prevención de crisis y conflictos. Debemos construir Estados fuertes, donde las condiciones de vida estén garantizadas, economías fuertes en el marco de Estados democráticos y libres. Debemos trabajar para que sea posible rentabilizar los avances tecnológicos para los pueblos de la región. Se pone especialmente de relieve la necesidad de élites capaces de dirigir en este camino. Muchas universidades e instituciones de investigación científica del Sur del Mediterráneo necesitan apoyo para frenar la fuga de cerebros hacia el norte. Debemos democratizar así los logros científicos. Hay que recuperar el espíritu de Atenas, Granada, Fez... Debemos destacar la fundación Anna Lindt y su labor a este respecto. El choque de civilizaciones muchas veces esconde la ignorancia profunda y el analfabetismo.

El mercado tiene 900 millones de personas, encrucijada de las rutas marítimas, recursos humanos importantes, necesitamos voluntad política para avanzar en este ámbito.

La UpM debe ser un marco de políticas comunes y de garantía de la estabilidad, sin que pueda interferir en los asuntos internos de los Estados. Necesitamos la metodología de Aristóteles, la razón de Descartes y la inteligencia de Averroes.

Tras este discurso, el Presidente pregunta si puede aprobarse, como **Primer punto** del orden del día, el Proyecto de Orden del día, (ver orden del día y lista de participantes en [Anexo XVI](#)), lo que se hace por asentimiento.

Segundo punto. El Secretario General de la Unión por el Mediterráneo, Sr. FATHALLAH SIJILMASSI presenta las actividades de la UpM, y comienza indicando que durante la reunión de Presidentes, en el día de ayer, dio las gracias al Presidente del Parlamento marroquí por el trabajo desarrollado durante este año para la UpM. Transcurridos 20 años desde el proceso de Barcelona, para el cumplimiento de sus objetivos, especialmente en los retos emergentes como el terrorismo, refugiados, desafíos socioeconómicos, sobre todo se necesita cooperación económica. La UpM ha desarrollado una metodología de trabajo en base a tres ejes:

- política, con una copresidencia y coapropiación de los trabajos, que define las orientaciones de la SG de la UPM, y para complementar la estructura institucional se han venido desarrollando 8 reuniones ministeriales sobre energía, pymes, transportes, mujer, economía digital, asuntos marítimos y economía azul. La semana que viene en Jordania, habrá una sobre inmigración. Todo ello es cauce para el diseño del compromiso político de los 43 Estados miembros. En noviembre 2015, la Sra. Federica MOGHERINI, Alta Representante de la UE, junto con el Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores de Jordania, dieron un nuevo impulso a la política común de vecindad especialmente en conexión con los problemas de la inmigración, de modo que, Jordania y la Unión

Europea, de modo ejemplar han conseguido reforzar institucionalmente el tratamiento de este acuciante reto.

- Plataformas de cooperación: sociedad civil, empresas, colaboradores locales, instituciones financieras internacionales, universidades. Se han puesto en marcha plataformas en los últimos años, lo que es muy necesario en materia de cooperación económica y financiación de los proyectos de la UpM.
- Proyectos concretos. A día de hoy hay 41, de los cuales 22 están en proceso de ejecución en Marruecos, en la región del Mascreck, en Siria, aunque también se trabaja en Balcanes y en la UE. Invita a consultar la página web y a escuchar los testimonios de jóvenes que se benefician de estos proyectos. Proyectos concretos sobre descontaminación en Tunez, en el marco de 2020, sobre la base de la colaboración entre UpM y diversas instituciones financieras internacionales y con la Comisión Europea, con un presupuesto de 90 millones de euros; La Universidad euromediterránea también, un proyecto de desarrollo en juventud, empleo, educación, movilidad y acercamiento cultural. La Plataforma “met for Jobs”, que se dedica a la empleabilidad de los jóvenes y formación para que sean competitivos y líderes de empresa. La iniciativa sobre el urbanismo sostenible que reúne a distintos organismos para zonas de desarrollo urbano concretos, por ejemplo en Egipto; hay un proyecto de planta desaladora en Gaza, por el que 1,8 millones de palestinos tendrán acceso al agua potable.

En noviembre de 2015, la Conferencia de Ministros de Exteriores, impulsó una renovación institucional, planteando una hoja de ruta para reforzar la capacidad de esta organización, con lo que se ha abierto un proceso de reflexión con los Estados miembros. Más allá de la cooperación euromediterránea, somos el único sistema en que nuestras instituciones deben colaborar en estrecha unión, el papel de la Asamblea parlamentaria es más que nunca necesario, implicándose con el trabajo la Secretaría General en Barcelona, cada vez hay más delegaciones parlamentarias que visitan al Secretariado en Barcelona, lo que es un apoyo a nuestros esfuerzos colectivos. Asimismo es importante la Fundación Anna Lindt, en materia de diálogo intercultural y religioso, así como ARLEM, en la dimensión local, en este ámbito existe un proyecto de apoyo a las autoridades locales en materia de desarrollo urbano.

Tercer punto. Intervención Asamblea Regional y Local. Sr. Abdelmasih HANI, Co-presidente de ARLEM. El cambio climático necesita atención especial en el ámbito del impulso regional a las políticas en las que trabaja la UPM. Las autoridades locales desempeñan un papel fundamental para poner en marcha los proyectos regionales y locales que está impulsando la UPM, en el marco de la cooperación en materia de seguridad y en materia económica, cultural y política. La intermediación con la ciudadanía del ARLEM hace que resuene especialmente el problema de los refugiados. En materia de energía, se está gestando un informe sobre medio ambiente y energía de ARLEM para poner en marcha buenas prácticas e interacción entre las orillas norte y sur del mediterráneo. El ARLEM también está preparando un informe sobre las principales políticas que se han llevado a cabo en 2014-2016. Se presentarán en noviembre de 2016, en la COP22, en Marrakesh, ambos informes. En junio tendrá lugar la reunión preparatoria de la COP 22 que toca al ARLEM.

Cuarto punto. Interviene la Sra. Assia BOUZEKRI, vicepresidenta de la región de Tánger, Alhucemas y Tetuán, y Presidenta de la Comisión euromediterránea para la Conferencia Mediterránea del Clima, de la COP 22. Informa de que en Tanger, el 18 y 19 de julio 2016 tendrá lugar un encuentro preparatorio. Hemos tratado de unificar las opiniones de los

parlamentarios, que han terminado en la declaración de Malta que se ha presentado en Copenhague, cambiar pautas para aligerar los efectos del cambio climático. La COP 22 es importante, por ser la ejecución de la COP 21, la Cumbre del clima de París. Hay que contar con el apoyo de las colectividades locales y de todos los actores implicados. La implicación de Marruecos en estas materias es bien visible: Dos reuniones sobre clima, en Tánger y en Marrakech. Y no es casual, SM el Rey Mohamed VI ha apostado por esta política, especialmente por la energía renovable y por limitar la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero.

También es de destacar que el 4 y 5 de junio 2015 celebraron una reunión los países mediterráneos para unificar esfuerzos en clima. La región de Tánger-Alhucemas-Tetuán trata de mantener los esfuerzos realizados y trabajar sobre los 36 puntos de Marsella. Aquí ha subido la temperatura de 2.1 a 2.5 grados. Existe amenaza en la zona. Se producen, por tanto, reuniones anuales para unificar y adoptar programas de desarrollo en el marco de la gobernanza común. Se firmará una carta de valores que sea la base de una alianza de jóvenes en este ámbito.

Quinto punto. Debate general

El Presidente de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la Unión por el Mediterráneo indica que no hubo posibilidad de llegar a una Recomendación conjunta, ni ayer en la Reunión de Presidentes, ni en la Comisión política, por lo que nos encontramos ante un claro límite: debemos reformar el reglamento para corregir y responder a las preguntas planteadas, que no tenían respuesta jurídica. Da las gracias a los fundadores de esta Asamblea y de la UPM, y declara que Marruecos participará en la construcción de este espacio, no a ayudar a los que quieren destruir esta Asamblea. Debemos vivir juntos y dialogar, respetándonos entre nosotros, para dejar un mundo mejor para nuestros hijos. Esto formará parte de las responsabilidades de la próxima Presidencia. Existe un consenso general en este punto. Seguidamente introduce el Debate general. Intervienen:

Argelia. Existe una fuente de conflictos. Debemos ir a las causas y tomar decisiones democráticas. La causa palestina, relacionada con el terrorismo, con la inmigración. Palestina es una causa central para los países musulmanes, injusticia que lleva 60 años, causa de siembra de odio contra los europeos, y frente a ello, otros han escogido el diálogo pausado. Es una cuestión de dignidad. Reivindica la importancia de esta Organización en este ámbito.

Un representante del PE. Las dificultades que hemos escuchado en las Comisiones suponen distintos enfoques y puntos de vista. Hay que tomar conciencia de que existen prioridades, particularmente en el ámbito de la seguridad, terrorismo y Daesh, en las que debemos cooperar y garantizar a nuestras poblaciones respectivas, particularmente los jóvenes, un futuro. Debemos cooperar políticamente, ya lo ha dicho la Sra. Mogherini. La solidaridad debe imperar entre ambas orillas, y entre los países de la ribera sur. Es preciso relanzar el proceso de paz Israel-Palestina que últimamente ha sido impulsado a iniciativa francesa. La Liga árabe ha fomentado la promoción de esta iniciativa. Este conflicto arroja una inquietante sombra sobre la región, y es una iniciativa diplomática que exige mucho respaldo. Necesitamos cambio de paradigma, en Europa, Magreb, Mascreek, también en el ámbito del cambio climático, y ello para expresarse en la COP 22.

Sra. Teresa Giménez (PE). La importancia de lo que nos une, asegurar la paz en la región.

Sr. Ernesto Maragall (PE) El proceso de Barcelona despertó una gran ilusión. ¿Hemos estado a la altura de las expectativas? Europa no ha sabido tener política propia respecto del Mediterráneo como sí lo hizo con los países del este. La paz no aparece hoy más cercana que hace 5 años cuando la primavera árabe dio comienzo. Se ha comprobado la necesidad de huir de paternalismos en nuestra Organización. Mejor una Asamblea que afronte los temas directamente, que una que no sepa más que hablar retóricamente. Tenemos una responsabilidad, por acción u omisión. No es extraño que hoy aparezcan las consecuencias de una descolonización inapropiada. Destaca la universidad euromediterránea de Fez y el paso hacia el desarrollo que supone la investigación y la innovación. Termina diciendo, sembramos futuro en nuestro Mar, no nos conformemos únicamente con salvar vidas ni resolver sobre cadáveres.

Sra. Relatora de la estrategia comercial del Parlamento Europeo. Como italiana no puede esconder su perplejidad sobre lo que aquí ha ocurrido, pero cree que es posible una solución para garantizar los intereses recíprocos, el comercio será clave en este asunto. La Asamblea parlamentaria debe repensar su papel, hoy no es suficiente, ha habido un *impasse* insuperable en determinados temas. El Presidente se encargará de dirigir el proceso de reformas. Da las gracias a Marruecos.

Sr. Antonio Panzeri (Italia). Los parlamentarios debemos proponer soluciones a los gobiernos de los distintos países, más solidaridad en Europa y menos egoísmo. También para los países del sur, que deben ver la democracia como oportunidad para garantizar los derechos, no como amenaza. Debemos darnos un marco de relación que supere conflictos como el palestino, siempre ha creído a estos efectos en la diplomacia parlamentaria, para superar los intereses particulares y tender a una mirada a largo plazo. Considera preciso un método que asegure una forma de definir próximos encuentros y que se salga con algo tangible.

Sr. Enrique Calvet. (PE) Solo quiere decir dos ideas: “soy mediterráneo hasta la médula” y “estoy encantado de estar y seguir en este foro”. Sin esta Asamblea nuestro porvenir es peor. La voz de los parlamentarios es fundamental. No destruyamos.

Sra. Laura Boldrini (Italia). El papel de esta Asamblea es recuperar la unión de los pueblos del Mediterráneo desde su crecimiento e intercambios económicos y culturales que se ha dado en la historia desde la edad antigua. Debe reducirse la distancia entre nosotros, son siglos de historia común. Estamos perdiendo esta memoria común, debemos ayudarnos entre nosotros. El bienestar de futuras generaciones está en juego. La solución es el amor, no el odio, es precisa una nueva visión basada en el amor entre los pueblos.

Sra. Michela Giuffrida. (PE) Se refiere al problema de los refugiados y las muertes en el Mediterráneo, problema respecto del cual Europa está fragmentada, por lo que se necesitan soluciones inmediatas.

Sra. Monia Brahim (Túnez). Debido a las diferentes tensiones y desafíos en región, Túnez está trabajando su transición política. Extremismo, inmigración clandestina, problemas económicos, desempleo de los jóvenes. Recuerda al Premio nobel de la paz 2015 al Cuarteto Tunecino, organizaciones de la sociedad civil que han liderado la transición democrática en este país. Habla de la nueva Constitución y de las reformas en su país, reforma de la banca en la que están en estos momentos trabajando, y hace un llamamiento a los países que se dicen democráticos en pro de evitar las violaciones de los derechos humanos del pueblo palestino.

Sr. Imre SOOÄÄR (Estonia). Sobre todo quiere destacar la crisis de los refugiados y el tráfico de seres humanos. Según Europol, el 90 % de los refugiados utiliza estas redes, con la inseguridad consiguiente. Ganan los traficantes al menos 6000 millones de euros con esta actividad. Para luchar contra el tráfico de seres humanos, sólo puede hacerse mediante la cooperación, protección en los países de origen y a base de crear regiones tapón en las inmediaciones de los países en guerra. Agradece, entre otros países a España y a la Cooperación española, los esfuerzos en este ámbito, el acuerdo Turquía-UE es un paso adelante, pero hay que colaborar más entre los dos continentes. También hace referencia a la necesidad de un nuevo impulso a las normas de funcionamiento de nuestra Asamblea.

Sr. Ali Erkosun (Turquía). Se refiere al problema del terrorismo y a las tragedias humanitarias. Agradece a la Comisión económica, por la recomendación aprobada ayer. Respecto de la falta de recomendación en la Comisión política y en la reunión de Presidentes indica que el diálogo y el acuerdo debe ser posible, el consenso debe buscarse siempre.

Sr. Serdengecti (Turquía). Inmigración, radicalismo y terrorismo como problemas principales en el Mediterráneo. Pide ayuda para su país en el tema de los refugiados. Turquía sola no puede administrar la situación.

Sr. Abdullah (Palestina). En 1948 una nueva entidad nació en el territorio, Israel. Fue una decisión de NNUU, con el 56 % de las tierras históricas de Palestina, y por la fuerza armada se ha unido un 22 % del territorio, más. Hoy solo queda el 20 %, sin Jerusalén Este, hay otros países implicados, como es sabido en esta problemática, Egipto, Siria y Líbano. Se han entablado negociaciones conducentes al acuerdo de paz con Israel, previa salida de los territorios ocupados, pero Israel no ha respetado esos compromisos. Trata de borrar a Palestina del mapa geográfico, cambiando nombres, creando campamentos, muros de separación...No quiere respetar el derecho internacional. Vuelve a poner de manifiesto este problema ante la Asamblea.

Sr. Konstantinos Spartinos (Grecia). Conflicto sirio y libio necesitan un acuerdo internacional que ponga fin al terrorismo, no se trata de una cuestión que atañe a la religión, sino que la solución debe ser en torno a un diálogo intercultural. Los proyectos de la UPM tienen verdadero potencial. Apoyamos la propuesta del secretariado para mejorar la gobernanza de la UPM. El reto del cambio climático necesita urgente recomendación a nivel regional.

Sr. Ahmed Alaoued (Bélgica) No considera grave el problema por el que no se pudo aprobar alguna recomendación ayer, todo tiene sus etapas, percepción aguda de lo que es interés general. Felicita al presidente de la Comisión económica, por la recomendación de esta Comisión, que ha podido subrayar los retos de la prosperidad compartida. También se han ampliado los trabajos de esta Comisión a los problemas migratorios y de seguridad en la región, pero es porque forma todo parte de un mismo conjunto. Trabajar para que la UpM sea un proyecto político.

Chipre. Desde 2008 muchas cosas han cambiado en la región. Ante los nuevos retos y a la luz de la evolución en la región, las tensiones políticas siguen presentes, y la situación de los refugiados está fuera de control, para lo que debe trabajarse conjuntamente, y en este marco la UPM es un foro privilegiado, debemos utilizar todos los recursos de que disponemos en la UE.

Una representante de Túnez habla de la revolución de los jazmines en 2011 por lo que estamos en una etapa histórica de transición hacia la democracia, debe trabajarse por

consagrar los derechos humanos de hombres y mujeres en la región. Sobre todo subraya en su país los logros de la igualdad de hombres y mujeres en el proceso electoral, y la existencia del Tribunal Supremo electoral. La democracia incipiente se ve amenazada por el paro, terrorismo, desarrollo económico, no puede lograrse la paz si existe inestabilidad en el Magreb, no puede haber paz sin independencia de Palestina con capital en Jerusalén este. Egipto regala jazmines en esta Asamblea.

Marruecos. Durante 4 años ha asistido a las reuniones de la Comisión de Asuntos políticos y derechos humanos. La paz a que aspiran los pueblos del mundo no puede avanzar con políticas de doble rasero, hay discriminación en el seno de esta Asamblea. Me dirijo a los países europeos, sin que se sientan ofendidos. La inestabilidad del sur va a contagiarse al norte. Como van a reaccionar en ese momento? Esperemos que haya justicia, porque lo que desearían para sí mismos deben respetarlo para otros, deben sembrar justicia para recoger justicia, no odio o rencor. No cabe la injerencia directa en los asuntos internos de los países porque ello siembra conflictos y tensiones en los países del sur. Esto es más propio de épocas coloniales, no de la actual. Los países del sur necesitan cooperación económica, pero esto debe presuponer un respeto a sus procesos internos.

Sr. BAUZÁ (España):

“Agradezco la hospitalidad del Reino de Marruecos y de esta maravillosa ciudad de Tánger. Voy a basar mi intervención en un análisis de lo que ayer aconteció en la Comisión política, de seguridad y derechos humanos. Quiero pensar que el problema ha sido una cuestión puramente procedimental y que entre todos, tal y como comentamos ayer los miembros de esta Comisión, quedará subsanada en el futuro. Uno de los análisis que tuvimos la oportunidad de comentar es que no debemos indicar a otros países miembros lo que deben hacer o decir en su propia casa. Tenemos unos mandatos definidos por las Naciones Unidas, pero no debemos extralimitarnos ni “meternos en casa” de nadie. alguna de las enmiendas que llevábamos de parte de la delegación española incidían precisamente en esta cuestión, enmendar la Recomendación en el sentido de no referirnos a países en concreto, Egipto, Libia, Siria, sino más bien generalizar para encontrar un consenso. Me quiero quedar con una frase del Presidente de esta Asamblea, Sr. Rachid Talbi El Alami, cuando ha dicho “entre todos podemos conseguir los objetivos del proceso euromediterráneo, principalmente la paz y la estabilidad”. Yo creo que foros como este deben permitir hablar, cuanto más claro mejor, discrepar, con la intención de unir, de avanzar, de cuestionar, de dialogar, de no interferir y mucho menos bloquear, intentando llegar a soluciones comunes en el futuro, y aprender los unos de los otros, como creo que lo estamos haciendo en este fin de semana. España ha sido cuna, crisol y amalgama de culturas, religiones y sensibilidades. Y quiere seguir siéndolo. Y a este respecto manifiesta todo nuestro apoyo y todo nuestro esfuerzo. Les habla un convencido en el europeísmo y un creyente en las potencialidades del Mediterráneo, para mejorar nuestras condiciones de vida y anticiparnos a conflictos. He sido Presidente por parte de España en el Comité de las Regiones, por lo que me ha satisfecho especialmente en escuchar lo que ha dicho el Presidente del ARLEM; y además he sido Presidente de las Islas Baleares, Comunidad autónoma que se encuentra en medio del mar Mediterráneo. Cuanto mejor les vaya a los países de la componente sur del mediterráneo, mejor le irá a Europa, y viceversa. Ese es el compromiso de España también. Tenemos todos un gran reto común. Pensar que son muchas más las cosas que nos unen que las que nos separan, como ha dicho el Secretario General de esta Asamblea, al presentar los proyectos en relación a la juventud, a las oportunidades laborales, a la educación, etcétera.

Nadie dijo que el camino fuese fácil, pero ante las dificultades son los líderes los que deben crecerse, y actuar conjuntamente. Pequeñas cosas dan lugar a grandes cambios. Esta Asamblea tiene pocos años, pero también los tenían en origen otras instituciones de gran relevancia mundial. Animo, pues, a los miembros de la Asamblea, desde un convencimiento en la bondad del proyecto europeo y del proyecto euromediterráneo. Yo me resisto a la idea de tener que estar “condenados” a vivir con nuestros vecinos, sino que debe ser una satisfacción vivir con ellos, por todo lo que nos une y que aporta, en este caso, el mar Mediterráneo”

Argelia. Se refiere al problema del terrorismo, a construir sobre la experiencia argelina de lucha contra el extremismo, el terrorismo y la inmigración ilegal. Agradece también la cooperación de Túnez, y llama a un apoyo de la UPM para consolidar procesos democráticos en Túnez. No ha habido coordinación entre la UPM y la política europea de vecindad común, por lo que las Cumbres de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno deberían consolidarse para dar un marco de preparación de las reuniones de esta Asamblea, con un mandato claro para las instituciones de la UPM.

Marruecos. Habla una representante de la Comisión de derechos de las mujeres. Hace una referencia al respecto al derecho internacional, en referencia especialmente a los derechos de las mujeres, que no pueden desarrollarse en un marco de inestabilidad. Pero recuerda que esta Asamblea debe funcionar correctamente, no a expensas de la dignidad de los Estados.

Un representante del Senado de Italia señala que somos parlamentarios, y no debemos olvidarlo. Tenemos un poder de representación de los pueblos, cada uno de nosotros representa intereses, pero debemos dar más importancia a los valores que nos unen, que son una fortaleza para ejercitar los derechos y hacer cumplir los deberes de los pueblos, pero evitar las discordias.

Sexto punto. Aprobación de las recomendaciones de las Comisiones de la Asamblea.

Interviene en primer lugar la Presidenta de la Comisión de derechos de la mujer, para presentar en la recomendación aprobada ayer en dicha Comisión. Seguidamente se aprueba por asentimiento del Pleno (ver Anexo XVII)

Interviene en segundo lugar el vicepresidente de la Comisión política en sustitución de su Presidente. Agradece a Marruecos su hospitalidad. Realiza una exposición de las conclusiones de la Comisión, que no pudo llegar a debatir el proyecto de recomendación por las razones expuestas con anterioridad. No obstante destaca el alto número de miembros que asistió a la reunión de la Comisión, 40 de 43 Estados, y en ese sentido el alto Valor del debate producido en su seno. Destaca asimismo la presentación de un número elevado de enmiendas, 61 en total, lo que demuestra el interés de los participantes. Relata que desde el principio de la sesión se rechazó el orden del día. Un número de delegaciones señalaron que no fueron consultados para la elaboración del proyecto de recomendación. El vicepresidente indicó que él propuso una solución de compromiso consistente en del proyecto y por tanto del debate los párrafos os conflictivos, pero esta solución no fue aceptada, porque las delegaciones que impugnaban el procedimiento lo hacían *a radice*, sin que pudiera salvaguardarse la validez del texto propuesto o de partes del mismo. Ello puso claramente de manifiesto la necesidad de la reforma del reglamento de la Asamblea, puesto que el procedimiento seguido hasta ahora manifiesta indudables límites a los que el derecho vigente no puede dar respuesta.

Recuerda asimismo que por mandato de la Comisión se está constituyendo un Grupo de trabajo sobre el conflicto de Israel y palestina, que estará compuesto por Díez estados

miembros de la componente norte y otros diez de la componente sur. Mientras en la componente norte se han recibido doce candidaturas para las diez plazas, en la componente sur sólo se han recibido cuatro candidaturas por lo que invita especialmente a los países de la componente sur a manifestar su interés y presentar sus candidaturas.

Ante las dificultades de funcionamiento, expresa el interés y la necesidad de una refundación de esta Organización internacional, que a su juicio es absolutamente necesaria.

El Presidente de la Asamblea, Sr. El Alami, muestra su acuerdo con estas palabras y brinda todo su apoyo y solidaridad.

Interviene en tercer lugar el Presidente de la Comisión de asuntos económicos que presenta la recomendación aprobada en el día de ayer por esta Comisión, la cual se aprueba por el Pleno por asentimiento (ver [Anexo XVIII](#)).

El Presidente de la Comisión de energía presenta asimismo la recomendación aprobada en el día de ayer la cual se aprueba en sesión plenaria por asentimiento (ver [Anexo XIX](#)).

Y finalmente, el Presidente de la Comisión de cultura presenta asimismo la recomendación de esta Comisión que se aprueba asimismo por asentimiento (ver [Anexo XX](#)).

Interviene a continuación la Presidenta del Grupo de trabajo sobre el reglamento, Sra. Tiziana, que presenta el informe financiero 2016, conteniendo el balance del estado de las contribuciones, gastos y saldo. Recuerda que a petición de Portugal el pasado año está en marcha el procedimiento de reforma de los procedimientos presupuestarios, lo que se une a la necesaria reforma del reglamento de la Asamblea apuntada en esta sesión plenaria. La Mesa de esta Asamblea encargará al Grupo de trabajo sobre la reforma del reglamento la elaboración de las propuestas de reforma en estos ámbitos, estableciendo plazos al efecto.

El Sr. Presidente de la Asamblea somete aprobación del informe financiero y el presupuesto de la Asamblea (cit. [Anexo XV](#)), que se aprueba por asentimiento y señala que la reforma del procedimiento presupuestario se transmitirá a la próxima Presidencia junto con la reforma del reglamento de la Asamblea.

Interviene la próxima Presidenta de la Asamblea, la Presidenta de la Cámara de los Diputados de Italia, Sra. Laura Boldrini, antes de pasar a la elección de la Mesa de la Asamblea durante el periodo 2016-2020. Señala que el parlamento italiano está firmemente convencido de la utilidad de esta Organización internacional y su Asamblea, por lo que gustosamente acepta la Presidencia de turno durante el próximo año, y como muestra de su compromiso, ha liderado una iniciativa para que la declaración de la Reunión de Presidentes que resultó fallida en el día de ayer, salvando una nueva redacción de los dos últimos párrafos de esta declaración, pueda obtener el consenso final del Pleno de esta Asamblea, y pueda, por tanto, aprobarse como declaración final. A este respecto la delegación italiana ha hecho un esfuerzo, y agradece especialmente a Francia y Alemania que hayan facilitado el acuerdo. Todas las delegaciones han sido consultadas sin que exista reparo por parte de ninguna de ellas.

Así pues, el Presidente de la Asamblea de los dos últimos párrafos de la **declaración final** y somete su aprobación al asentimiento del Pleno, que es concedido (ver [Anexo XXI](#)).

La delegación palestina agradece el que se haya encontrado una solución. Está de acuerdo con la modificación del párrafo controvertido.

Seguidamente se suspende la sesión una hora, de 13.40 a 14.40, antes de pasar a la aprobación de la estructura de la Mesa para el periodo 2016-2020.

Las candidaturas para presidir la Asamblea son Italia y el Parlamento Europeo por la componente norte; y Egipto y Turquía, por la componente sur tras la retirada de la candidatura de Marruecos.

En la Comisión política, el Presidente será del Parlamento Europeo, las Vicepresidencias, Argelia y palestina.

En la Comisión económica, la Presidencia corresponderá a Portugal, las Vicepresidencias a Egipto, Marruecos y el Parlamento Europeo.

En la Comisión de cultura la Presidencia corresponde a Marruecos y las Vicepresidencias a Italia, Turquía, y el Parlamento Europeo.

En la Comisión de derechos de la mujer, la Presidencia corresponde a Túnez, y las Vicepresidencias al Parlamento Europeo, Argelia y Egipto.

Finalmente en la Comisión de la energía la Presidencia corresponde a Jordania y las Vicepresidencias corresponden al Parlamento Europeo Argelia y Portugal, constando la protesta de Austria a estos efectos (Sr. Schennach).

Tiene lugar seguidamente el discurso de la Sra. Boldrini, Presidenta de la Cámara de Diputados de Italia, que clausura la XII sesión plenaria de la APUpM. Saluda a la Asamblea en nombre del Presidente del senado italiano, Sr. Piero Grasso. Comienza recordando que el que ayer no pudiese llegarse a una declaración compartida es un lujo que no podemos permitirnos. Estamos viviendo una época de llamada a la responsabilidad. Este es el momento más crítico desde que existe esta Asamblea. Estamos en el centro de las miradas de todo el mundo, no podemos desperdiciar nuestro enorme potencial de diálogo. Existen amenazas que no tienen fronteras: terrorismo, cambio climático, inmigración, etc. Agradece a Marruecos que sea la sede de la próxima COP22, por la crisis económica y los conflictos que existen a las puertas de los países mediterráneos. Señala que sólo los estados miembros pueden ocuparse de todo esto. Debe basarse la paz en la solución del conflicto palestino israelí. Sostiene que la próxima conferencia de París puede suponer resultados muy concretos a estos efectos, y está convencida de la enorme utilidad que en este ámbito va a suponer la constitución del Grupo de trabajo en el seno de la Comisión política.

Por eso estima que la declaración conjunta, por consenso, exponente de la unidad de esta Asamblea que sea aprobado por el Pleno en el día de hoy es un gran paso adelante. Da la enhorabuena por este motivo al Presidente de la Asamblea. Aunque debía haberse aprobado ayer, hoy no es demasiado tarde.

Respecto de la inmigración, que tiene el rostro de la tragedia en el mar, falta mucho trabajo por hacer. No es posible la demora a la hora de encontrar soluciones. Debemos hablar de lo que hemos hecho bien y también de los fallos. La perspectiva de los estados de la unión europea ha cambiado. 2015 será el año recordado como el del gran éxodo de refugiados desde el corazón de Europa. Un millón de refugiados han entrado en Europa. Y 28 países se han enfadado. Que le podemos decir a Libia, a Jordania, que nos dan lecciones de acogida? En nuestro continente nacen los populismos, los nacionalismos, el peligro lo tenemos en casa. En Europa dicen que no es el momento y que no tenemos recursos. Esto no puede continuar. Debemos lanzar un plan estratégico para la zona del mediterráneo y África, inspirándonos en el

plan Marshall. No es un problema de generosidad sino de visión, de perspectiva. Debemos trabajar a largo plazo. Esta Presidencia se implica para trabajar por el cambio en todos los temas desde el punto de vista transversal de los derechos humanos, en lo tocante a energía, inmigración y refugio, terrorismo, derechos de la mujer, ocupación y empleo juvenil, etc.

Esta Presidencia propone la celebración de reuniones a lo largo del año que viene no sólo en Roma sino incluso en Sicilia o Lampedusa. Sesiones que servirán para profundizar en el problema, implicando la sociedad civil, implicando los expertos que enriquezcan nuestro debate, en el marco de unas reglas más claras, para dar una mayor concreción a nuestras acciones.

Sin más asuntos que tratar se levanta la sesión a las 15.40h.

Palacio del Congreso de los Diputados, 30 de junio de 2016.

Sara Sieira Mucientes

Letrada de la delegación de las Cortes Generales
en la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la Unión por el Mediterráneo.

ANEXO I



**THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN**

**3rd SUMMIT of PRESIDENTS
Tangier, 28th May 2016**

DRAFT PROGRAMME

Friday, 27th May

Arrival of participants at the city of Tangier and transfer to hotels

Saturday, 28th May

9:00

Arrival of participants at the Conference Room
Registration

9:30

Opening Ceremony by Mr. Rachid Talbi El Alami, President of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco and President of the PA-UfM

9:35

"TOGETHER FOR A COMMON FUTURE OF THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN"

An ambition to build a better intercultural Mediterranean anchorage generating shared development in terms of peace and security, sustainable development taking into consideration climate change and protection of the environment in the Mediterranean.

Addresses to be specified

Exchange of views

*Adoption of the Declaration of the Third Summit of Presidents
(Declaration of Tangier Mediterranean)*

12:30

Closing Remarks

13:30

Lunch

15:00

Visit of the city of Tangier

17:30

Transfer to hotels

20:30

Diner



ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE DE
L'UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE
الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

**12th PLENARY SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
Tangier, 28 and May 29, 2016**

DRAFT PROGRAMME

Friday, 27th May

Arrival of participants at the city of Tangier and transfer to hotels

Saturday, 28th May

9:00

Arrival of participants at the Conference Room
Registration

10:00 / 12:30

- Meeting of the Political Committee, Security and Human Rights - **Room 1**
- Meeting of the Economic and Financial Committee, Social Affairs and education - **Room 2**
- Meeting of the Committee for the promotion of quality of life, exchanges between civil societies and culture-**Room 3**

12:30

Lunch
Location to be determined

14:30 / 17:00

- Meeting of the Committee on Energy, Environment and water-**Room 1**
- Meeting of the Committee on Women's Rights in the Euromed countries-**Room 2**

18:00 / 19:00

- Meeting of the Bureau and the enlarged Bureau- **Room 1**

19:30

Transfer to hotels

20:30

Diner



PA-UfM

Parliamentary Assembly - Union for the Mediterranean

**ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE DE
L'UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE**

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Sunday, 29th May

PLENARY SESSION- Conferences Room

9:00

Arrival of participants

Registration

9:30 / 13:00

Opening ceremony by Mr. Rachid Talbi El Alami, President of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco and President of the PA-UfM

"TOGETHER FOR A COMMON FUTURE OF THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN"

*An ambition to build a better intercultural Mediterranean anchorage
generating shared development in terms of peace and security,
sustainable development taking into consideration climate change and
protection of the environment in the Mediterranean.*

Address by: (To be confirmed)

Address by: (To be confirmed)

Plenary session debate

- Presentation of the UfM activities by the Secretary-General Mr. Fathallah Sijilmassi,
- Presentation and approval of the Recommendations of the PA-UfM committees
- Declaration of the 3rd Summit of Presidents of the PA-UfM
- Transfer of the presidency of the PA UfM
- Closing remarks

13h00

Press briefing

13h15

Lunch

15h00

Transfer to hotels



PA-UfM

Parliamentary Assembly - Union for the Mediterranean

ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE DE
L'UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE
الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

**Bureau Meeting of PA-UfM
Tangier, 28 May 2016 18:00 – 18:45**

DRAFT AGENDA

- 1. Adoption of the draft agenda*
- 2. Approval of the minutes of the Bureau meeting of February 12, 2016*
- 3. Announcement from the Moroccan Presidency*
- 4. Expression of Interest for the next quadrennial PA-UfM period*
- 5. Financial situation*
- 6. Other matters*
- 7. Date and place of the next meeting*



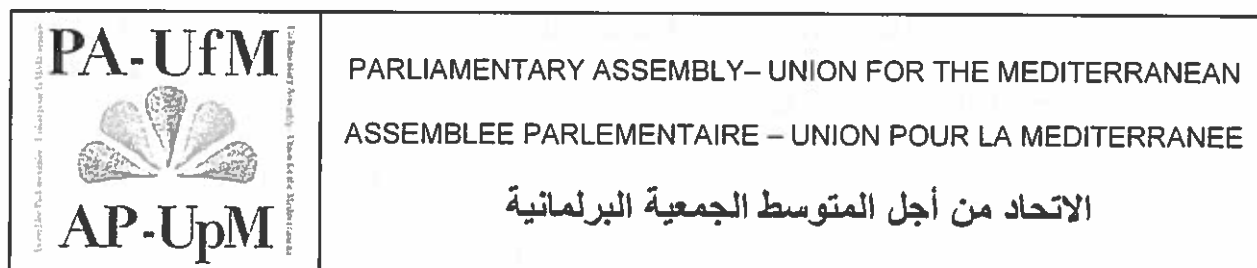
Parliamentary Assembly - Union for the Mediterranean
ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE DE
L'UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE
الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

**Enlarged Bureau Meeting of PA-UfM
Tangier, 28 May 2016 18:45 – 19:30**

DRAFT AGENDA

- 1. Adoption of the draft agenda*
- 2. Approval of the minutes of the meeting of the Enlarged Bureau of February 12, 2016*
- 3. Announcement from the Moroccan Presidency*
- 4. Presentations by Committee Presidents and the working group*
- 5. Other matters*
- 6. Date and place of the next meeting*

ANEXO II



Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

EMPA_PV(2016)0229

MINUTES
of the meeting of 29 February 2016, 14.30-17.30
Brussels

The meeting opened on Monday 29 February 2016 at 14.30.

Chairs : Louis Nègre (Vice-Chair, 14.30-16.00) and Renato Soru (Chair, 16.00-17.45).

1. **Adoption of the draft agenda**
2. **Chair's announcements**
3. **Palestine Working group : terms of reference and work programme**

As recommended by the 2015 Committee's recommendation endorsed by the Lisbon Plenary in May 2015, a draft mandate was presented by the Chair. Members did not object to this draft mandate which was adopted by consensus, including an amendment on the Working Group's objectives tabled by the Chair. Following the presentation of the working group's objectives and mandate by the Chair, debates focused on the Peace process, with interventions by Israel, Palestine, Luxembourg, Algeria, Jordan and Turkey. Israel called on Arab countries to participate actively in the Working Group so as to broaden the discussion to economic co-operation in the region.

⇒ **Next steps:** Members should express their interest to participate in the 20-Member-WG before its constitutive meeting takes place.

7. Date and place of the next meeting

The next meeting of the committee will take place in Rabat on 28 May, ahead of the XIIth plenary session of the Assembly, due to take place on 29 May.

The meeting closed at 17.45.

Наблюдатели/Observadores/Pozorovatelé/Observerer/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/Παρατηρητές/Observers/Observateurs/Promatrači/Osservatori/Novērotāji/Stebėtojai/Megfigyelők/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Obserwatorzy/Observadores/Osservatori/Pozorovatelia/Opazovalci/Tarkkailijat/Obserwatörer/المراقبون

L. Borovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina); G. Gene (Croatia); P. Bourasse (France); A. Makri (Greece); A. Lai (Italy); S. Mokrani (Embassy of Algeria); S. Maflainine, K. Zuheir, Z. Zineb (Mission of Morocco); A. Atiph (Mission of Palestine); J. Rozenzweig, N. Servranckx (Mission of Israel); S. Narous (Embassy of Tunisia); E. Ylidiz (Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the EU); G.-H. Carrad (EESC); T. Dimitrova (CoR, ARLEM);

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

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

R. Toran (DG NEAR).

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/Europiska služba za vanjsko djelovanje/Servizio europeo per l'azione esterna/Eiropas Ārējās darbības dienests/Europos išorės veiksmų tarnyba/Európai Közlégi Szolgálat/Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna/Europese dienst voor extern optreden/Europejska Služba Działañ Zewnętrznych/Serviço Europeu para a Acção Externa/Serviciul european pentru acțiune externă/Európska služba pre vonkafšiu činnosť/Evropska služba za zunanje delovanje/Euroopan ulkosuhdehallinto/Europeiska avdelningen för yttre åtgärd/هيئة العمل الخارجي الأوروبي (*)

N. Levine

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/Inii účastníci/Drugi udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/Övriga deltagare/المشاركون الآخرون

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

Кабинет на председателя/Gabinete del Presidente/Kanceliät pedsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidendi kantslei/Γραφείο Προέδρου/President's Office/Cabinet du Président/Ured predsiednika/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 / الرئيسة	-
Кабинет на генералния секретар/Gabinete del Secretario General/Kanceliät generálniho tajemnika/Generalsekretärens Kabinet/Kabinett des Generalsekretärs/Peasekretäri büroo/Γραφείο Γενικού Γραμματέα/Secretary-General's Office/Cabinet du Secrétaire général/Ured glavnog tajnika/Gabinetto del Segretario generale/Generalsekretära kabinets/Generalinio sekretoriaus kabinetas/Főtitkári hivatal/Kabinett tas-Segretarju Generali/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/Secretaria de la Asamblea/Sekretariát shromáždění/Forsamlingens sekretariat/Sekretariat der Versammlung/Assamblee sekretariaat/Γραμματεία της Συνέλευσης/Assembly secretariat/Secrétariat de l'assemblée/Tajništvo skupštine/Segretariato dell'Assemblea/Asamblejas sekretariāts/Asamblējos sekretariats/A Közgylés titkársága/Sekretariat tal-Assemblea/Secretariaat van de Vergadering/Sekretariat Zgromadzenia/Sekretariado da assembleia/Secretariatul adunării/Sekretariát zhromaždenia/Sekretariat skupštine/Edustajakokouksen sihteeristö/Församlingens sekretariat/الأمانة العامة للجمعية	-
EP/PE	-
F. Nègre	-
Сътрудник/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistentz/Βοηθός/Assistant/Assistente/Pallig/Padējējas/Asszisztens/Asystent/Pomočnik/Avustaja/Assisterter/مساعد	
F. Haiml	

- * (P) = Председател/Presidente/Předseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/Πρόεδρος/Chair(wo)man/Président/Predsiednik/Priekšsēdētājs/Pirmininkas/ Elnök/Chairman/Voorzitter/Przewodniczący/Preşedinte/Predseda/Predsednik/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande/رئيس / رئيسة
- (VP) = Заместник-председател/Vicepresidente/Mistopředseda/Nastformand/Stellvertretender Vorsitzender/Asesimees/Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chair(wo)man/Potpredsjednik/Vice-Président/Potpredsjednik/Priekšsēdētāja vietnieks/Pirmininko pavaduotojas/Alelnök/Víci 'Chairman'/Ondervoorzitter/Wiceprzewodniczący/Vice-Presidente/Vicepreşedinte/Podpredseda/Podpredsednik/Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande/نائب للرئيس / نائبة للرئيس
- (M) = Член/Miembro/Člen/Medlem./Mitglied/Parlamendiliige/Μέλος/Member/Membre/Član/Membro/Deputāts/Narys/Képviselő/Membru/Lid/Członek/Membro/Membru/Člen/Poslanec/Jāsen/Ledamo/عضو
- (F) = Должностно лице/Funcionario/Úředník/Tjenestemand/Beamter/Ametnik/Υπάλληλος/Official/Fonctionnaire/Dužnosnik/Funzionario/terēdnis/Pareigūnas/Tisztviselő/Üfficial/Ambtenaar/Urządник/Funcionário/Funcionar/Úradník/Uradnik/Virkamies/Tjänsteman/موظف

ANEXO III

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط
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Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

CoPo_OJ (2016)0528

DRAFT AGENDA

Meeting

Saturday, 28 May 2016, from 10.00 to 12.30

Tangier, Morocco

Royal Tulip City Center Hotel

1. Adoption of the draft agenda
2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 9 February 2016 (Brussels)
3. Chair's announcements
4. Approval of the 2016 Recommendation: 'Union for the Mediterranean: achievements and future prospects'.
5. Any other business
6. Date and place of next meeting

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
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

CoPo_OJ (2016)0528

PROJET D'ORDRE DU JOUR

Réunion

samedi 28 mai 2016, de 10h00 à 12h30

Tanger, Maroc

Royal Tulipe City Center Hotel

1. Adoption du projet d'ordre du jour.
2. Approbation du procès-verbal de la réunion du 9 février 2016 (Bruxelles).
3. Communications du Président
4. Approbation de la recommandation 2016 : "Union pour la Méditerranée : bilan et perspectives".
5. Divers
6. Date et lieu de la prochaine réunion

ANEXO III bis

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

Meeting
Saturday 28 May 2016, 10:00 - 12:30
Tangier

List of participants

Members:

Mr	Djamel	MADI	<i>Algeria</i>
Mr	Mohammed	KACEM ELAID	<i>Algeria</i>
Mr	Stefan	SCHENNACH	<i>Austria</i>
Mr	Ahmed	LAAOUEJ	<i>Belgium</i>
Mr	Hazim	RANČIČ	<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>
Ms	Diana	ZELENKA	<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>
Mr	Sotiris	SAMPSON	<i>Cyprus</i>
Mr	Jozef	REGEČ	<i>Czech Republic</i>
Mr	Henn	POLLUAAS	<i>Estonia</i>
Ms	Inés	AYALA SENDER	<i>European Parliament (S&D)</i>
Mr	Ernest	MARAGALL	<i>European Parliament (GREENS)</i>
Mr	Pier Antonio	PANZERI	<i>European Parliament (S&D)</i>
Mr	Gilles	PARGNEAUX	<i>European Parliament (S&D)</i>
Mr	Miguel	VIEGAS	<i>European Parliament (GUE/NGL)</i>
Mr	Mika	RAATIKAINEN	<i>Finland</i>

European Parliament
Euromed & Middle East Unit

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

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

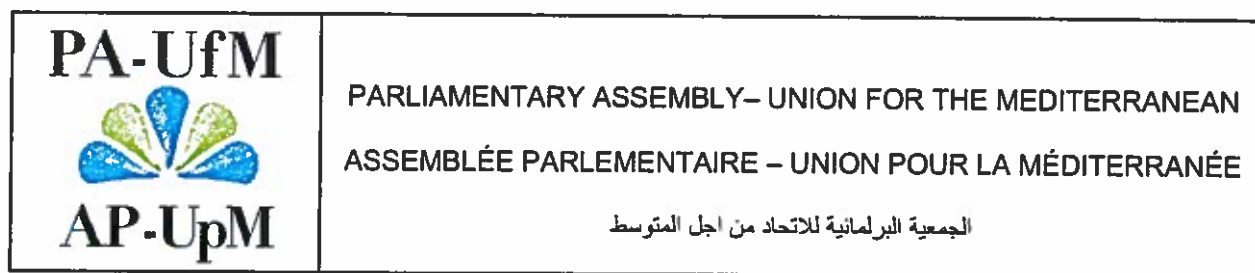
الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

Mr	Uros	PRIKL	<i>Slovenia</i>
Mr	José Ramón	BAUZÁ	<i>Spain</i>
Mr	Olle	THORELL	<i>Sweden</i>
Mr	Fevzi	SANVERDI	<i>Turkey</i>
Mr	Serdal	KUYUCUOGLU	<i>Turkey</i>

European Parliament
Euromed & Middle East Unit

ANEXO IV



Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

15.4.2016

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

on the Union for the Mediterranean: achievements and future prospects

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean on the Union for the Mediterranean: achievements and future prospects

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean,

1. Deems it necessary, eight years after setting-up the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), to initiate a reflection on the achievements and future prospects of the UfM, notably in the light of the political developments in the Euro-mediterranean region since 2011 in response to the peoples' legitimate aspirations to democracy and freedom;
2. Recalls, in this context, the efforts of Tunisia to cope with a difficult economic and political situation and calls on the UfM partners to renew their commitment to support the consolidation of democracy in the country through an intensive political dialogue and enhanced economic co-operation;
3. Invites all UfM Member States to actively support the establishment of the Government of National Unity in Libya as the sole legitimate government and to offer assistance to address the urgent challenges and, chief among them, the setting-up of institutions, strengthening the rule of law, improving the situation of human rights, the fight against the smuggling of migrants and terrorism;
4. Is concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in Egypt and calls on Egyptian authorities to respect their obligations in respect of international law and fundamental rights, in particular as regards the freedom of expression and of assembly and pluralism;
5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;
6. Acknowledges the significant effort deployed by some UfM Member States in hosting refugees from Syria, Iraq and Libya, and calls for more solidarity in order to better share the effort between the countries of the region and the European Union, in full respect of the international conventions on human rights;
7. Calls in particular on all stakeholders, following the UfM roadmap unveiled by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (hereinafter 'the Secretariat') in April 2016, to reflect on the extent to which progress has been made in attaining the three key objectives entrusted to the UfM in the Joint Declaration (paragraph 14) adopted at the Paris Summit of 13 July 2008, namely (1) upgrading euro-Mediterranean political ties, (2) improving co-ownership of responsibilities by a new governance (Vice-President and Secretariat) and (3) the need to make these relations more concrete and visible through additional regional and sub-regional projects;
8. Notes, as regards political aspects, that the biennial summits of Heads of State and Government provided for under the Paris Declaration have been replaced by sectoral

ministerial meetings that are unable to give the UfM a strategic framework and in particular to provide it with the two-year work programme originally planned; welcomes the fact that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the UfM Member States was held in Barcelona on 26 November 2015 co-chaired by EU High Representative / Vice-President Federica Mogherini and Mr Judeh, the Jordanian Foreign Minister, which may herald a political re-launch of the UfM and greater support from Member States;

9. Notes the fact that, as regards the governance of the UfM, the transition to an EU 'Northern' Co-Presidency from 2012 altered the intergovernmental nature of the project without this institutional change being accompanied by any strategic review or increased coordination of UfM activities with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); welcomes, however, the central role played by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission in preparing, coordinating and following up the ministerial meetings of the UfM and, together with Member States, funding its Secretariat, whose work, including the many initiatives it has taken to give substance to the UfM since 2010, deserves to be highlighted here;
10. Is concerned about the third objective assigned to the UfM regarding the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, particularly with regard to (1) progress made by the 41 projects approved to date by the UfM and the lack of transparency and centralised statistics on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects and on payments made to implement them, (2) the continuation of process of approving new projects independently of progress on projects that have already been approved, already totalling EUR 5 billion, at the risk of exceeding existing funding capacity in the region and the Secretariat's technical and human resources and (3) the truly regional and sub-regional nature these projects and their effective complementarity with bilateral projects funded by the ENP and the Member-States;
11. Supports the proposal made by the UfM roadmap to revitalise political cooperation (1) by extending the Secretariat's activities to include intercultural dialogue, mobility and migration and the fight against terrorism and (2) by linking issues of security and development more broadly, including by the priority given to human development and youth employment, which the Committee notes with satisfaction is already one of the Secretariat's priority objectives;
12. Wonders, however, about how the Secretariat's activities will be extended to include these new areas and wishes the UfM Secretariat to further clarify the role it will play and its added value vis-à-vis the institutions (UN, EU ...), the dialogue and coordination structures (5 + 5, Anna Lindh Foundation ...) and existing projects;
13. Calls on the Secretariat to continue supporting the development of regional civil society platforms, which, by allowing the participation of the most active components of Euro-Mediterranean society, may contribute significantly to the democratisation of UfM initiatives, particularly in the new priorities set out in the UfM roadmap which include intercultural dialogue, mobility and migration;
14. Strongly backs the Secretariat's proposal to improve the governance of the UfM by holding annually in Barcelona, in November, a 'Regional UfM Forum' involving a

meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, an inter-institutional summit and a forum of project promoters and institutions active in the region in order (1) to give the UfM policy guidelines in line with current developments, (2) to improve coordination between all stakeholders and (3) to better assess progress;

15. Calls, however, on the co-presidency not to overlook the importance of regular summits at the level of Heads of State and Government, as originally provided for in the Declaration of Paris, in order to set out a broader strategic vision geared to the future of the UfM's political activities and policy initiatives;
16. Calls, in the context of this renovated governance, on (1) the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat to better coordinate the activities of the UfM with those funded by the ENP, the ongoing review of which provides an ideal opportunity finally to clarify matters, in particular by involving the UfM in shaping decisions and policies affecting the euro-Mediterranean region; (2) the Secretariat to ensure the participation in the UfM ministerial meetings of the relevant committees' Bureaux of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) and (3) PA-UfM to seek better coordination between the activities of the Assembly and those of the UfM, whose Co-Presidents should systematically attend the plenary sessions and the summits of the Presidents of the Parliaments of the PA-UfM;
17. Recommends that the Co-Presidency, the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio (1) by conducting an audit of the 41 projects that have been approved to establish their status from the point of view of securing funding, operational implementation and payments to final beneficiaries actually made; (2) by following up the results of this audit by on-site monitoring missions (in which the relevant PA-UfM committees will be able to participate) and by developing a scoreboard to allow the centralised and regular monitoring of the audited data; (3) by presenting the 'UfM Regional Forum' with an annual management report on audited projects; (4) by regularly reviewing the composition of this portfolio, which could be achieved in particular by adapting the project budget to existing funding capacity and, where necessary, by closing and de-committing funds from projects that have not been implemented after a standard period still to be determined; and (5) by suspending, except in duly substantiated cases, the approval of new projects until these new monitoring and review mechanisms have become operational;
18. Proposes to the PA-UfM Bureau that the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat support these efforts to monitor UfM projects by appointing rapporteurs, by project or sector of intervention, drawn from each of the committees of the PA-UfM;
19. Suggests that the Secretariat make operational the many partnerships and agreements signed by the UfM in order to create synergies with the players and organisations active in the region (such as organisations representing regional and local bodies and the management authorities of cross-border cooperation programmes) in order to ensure a better coordination of efforts and resources in the implementation of projects on the ground;

20. Considers it crucial to invest more effort and resources in facilitating the regional and sub-regional integration of the southern shore of the Mediterranean, which can be instrumental in stabilising the region and favouring South-South development whilst reinforcing South-North relations;
 21. Calls on the Secretariat therefore to discuss with the Commission, the Committee of the Regions, the Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly (ARLEM), with the participation of the relevant PA-UfM committees, the opportunities to deploy EU territorial cooperation programmes and methods for the benefit of the Mediterranean partnership countries, as suggested by the Committee in its communication on the review of the ENP;
 22. Points out that it appears premature, before the projects are audited, before they have actually been monitored in practice and before the portfolio has been revised as it should have been, to support the proposals set out in the UfM roadmap to (1) give UfM-approved projects privileged access to financing from the EU budget and (2) set up a mechanism pooling the contributions of the various contributors to fund the approved projects;
 23. Calls on the Co-Presidency of the UfM, the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission, the Secretariat, the Bureau, the committees and all the members of the PA-UfM to address these proposals and urges them to respond to them at a future meeting of this Committee.
-

2015/2016 Activity Report

The Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights held a meeting in Brussels on 29 February 2016 to discuss the following points:

1) Palestine Working Group:

Following the recommendation approved by the plenary session in Lisbon in May 2015, this meeting enabled the Committee to approve the mandate of the Palestine Working Group. On the basis of a call for interest among members of the Committee, this working group is currently being set up.

2) Union for Mediterranean:

Following an exchange of views with Ms Delphine Borione, Deputy Secretary General of the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean, the Committee has chosen to devote its 2016 recommendation to a review of the achievements of the Union for the Mediterranean and its future prospects.

3) Syria:

The intervention by Mr Michael Docherty (Commission, DG NEAR) was devoted to the impact of the Syrian crisis on the Syrian people and the Commission's intervention on the ground.

ANEXO V

[Type text]

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Amendments to the 2016 draft recommendation

AMENDMENT 1

paragraph 5

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

SUPRESION OF "The efforts made by"
SUPRESION OF "to the conflict"
REPLACE "rebuild the country" FOR "re-building tasks"

... »to actively support the United Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution and re-building tasks once peace have been restored »...

Reason : It is not clear whether the paragraph refers only to Egypt or to other countries as well. Is it advisable to talk about « peace talks » or « UN efforts » ? These amendments are intended to extend the scope of the paragraph in a general sense, not only referred to Egypt but to another problems in the region.

Date: 13 MAY 2016

Name: Mr. José Ramón BAUZÁ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : 13 MAY 2016 (noon)

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

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Amendments to the 2016 draft recommendation

AMENDMENT **2**

paragraph **6**

Tabled by the Delegation of **SPAIN**

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

REPLACE “more solidarity” FOR “commitment for enhanced economic cooperation with host countries”

REPLACE “efforts” FOR “responsibilities”

... »Syria, Iraq and Libya, and calls for commitment for enhanced economic cooperation with host countries in order to better share the responsibilities between the countries of the region »...

Reason : The Amendment is intended to precise the concept solidarity in the same sense stated in Parr. 2 regarding Tunisia. The term « effort » is not correct from an International Law point of view. It is advisable to talk about « responsibilities », instead.

Date: 13 MAY 2016

Name: MR. JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : 13 MAY 2016 (noon)

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by e-mail: xp-empa@europarl.europa.eu

[Type text]

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Amendments to the 2016 draft recommendation

AMENDMENT 3

paragraph 8

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

REPLACE “replaced by” FOR “supported by the works of”

... »Paris Declaration have been supported by the works of sectoral meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs » ...

Reason : The biennial Summits of Heads of State and Government cannot be replaced. The word is not correct from a technical point of view.

Date:13 MAY 2016

Name:MR. JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : 13 MAY 2016 (noon)

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by e-mail: xp-empa@europarl.europa.eu

[Type text]

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Amendments to the 2016 draft recommendation

AMENDMENT 4

paragraph 9

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

REPLACE “project” FOR “Organization”

... »intergovernmental nature of the Organization »...

Reason : Strictly talking, from an International Law point of view, the UfM is not a « project » but an intergovernmental Organization.

Date: 13 MAY 2016

Name: Mr. José Ramón Bauzá

(*) Deadline to table amendments : 13 MAY 2016 (noon)

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by e-mail: xp-empa@europarl.europa.eu

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Amendments to the 2016 draft recommendation

AMENDMENT 5

paragraph 16

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

ADDITION « on the basis of procedures intended to ensure the direct engagement of the Southern Copresidency »

... » Calls, in the context of this renovated governance, on the basis of procedures intended to ensure the direct engagement of the Southern Copresidency, on 1) the European External Action Service »...

Reason : A clear mechanism is needed to ensure the involvement of all the partners, specially bearing in mind the Co-ownership of North and South reflected in the Co-Presidency system.

Date: 13 MAY 2016

Name: MR. JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : 13 MAY 2016 (noon)

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

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Amendments to the 2016 draft recommendation

AMENDMENT 6

paragraph 17

Tabled by the Delegation of SPAIN

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

REPLACE “conducting an audit of” FOR “closely monitoring”

... »fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio 1) by closely monitoring the 41 projects that have been approved »...

Reason : Legal auditing of projects is not possible as most of them are not funded by European Funds or grant agreements. However the Secretariat has powers to closely monitoring of all projects, by means of the monitoring tool that was developed for that purpose.

Date: 13 MAY 2016

Name: MR. JOSÉ RAMÓN BAUZÁ

(*) Deadline to table amendments : 13 MAY 2016 (noon)

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

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS, SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Amendments to the 2016 draft recommendation

AMENDMENT **7**

paragraph **18**

Tabled by the Delegation of **SPAIN**

TEXT of the AMENDMENT (*)

ADD “on the basis of procedures intended to ensure the direct engagement of the Southern Copresidency »

« Proposes to the PA-UfM Bureau, on the basis of procedures intended to ensure the direct engagement of the Southern Copresidency, that the European External Action Service... »

Reason : As stated in Amendment 5 regarding parr. 16. The UfM needs to clarify the framework of the institutional relation with EU, in particular regarding the South.

Date: 13 may 2016

Name: Mr. José Ramón Bauzá.

(*) Deadline to table amendments : **13 MAY 2016 (noon)**

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

ANEXO VI



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

AP101.643/AA1-61

13.5.2016

AMENDMENTS

1 - 61

Draft recommendation
 (AP101.642v01-00)

on the Union for the Mediterranean: achievements and future prospects

Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

AA_EMPA_DE

Amendment 1
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft recommendation

1. Deems it necessary, eight years after setting-up the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), to initiate a reflection on the achievements and future prospects of the UfM, notably in the light of the political developments in the Euro-mediterranean region since 2011 in response to the peoples' legitimate aspirations to democracy *and* freedom;

Amendment

1. Deems it necessary, eight years after setting-up the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), to initiate a reflection on the achievements, *failures* and future prospects of the UfM, notably in the light of the political developments in the Euro-mediterranean region since 2011 in response to the peoples' legitimate aspirations to democracy, freedom *and social justice*;

Or. en

Amendment 2
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 2

Draft recommendation

2. Recalls, in this context, the efforts of *Tunisia* to cope with a difficult economic and political situation and calls on the UfM partners to renew their commitment to support the consolidation of democracy in the country through an intensive political dialogue and enhanced economic co-operation;

Amendment

2. Recalls, in this context, the efforts of *Tunisian people* to cope with a difficult *social-economic* and political situation and calls on the UfM partners to renew their commitment to support the consolidation of democracy in the country through an intensive political dialogue and enhanced economic co-operation *through alternative partnerships that puts the interests of the peoples before the profits of European companies and investors; calls for the elimination of Tunisia's foreign debt to Europe, and the return of assets that were stolen by Ben Ali, and other corrupt leaders who currently reside in Europe*;

Or. en

Amendment 3
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 2 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

2a. Expresses its deep concern about the current economic and political disintegration of Libya, which is aggravating the fragile situation of the population; reiterates its condemnation of the 2011 military intervention in Libya led by France, the UK, the US and Canada under the auspices of NATO with the pretext of the so-called doctrine of the "responsibility to protect"; is convinced that this foreign military intervention has been the breeding ground of the current situation of destruction of Libya and destabilization of the region;

Or. en

Amendment 4
Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

Amendment

3. Invites all UfM Member States to *actively support* the establishment of the Government of National Unity in Libya as the sole legitimate government and to offer assistance to address the urgent challenges and, chief among them, the setting-up of institutions, strengthening the rule of law, improving the situation of human rights, the fight against the smuggling of migrants and terrorism;

3. Approves the political process in Libya and invites all UfM Member States to *cooperate for* the establishment of the Government of National Unity in Libya as the sole legitimate government and to offer assistance to address the urgent challenges and, chief among them, the setting-up of institutions, strengthening the rule of law, improving the situation of human rights, the fight against the smuggling of migrants and terrorism;

Amendment 5
Khalid El Boukarai
Moroccan delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft recommendation

3. *Invites* all UfM Member States to actively support the establishment of the Government of National Unity in Libya as the sole legitimate government and to offer assistance to address the urgent challenges and, chief among them, the setting-up of institutions, strengthening the rule of law, improving the situation of human rights, the fight against the smuggling of migrants and terrorism;

Amendment

3. *Welcomes the leading role played by the Kingdom of Morocco in providing political backing for the process of negotiations between the Libyan parties and in the success of Skhirat negotiations and calls on* all UfM Member States to actively support the establishment of the Government of National Unity in Libya as the sole legitimate government and to offer assistance to address the urgent challenges and, chief among them, the setting-up of institutions, strengthening the rule of law, improving the situation of human rights, the fight against the smuggling of migrants and terrorism;

Or. fr

Amendment 6
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 3 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

3a. *Rejects the use of the notion of ‘responsibility to protect’, as it violates international law and does not offer an adequate legal basis to justify the unilateral use of force, in many cases with the goal of regime change; condemns the unilateral assumption of the role of global*

police officer by powerful states such as the US or by NATO; also condemns so-called selective airstrikes and the introduction of foreign troops on the ground; denounces NATO's attempt to replace the pacification and stabilisation tasks that can only be implemented by broad consensus in the framework of the UN General Assembly;

Or. en

Amendment 7
Zuhair Sanduqa
Palestinian delegation
Mahmoud Mohie Eldeen
Egyptian delegation
Moroccan delegation
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

4. Is concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in Egypt and calls on Egyptian authorities to respects their obligations in respect of international law and fundamental rights, in particular as regards the freedom of expression and of assembly and pluralism;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 8
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

*4. Is concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in Egypt **and** calls*

Amendment

*4. **Reiterates its condemnation of the military coup d'état and the brutal***

on Egyptian authorities to respects their obligations in respect of international law and fundamental rights, in particular as regards the freedom of expression and of assembly and pluralism;

repression by the Egyptian army; Is concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in Egypt, including the deliberate use of mass death sentences as an instrument of arbitrary and politically motivated prosecution by the state in order to clamp down political dissent; calls on Egyptian authorities to respects their obligations in respect of international law and fundamental rights, in particular as regards the freedom of expression and of assembly and pluralism; reiterates its opinion that the leaders and generals of the Egyptian army cannot offer a way forward to advance the rightful demands of the Egyptian people, as the army's leadership holds powerful economic positions within Egypt and represents different economic and political interests from those of the workers, the poor and young people who demand social justice;

Or. en

Amendment 9
Cypriot delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft recommendation

4. Is concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in Egypt and calls on Egyptian authorities to respects their obligations in respect of international law and fundamental rights, in particular as regards the freedom of expression and of assembly and pluralism;

Amendment

4. Commends Egypt's progress in achieving democracy and political stability and urges the Egyptian authorities to work even harder in the area of human rights protection, paying particular attention to issues of freedom of expression and of assembly and pluralism;

Or. en

Amendment 10
Maria Mussini
Italian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 4 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

4a. Since the existence of a knowledge community is one of the most effective tools in the fight against radicalisation, calls on all countries to work for freedom of movement and expression and of exchanges between students , researchers and academics in general;

Or. fr

Amendment 11
Roderich Kiesewetter
German delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

Amendment

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;;

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations *in Lybia/Syria* to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;

Or. en

Amendment 12
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;

Amendment

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations *Special Envoy to Syria* to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;

Or. en

Amendment 13
Maria Mussini
Italian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;

Amendment

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations *and the International Syria Support Group* to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;

Or. fr

Amendment 14
Cypriot delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of

Amendment

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of

strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations *to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;*

strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations *and all other international actors involved in the peace negotiations to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict in Syria so as to restore peace, rebuild the country and allow the displaced population of the country to return to their homes in conditions of safety and security;*

Or. en

Amendment 15
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict *and rebuild the country once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;*

Amendment

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict, *while respecting the sovereignty of the Syrian State and the unity of its people;*

Or. fr

Amendment 16
José Ramón Bauzá
Spanish delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support *the efforts made*

Amendment

5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the United

by the United Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution *to the conflict* and *rebuild the country* once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;

Nations to find a rapid and inclusive solution and *re-building tasks* once peace has been restored, in association with the international actors involved in the peace negotiations;

Or. en

Amendment 17
Zuhair Sanduqa
Palestinian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

5a. Expresses its concern about the insistence of Israel on confiscating Palestinian lands, building more settlements and separation walls, imposing collective punishments, desecration of holy Islamic and Christian sites, adopting racist resolutions which increase tension and undermine the two state solution, and calls for: international protection for the State of Palestine under occupation, and supports the French initiative calling for holding an international conference for peace based on international references and signed agreements.

Or. en

Amendment 18
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

5a. Condemns the continuing occupation

of Palestine by Israel and the latter's violation of international law, including international humanitarian law; reiterates its call for an end to Israeli colonisation in the Palestinian territories and to the criminal attacks and the isolation of the Gaza Strip; stresses the urgent need to bring about a fair and lasting solution to the conflict with a view to achieving a two-State solution - an independent and viable Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, and the state of Israel, living side by side in peace and security on the basis of the internationally recognised 1967 borders;

Or. en

Amendment 19
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5 b (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

5b. Regrets the circumstances in which the Sahrawi people find themselves, having been forced to live under Moroccan occupation or in exile in refugee camps for more than 40 years following Morocco's invasion of the former Spanish colony; deplores that, after 25 years after the ceasefire between Morocco and the Polisario Front and the establishment of MINURSO (United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara), the holding of a referendum is being prevented by the intransigence of Morocco, compounded by the complicity and passivity of the international community including many UfM Member States;

Or. en

Amendment 20
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5 c (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

5c. Reiterates its call to Morocco and the Polisario Front to continue negotiations for a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara; recalls that this conflict poses a major obstacle to integration and cooperation in the region; considers it essential and urgent therefore to complete the decolonisation process of the non-self-governing territory of Western Sahara as established by international law and to put an end to Moroccan occupation;

Or. en

Amendment 21
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 6

Draft recommendation

Amendment

6. Acknowledges the significant effort deployed by some UfM Member States in hosting refugees from Syria, Iraq and Libya, and calls for more solidarity in order to better share the effort between the countries of the region and the European Union, in full respect of the international conventions on human rights;

6. Acknowledges the significant effort deployed by some *Southern* UfM Member States in hosting refugees from Syria, Iraq and Libya; *condemns the lack of solidarity and responsibility among EU Member States and the inhumane and degrading treatment faced by migrants and refugees across Europe, including violent acts by law enforcement authorities* and calls *all UfM Member States* for more solidarity in order to better share the effort between the countries of the region and the European Union *and to fulfil their international obligations for a migration and asylum policy based on solidarity, humanity and dignity, including the opening of safe and*

legal access for migrants and asylum-seekers and the carry out a massive and robust proactive multinational rescue operation in the Mediterranean, in full respect of the international conventions on human rights;

Or. en

Amendment 22
José Ramón Bauzá
Spanish delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 6

Draft recommendation

6. Acknowledges the significant effort deployed by some UfM Member States in hosting refugees from Syria, Iraq and Libya, and calls *for more solidarity* in order to better share the *effort* between the countries of the region and the European Union, in full respect of the international conventions on human rights;

Amendment

6. Acknowledges the significant effort deployed by some UfM Member States in hosting refugees from Syria, Iraq and Libya, and calls *for commitment for enhanced economic cooperation with host countries* in order to better share the *responsibilities* between the countries of the region and the European Union, in full respect of the international conventions on human rights;

Or. en

Amendment 23
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 6 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

6a. Expresses its fullest solidarity with the large numbers of refugees and migrants fleeing endless conflict, grave violations of human rights, the fatal consequences of climate change, poverty and harsh repression; recalls that the EU and its

Member States have a responsibility for the war, chaos, economic misery, hunger and death from which refugees and immigrants are escaping, not least on account of global neo-liberal economic policies, their colonial past and current neo-colonial policies;

Or. en

Amendment 24
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 6 b (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

6b. Calls for an alternative relation between UfM countries that takes into account of asymmetries between the parties; takes the view that a new framework needs to be created for relations with the UfM countries and regions, based on strict compliance with international law and the United Nations Charter and on non-intervention in their internal affairs and respect for their sovereignty, aimed at supporting the development and promoting employment and education, instead of partnerships geared solely to establishing free-trade areas that harm the UfM's peoples and offer benefits only for corporate interests and elites in the UfM states;

Or. en

Amendment 25
Algerian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 6 c (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

6c. Confirms that terrorism is a global phenomenon. It represents a major challenge for all the Mediterranean countries, given the security, political, economic and human issues they face. It is therefore necessary to develop a comprehensive preventive approach with regard to this phenomenon in order to consolidate the stability of States and contribute effectively to international peace and security;

Or. fr

**Amendment 26
Algerian delegation**

**Draft recommendation
Paragraph 6 e (new)**

Draft recommendation

Amendment

6e. Takes the view that solutions to the crises in the countries of the southern shore of the Mediterranean, such as Syria, Libya and Iraq, must be peaceful. Foreign interference has had dramatic consequences in the region and had a direct impact on the Mediterranean by generating a large influx of migrants and mobilising an unprecedented number of foreign terrorist fighters;

Or. fr

**Amendment 27
European Parliament (GUE/NGL)**

**Draft recommendation
Paragraph 6 e (new)**

18 f. Underlines that the existence of long standing conflicts due to violations of International law in the region are major obstacles to the cooperation between UfM Member States; in particular in the case of the Israeli occupation of Palestine, of the Moroccan occupation of Western Sahara and of the Turkish occupation of Cyprus; welcomes therefore the creation of the Palestine Working Group at the PA-UfM and considers this initiative could be extended to the creation of other Working Groups that focus on these long standing conflicts;

Or. en

Amendment 28
Khalid El Boukarai
Moroccan delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Calls in particular on all stakeholders, following the UfM roadmap unveiled by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (hereinafter 'the Secretariat') in April 2016, to reflect on the extent to which progress has been made in attaining the three key objectives entrusted to the UfM in the Joint Declaration (paragraph 14) adopted at the Paris Summit of 13 July 2008, namely (1) upgrading euro-Mediterranean political ties, (2) improving co-ownership of responsibilities by a new governance (Vice-President and Secretariat) and (3) the need to make these relations more concrete and visible through additional regional and sub-regional projects;

Amendment

7. Congratulates the UfM Secretariat for its efforts over the last four years and, in order to follow up these efforts, calls in particular on all stakeholders, following the UfM roadmap unveiled by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (hereinafter 'the Secretariat') in April 2016, to reflect on the extent to which progress has been made in attaining the three key objectives entrusted to the UfM in the Joint Declaration (paragraph 14) adopted at the Paris Summit of 13 July 2008, namely (1) upgrading euro-Mediterranean political ties, (2) improving co-ownership of responsibilities by a new governance (Vice-President and Secretariat) and (3) the need to make these relations more concrete and visible through additional regional and

sub-regional projects;

Or. fr

Amendment 29
Roderich Kiesewetter
German delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Calls in particular on all stakeholders, following the UfM roadmap *unveiled* by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (hereinafter 'the Secretariat') in *April* 2016, to reflect on the extent to which progress has been made in attaining the three key objectives entrusted to the UfM in the Joint Declaration (paragraph 14) adopted at the Paris Summit of 13 July 2008, namely (1) upgrading euro-Mediterranean political ties, (2) improving co-ownership of responsibilities by a new governance (Vice-President and Secretariat) and (3) the need to make these relations more concrete and visible through additional regional and sub-regional projects;

Amendment

7. Calls in particular on all stakeholders, following the UfM roadmap *proposed* by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (hereinafter 'the Secretariat') in April 2016 *March* 2016, to reflect on the extent to which progress has been made in attaining the three key objectives entrusted to the UfM in the Joint Declaration (paragraph 14) adopted at the Paris Summit of 13 July 2008, namely (1) upgrading euro-Mediterranean political ties, (2) improving co-ownership of responsibilities by a new governance (Vice-President and Secretariat) and (3) the need to make these relations more concrete and visible through additional regional and sub-regional projects;

Or. en

Amendment 30
Khalid El Boukarai
Moroccan delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8. Notes, as regards political aspects, that the biennial summits of Heads of State and Government provided for under the

Amendment

deleted

Paris Declaration have been replaced by sectoral ministerial meetings that are unable to give the UfM a strategic framework and in particular to provide it with the two-year work programme originally planned; welcomes the fact that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the UfM Member States was held in Barcelona on 26 November 2015 co-chaired by EU High Representative / Vice-President Federica Mogherini and Mr Judeh, the Jordanian Foreign Minister, which may herald a political re-launch of the UfM and greater support from Member States;

Or. fr

Amendment 31
Maria Mussini
Italian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8. Notes, as regards political aspects, that the biennial summits of Heads of State and Government provided for under the Paris Declaration have been replaced by sectoral ministerial meetings *that are unable to give the UfM a strategic framework and in particular to provide it with the two-year work programme originally planned; welcomes the fact that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the UfM Member States was held in Barcelona on 26 November 2015 co-chaired by EU High Representative / Vice-President Federica Mogherini and Mr Judeh, the Jordanian Foreign Minister, which may herald a political re-launch of the UfM and greater support from Member States;*

Amendment

8. Notes, as regards political aspects, that the biennial summits of Heads of State and Government provided for under the Paris Declaration have been replaced by sectoral ministerial meetings *whose declarations lay down the political guidelines and orientations for the programme of work to be implemented by the UfM Secretariat; calls on the Heads of State and Government to re-launch the biennial summit which is able to provide a strategic framework and the two-year work programme originally planned; welcomes the fact that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the UfM Member States was held in Barcelona on 26 November 2015 co-chaired by EU High Representative / Vice-President Federica Mogherini and Mr Judeh, the Jordanian Foreign Minister, which may herald a*

political re-launch of the UfM and greater support from Member States;

Or. fr

Amendment 32
José Ramón Bauzá
Spanish delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8. Notes, as regards political aspects, that the biennial summits of Heads of State and Government provided for under the Paris Declaration have been *replaced* by sectoral ministerial meetings that are unable to give the UfM a strategic framework and in particular to provide it with the two-year work programme originally planned; welcomes the fact that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the UfM Member States was held in Barcelona on 26 November 2015 co-chaired by EU High Representative / Vice-President Federica Mogherini and Mr Judeh, the Jordanian Foreign Minister, which may herald a political re-launch of the UfM and greater support from Member States;

Amendment

8. Notes, as regards political aspects, that the biennial summits of Heads of State and Government provided for under the Paris Declaration have been *supported by the works of* sectoral ministerial meetings that are unable to give the UfM a strategic framework and in particular to provide it with the two-year work programme originally planned; welcomes the fact that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the UfM Member States was held in Barcelona on 26 November 2015 co-chaired by EU High Representative / Vice-President Federica Mogherini and Mr Judeh, the Jordanian Foreign Minister, which may herald a political re-launch of the UfM and greater support from Member States;

Or. en

Amendment 33
Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Notes the fact that, as regards the governance of the UfM, the transition to an

Amendment

9. Notes the fact that, as regards the governance of the UfM, the transition to an

EU 'Northern' Co-Presidency from 2012 altered the intergovernmental nature of the project *without* this institutional change *being accompanied by any strategic review or increased coordination of* UfM activities *with* the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); welcomes, however, the central role played by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission in preparing, coordinating and following up the ministerial meetings of the UfM and funding its Secretariat, whose work, including the many initiatives it has taken to give substance to the UfM since 2010, deserves to be highlighted here;

EU 'Northern' Co-Presidency from 2012 altered the intergovernmental nature of the project; *stresses that* this institutional change *must also contribute to greater coordination between* UfM activities *and* the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); *notes that the UfM and the ENP promote the same objectives of shared prosperity, stability and security in the Euro-Mediterranean region*; welcomes, however, the central role played by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission in preparing, coordinating and following up the ministerial meetings of the UfM and funding its Secretariat, whose work, including the many initiatives it has taken to give substance to the UfM since 2010, deserves to be highlighted here;

Or. fr

Amendment 34 **European Parliament (GUE/NGL)**

Draft recommendation **Paragraph 9**

Draft recommendation

9. Notes the fact that, as regards the governance of the UfM, the transition to an EU 'Northern' Co-Presidency from 2012 altered the intergovernmental nature of the project without this institutional change being accompanied by any strategic review or increased coordination of UfM activities with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); *welcomes*, however, the *central* role played by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission *in preparing, coordinating and following up the ministerial meetings of* the UfM *and, together with Member States, funding its* Secretariat, *whose work, including the many initiatives it has taken to give substance to the UfM since*

Amendment

9. Notes the fact that, as regards the governance of the UfM, the transition to an EU 'Northern' Co-Presidency from 2012 altered the intergovernmental nature of the project without this institutional change being accompanied by any strategic review or increased coordination of UfM activities with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); *notes*, however, the role played by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission *as well as* the UfM Secretariat;

2010, deserves to be highlighted here;

Or. en

Amendment 35
José Ramón Bauzá
Spanish delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Notes the fact that, as regards the governance of the UfM, the transition to an EU 'Northern' Co-Presidency from 2012 altered the intergovernmental nature of the *project* without this institutional change being accompanied by any strategic review or increased coordination of UfM activities with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); welcomes, however, the central role played by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission in preparing, coordinating and following up the ministerial meetings of the UfM and, together with Member States, funding its Secretariat, whose work, including the many initiatives it has taken to give substance to the UfM since 2010, deserves to be highlighted here;

Amendment

9. Notes the fact that, as regards the governance of the UfM, the transition to an EU 'Northern' Co-Presidency from 2012 altered the intergovernmental nature of the *Organization* without this institutional change being accompanied by any strategic review or increased coordination of UfM activities with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); welcomes, however, the central role played by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission in preparing, coordinating and following up the ministerial meetings of the UfM and, together with Member States, funding its Secretariat, whose work, including the many initiatives it has taken to give substance to the UfM since 2010, deserves to be highlighted here;

Or. en

Amendment 36
Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

9a. Welcomes the efforts of the UfM

Secretariat to work more closely with the European institutions and ensure more regular coordination, including with the European Parliament; welcomes the fact that, since 2015, the UfM Secretariat has presented an annual report of its activities before Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs;

Or. fr

Amendment 37
Gilles Pargneaux
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10

Draft recommendation

10. Is concerned about the third objective assigned to the UfM regarding the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, particularly with regard to (1) progress made by the 41 projects approved to date by the UfM and the lack of transparency and centralised statistics on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects and on payments made to implement them, (2) the continuation of process of approving new projects independently of progress on projects that have already been approved, already totalling EUR 5 billion, at the risk of exceeding existing funding capacity in the region and the Secretariat's technical and human resources and (3) the truly regional and sub-regional nature these projects and their effective complementarity with bilateral projects funded by the ENP and the Member-States;

Amendment

10. Regarding the third objective assigned to the UfM concerning the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, recognizes that the process of approving new projects should be accompanied with developing appropriate funding in the region; Stresses the importance of enhancing the exchange of information regarding (1) centralised statistics on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects and on payments made to implement them, (2) the process of approving new projects and (3) the truly regional and sub-regional nature these projects and their effective complementarity with bilateral projects funded by the ENP and the Member-States;

Or. en

Amendment 38

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 10

Draft recommendation

10. *Is concerned about* the third objective assigned to the UfM regarding the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, *particularly with regard to (1) progress made by the 41 projects approved to date by the UfM and the lack of transparency and centralised statistics on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects and on payments made to implement them, (2) the continuation of process of approving new projects independently of progress on projects that have already been approved, already totalling EUR 5 billion, at the risk of exceeding existing funding capacity in the region and the Secretariat's technical and human resources and (3) the truly regional and sub-regional nature* these projects and *their effective* complementarity with bilateral projects funded by the ENP and the *Member-States*;

Amendment

10. *Stresses, with regard to* the third objective assigned to the UfM regarding the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, *that the validation of new projects must be accompanied by the establishment of adequate funding in the region, including for corresponding financial and human resources within the UfM Secretariat; calls in this connection for more information about the financial commitments that have been made for the implementation of these projects submitted for approval and underlines the need to assess the complementarity of these projects with bilateral projects funded by the ENP or Member States; notes that, according to the General Secretariat of the UfM, 50% of the approved projects are currently in the implementation phase and expresses its support for the launch in 2016 of two major projects, namely the clean-up of Lake Bizerte in Tunisia and euro-Mediterranean University in Fez, Morocco;*

Or. fr

Amendment 39

Fernando Negrão
Portuguese delegation

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 10

Draft recommendation

10. Is concerned about the third objective

Amendment

10. Is concerned about the third objective

assigned to the UfM regarding the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, *particularly with regard to (1) progress made by the 41 projects approved to date by the UfM and the lack of transparency and centralised statistics on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects and on payments made to implement them, (2) the continuation of process of approving new projects independently of progress on projects that have already been approved, already totalling EUR 5 billion, at the risk of exceeding existing funding capacity in the region and the Secretariat's technical and human resources and (3) the truly regional and sub-regional nature these projects and their effective complementarity with bilateral projects funded by the ENP and the Member-States;*

assigned to the UfM regarding the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, *and suggests that the process of approving new projects should be accompanied by the developing of appropriate funding capacities in the region and the strengthening of the Secretariat's technical and human resources. In this respect, calls for further information on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects, as well as an appraisal of the regional and sub-regional nature of these projects and their effective complementarity with bilateral projects funded by the ENP and the Member-States;*

Or. en

Amendment 40
Khalid El Boukarai
Moroccan delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10

Draft recommendation

10. Is concerned about the third objective assigned to the UfM regarding the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, particularly with regard to *(1) progress made by the 41 projects approved to date by the UfM and the lack of transparency and centralised statistics on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects and on payments made to implement them, (2) the continuation of process of approving new projects independently of progress on projects that have already been approved,*

Amendment

10. Is concerned about the third objective assigned to the UfM regarding the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, particularly with regard to the continuation of process of approving new projects, *which should be accompanied by the development of appropriate financial capacities and by a strengthening of the technical and human capacities of the Secretariat;*

already totalling EUR 5 billion, at the risk of exceeding existing funding capacity in the region and the Secretariat's technical and human resources and (3) the truly regional and sub-regional nature these projects and their effective complementarity with bilateral projects funded by the ENP and the Member-States;

Or. fr

Amendment 41
Gilles Pargneaux
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

10 a. Notes with satisfaction that 54 % of labelled projects are already implemented and expresses its support to the launch in 2016 of two major UfM labelled projects: the depollution of Lake Bizerte in Tunisia and the Euro-Mediterranean University of Fes in Morocco;

Or. en

Amendment 42
Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Aixelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 10 b (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

10 b. Recalls the urgent need to improve the social integration and employability of young people which are the major challenges facing the region and at the same time the vehicles of stabilisation,

prosperity and security; recalls also that the problems linked to the youth employability in the South and North of the Mediterranean are now the same and require joint solutions formulated within the framework of effective multilateral cooperation such as the UfM;

Or. fr

Amendment 43

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Aixelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 12

Draft recommendation

12. Wonders, however, about how the Secretariat's activities will be extended to include these new areas and wishes the UfM Secretariat to further clarify the role it will play vis-à-vis the institutions (UN, EU ...), the dialogue and coordination structures (5 + 5, Anna Lindh Foundation ...) and existing projects and to explain what added value the UfM will provide in this field;

Amendment

12. Urges the need to ensure the complementarity and coordination of these new activities with those of the institutions (UN, EU ...), the dialogue and coordination structures (5 + 5, Anna Lindh Foundation ...) and with existing projects;

Or. fr

Amendment 44

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Aixelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu, Gilles Pargneaux
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 13 a (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

13a. Recognises the importance of holding sectoral ministerial meetings, in addition to high-level meetings, meetings

of senior officials and dialogue platforms; recognises also the role of the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean in promoting a regional dialogue and regional cooperation efforts; encourages the Secretariat to continue and strengthen its work of mobilising regional players, in particular by organising conferences, workshops and round tables that help translate the policy guidelines set by the ministerial meetings into concrete projects that have a direct on and for the population in priority areas such as inclusive growth, youth employability, sustainable development and the empowerment of women;

Or. fr

Amendment 45

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Strongly backs the Secretariat's proposal to improve the governance of the UfM by holding annually in Barcelona, in November, a 'Regional UfM Forum' involving a meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, an inter-institutional summit and a forum of project promoters and institutions active in the region in order (1) to give the UfM policy guidelines in line with current developments, (2) to improve coordination between all stakeholders and (3) to better assess progress;

Amendment

14. Strongly backs the Secretariat's proposal to improve the governance of the UfM by holding annually in Barcelona, in November, a 'Regional UfM Forum' involving a meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, an inter-institutional summit and a forum of project promoters and institutions active in the region in order (1) to give the UfM policy guidelines in line with current developments, *such as the refugee crisis or the recent terrorist attacks suffered by the Member States and the peoples of the UfM on both sides of the Mediterranean* (2) to improve coordination between all stakeholders and (3) to better assess progress;

Or. fr

Amendment 46

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 15

Draft recommendation

15. Calls, however, on the co-presidency not to overlook the importance of regular summits at the level of Heads of State and Government, as originally provided for in the Declaration of Paris, in order to set out a broader strategic vision geared to the future of the UfM's political activities and policy initiatives;

Amendment

15. Calls, however, on the co-presidency not to overlook the importance of regular summits at the level of Heads of State and Government, as originally provided for in the Declaration of Paris, in order to set out a broader strategic vision geared to the future of the UfM's political activities and policy initiatives; *insists that, without these regular summits, a strategic vision and genuine political will at the highest level, the results will not be up to expectations and that the progress of approved projects must also be assessed in light of commitment and mobilisation inspired by the Member States of the UfM;*

Or. fr

Amendment 47

José Ramón Bauzá
Spanish delegation

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

16. Calls, in the context of this renovated governance, on (1) the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat to better coordinate the activities of the UfM with those funded by the ENP, the ongoing review of which provides an ideal opportunity finally to clarify matters, in particular by involving

Amendment

16. Calls, in the context of this renovated governance, *on the basis of procedures intended to ensure the direct engagement of the Southern Copresidency*, on (1) the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat to better coordinate the activities of the UfM with those funded by the ENP, the ongoing

the UfM in shaping decisions and policies affecting the euro-Mediterranean region; (2) the Secretariat to ensure the participation in the UfM ministerial meetings of the relevant committees' Bureaux of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) and (3) PA-UfM to seek better coordination between the activities of the Assembly and those of the UfM, whose Co-Presidents should systematically attend the plenary sessions and the summits of the Presidents of the Parliaments of the PA-UfM;

review of which provides an ideal opportunity finally to clarify matters, in particular by involving the UfM in shaping decisions and policies affecting the euro-Mediterranean region; (2) the Secretariat to ensure the participation in the UfM ministerial meetings of the relevant committees' Bureaux of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) and (3) PA-UfM to seek better coordination between the activities of the Assembly and those of the UfM, whose Co-Presidents should systematically attend the plenary sessions and the summits of the Presidents of the Parliaments of the PA-UfM;

Or. en

Amendment 48

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

16. *Calls*, in the context of this renovated governance, *on* (1) the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat to better coordinate the activities of the UfM with those funded by the ENP, the ongoing review of which provides an ideal opportunity finally to clarify matters, in particular by involving the UfM in shaping decisions and policies affecting the euro-Mediterranean region; (2) the Secretariat to ensure the participation in the UfM ministerial meetings of the relevant committees' Bureaux of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) and (3) PA-UfM to seek better coordination between the activities of the Assembly and those of the UfM, whose Co-Presidents should systematically attend

Amendment

16. *Urges*, in the context of this renovated governance, (1) the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat to better coordinate the activities of the UfM with those funded by the ENP, the ongoing review of which provides an ideal opportunity finally to clarify matters, in particular by involving the UfM in shaping decisions and policies affecting the euro-Mediterranean region; (2) the Secretariat to ensure the participation in the UfM ministerial meetings of the relevant committees' Bureaux of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) and (3) PA-UfM to seek better coordination between the activities of the Assembly and those of the UfM, whose Co-Presidents should systematically attend

the plenary sessions and the summits of the Presidents of the Parliaments of the PA-UfM;

the plenary sessions and the summits of the Presidents of the Parliaments of the PA-UfM;

Or. fr

Amendment 49
Roderich Kieswetter
German delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

16. Calls, in the context of this renovated governance, on (1) the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat to better coordinate the activities of the UfM with those funded by the ENP, the ongoing *review* of which provides an ideal opportunity finally to clarify matters, in particular by involving the UfM in shaping decisions and policies affecting the euro-Mediterranean region; (2) the Secretariat to ensure the participation in the UfM ministerial meetings of the relevant committees' Bureaux of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) and (3) PA-UfM to seek better coordination between the activities of the Assembly and those of the UfM, whose Co-Presidents should systematically attend the plenary sessions and the summits of the Presidents of the Parliaments of the PA-UfM;

Amendment

16. Calls, in the context of this renovated governance, on (1) the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat to better coordinate the activities of the UfM with those funded by the ENP, the ongoing *implementation* of which provides an ideal opportunity finally to clarify matters, in particular by involving the UfM in shaping decisions and policies affecting the euro-Mediterranean region; (2) the Secretariat to ensure the participation in the UfM ministerial meetings of the relevant committees' Bureaux of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) and (3) PA-UfM to seek better coordination between the activities of the Assembly and those of the UfM, whose Co-Presidents should systematically attend the plenary sessions and the summits of the Presidents of the Parliaments of the PA-UfM;

Or. en

Amendment 50
Khalid El Boukarai
Moroccan delegation

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 17

Draft recommendation

Amendment

17. Recommends that the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio (1) by conducting an audit of the 41 projects that have been approved to establish their status from the point of view of securing funding, operational implementation and payments to final beneficiaries actually made; (2) by following up the results of this audit by on-site monitoring missions (in which the relevant PA-UfM committees will be able to participate) and by developing a scoreboard to allow the centralised and regular monitoring of the audited data; (3) by presenting the 'UfM Regional Forum' with an annual management report on audited projects; (4) by regularly reviewing the composition of this portfolio, which could be achieved in particular by adapting the project budget to existing funding capacity and, where necessary, by closing and de-committing funds from projects that have not been implemented after a standard period still to be determined; and (5) by suspending, except in duly substantiated cases, the approval of new projects until these new monitoring and review mechanisms have become operational;

deleted

Or. fr

Amendment 51

Fernando Negrão

Portuguese delegation

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 17

Draft recommendation

17. Recommends that the *Co-Presidency, the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat* give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio (1) by *conducting an audit of the 41 projects that have been approved to establish their status from the point of view of securing funding, operational implementation and payments to final beneficiaries actually made*; (2) by *following up the results of this audit by on-site monitoring missions (in which the relevant PA-UfM committees will be able to participate) and by developing a scoreboard to allow the centralised and regular monitoring of the audited data*; (3) by *presenting the 'UfM Regional Forum' with an annual management report on audited projects*; (4) by *regularly reviewing the composition of this portfolio, which could be achieved in particular by adapting the project budget to existing funding capacity and, where necessary, by closing and de-committing funds from projects that have not been implemented after a standard period still to be determined*; and (5) by *suspending, except in duly substantiated cases, the approval of new projects until these new monitoring and review mechanisms have become operational*;

Amendment

17. Recommends that the *Co-Presidencies and the Secretariat* give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio by *presenting information regarding the labelled projects (funding, operational implementation and impact on beneficiaries)*, (1) by *organizing missions of information by PA-UfM members to the Secretariat*, (2) by *organizing regular hearings within the PA-UfM and its relevant Committees for the Secretariat to report on its initiatives and the state-of-play of labelled projects*, (3) by *following-up on the implementation of these projects through the participation of PA-UfM and its relevant committees' members in the activities developed on-the-ground within the framework of labelled projects*, (4) by *presenting the "UfM Regional Forum" an annual report on labelled projects*;

Or. en

Amendment 52
Gilles Pargneaux
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 17

17. Recommends that the Co-Presidency, the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio (1) by conducting an audit of the 41 projects that have been approved to establish their status from the point of view of securing funding, operational implementation and payments to final beneficiaries actually made; (2) by following up the results of this audit by on-site monitoring missions (in which the relevant PA-UfM committees will be able to participate) and by developing a scoreboard to allow the centralised and regular monitoring of the audited data; (3) by presenting the 'UfM Regional Forum' with an annual management report on audited projects; (4) by regularly reviewing the composition of this portfolio, which could be achieved in particular by adapting the project budget to existing funding capacity and, where necessary, by closing and de-committing funds from projects that have not been implemented after a standard period still to be determined; and (5) by suspending, except in duly substantiated cases, the approval of new projects until these new monitoring and review mechanisms have become operational;

17. Stresses the need for a greater involvement of the PA-UfM on the UfM Senior Official meetings (SOM); recommends that the Co-Presidency and the Secretariat further reinforce the exchange of information on the UfM project portfolio by : (1) presenting appropriate information to the PA-UfM and its relevant Committees on the UfM initiatives and the state-of-play of labelled projects, in particular the level of secured funding, the operational implementation and the impact on final beneficiaries; (2) by following-up on the implementation of these projects through the organization of monitoring missions, (in which the relevant PA-UfM committees will be able to participate); (3) by presenting the "UfM Regional Forum" with an annual report on the labelled projects;

Or. en

Amendment 53

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Aixelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 17

Draft recommendation

17. Recommends that the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio (1) *by conducting an audit* of the 41 projects that have been approved to establish their status from the point of view of securing funding, operational implementation and payments to final beneficiaries actually made; (2) *by following up the results of this audit by on-site monitoring missions (in which the relevant PA-UfM committees will be able to participate) and by developing a scoreboard to allow the centralised and regular monitoring of the audited data;* (3) *by presenting the 'UfM Regional Forum' with an annual management report on audited projects;* (4) *by regularly reviewing the composition of this portfolio, which could be achieved in particular by adapting the project budget to existing funding capacity and, where necessary, by closing and de-committing funds from projects that have not been implemented after a standard period still to be determined; and (5) by suspending, except in duly substantiated cases, the approval of new projects until these new monitoring and review mechanisms have become operational;*

Amendment

17. *Notes that the PA-UfM has a standing invitation to the meetings of senior officials, which in principle allows a regular flow of information on projects undergoing approval and approved projects; recommends, however, that the Co-Presidency, the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio (1) through a more regular and systematic exchange of information, including within the framework of the PA-UfM, to present the state of progress of the 41 projects that have been approved to establish their status from the point of view of securing funding, operational implementation and payments to final beneficiaries actually made; (2) by organising field visits to observe the implementation of projects and inviting members of the relevant committees of the PA-UfM; (3) by presenting the 'UfM Regional Forum' with an annual management report on audited projects; (4) by appointing standing rapporteurs in the AP-UfM to monitor the development of each approved project; consideration should be given to closing and de-committing funds from projects that have not been implemented after a standard period still to be determined;*

Or. fr

Amendment 54
José Ramón Bauzá
Spanish delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 17

Draft recommendation

17. Recommends that the Co-Presidency, the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio (1) by *conducting an audit of* the 41 projects that have been approved to establish their status from the point of view of securing funding, operational implementation and payments to final beneficiaries actually made; (2) by following up the results of this audit by on-site monitoring missions (in which the relevant PA-UfM committees will be able to participate) and by developing a scoreboard to allow the centralised and regular monitoring of the audited data; (3) by presenting the 'UfM Regional Forum' with an annual management report on audited projects; (4) by regularly reviewing the composition of this portfolio, which could be achieved in particular by adapting the project budget to existing funding capacity and, where necessary, by closing and de-committing funds from projects that have not been implemented after a standard period still to be determined; and (5) by suspending, except in duly substantiated cases, the approval of new projects until these new monitoring and review mechanisms have become operational;

Amendment

17. Recommends that the Co-Presidency, the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat give fresh impetus to the management of the UfM project portfolio (1) by *closely monitoring* the 41 projects that have been approved to establish their status from the point of view of securing funding, operational implementation and payments to final beneficiaries actually made; (2) by following up the results of this audit by on-site monitoring missions (in which the relevant PA-UfM committees will be able to participate) and by developing a scoreboard to allow the centralised and regular monitoring of the audited data; (3) by presenting the 'UfM Regional Forum' with an annual management report on audited projects; (4) by regularly reviewing the composition of this portfolio, which could be achieved in particular by adapting the project budget to existing funding capacity and, where necessary, by closing and de-committing funds from projects that have not been implemented after a standard period still to be determined; and (5) by suspending, except in duly substantiated cases, the approval of new projects until these new monitoring and review mechanisms have become operational;

Or. en

Amendment 55
Maria Mussini
Italian delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 18

Draft recommendation

18. Proposes to the PA-UfM Bureau that it

Amendment

18. Proposes to the PA-UfM Bureau that it

should monitor *these efforts to follow up* UfM projects *by the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat* by appointing rapporteurs, by project or sector of intervention, drawn from each of the committees of the PA-UfM;

should monitor UfM projects by appointing rapporteurs, by project or sector of intervention, drawn from each of the committees of the PA-UfM;

Or. fr

Amendment 56
José Ramón Bauzá
Spanish delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 18

Draft recommendation

18. Proposes to the PA-UfM Bureau that the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat support these efforts to monitor UfM projects by appointing rapporteurs, by project or sector of intervention, drawn from each of the committees of the PA-UfM;

Amendment

18. Proposes to the PA-UfM Bureau, *on the basis of procedures intended to ensure the direct engagement of the Southern Copresidency* that the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat support these efforts to monitor UfM projects by appointing rapporteurs, by project or sector of intervention, drawn from each of the committees of the PA-UfM;

Or. en

Amendment 57
Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Aixelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 18

Draft recommendation

18. Proposes to the PA-UfM Bureau that the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat support these efforts to monitor

Amendment

18. Proposes to the PA-UfM Bureau that the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat support these efforts to monitor

UfM projects by appointing rapporteurs, by project or sector of intervention, drawn from each of the committees of the PA-UfM;

UfM projects by appointing rapporteurs, by project or sector of intervention, drawn from each of the committees of the PA-UfM *who would be in charge of monitoring the progress of the projects approved by the UfM;*

Or. fr

Amendment 58

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 19

Draft recommendation

19. *Suggests* that the Secretariat make operational the many partnerships and agreements signed by the UfM in order to create synergies with the players and organisations active in the region (such as organisations representing regional and local bodies and the management authorities of cross-border cooperation programmes) in order to ensure a better coordination of efforts and resources in the implementation of projects on the ground;

Amendment

19. *Underlines* that the Secretariat *should* make operational the many partnerships and agreements signed by the UfM in order to create synergies with the players and organisations active in the region (such as organisations representing regional and local bodies and the management authorities of cross-border cooperation programmes) in order to ensure a better coordination of efforts and resources in the implementation of projects on the ground;

Or. fr

Amendment 59

Roderich Kiesewetter
German delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 21

Draft recommendation

21. Calls on the Secretariat therefore to discuss with the Commission, the Committee of the Regions, the Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local

Amendment

21. Calls on the Secretariat therefore to discuss with the Commission, the Committee of the Regions, the Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local

Assembly (ARLEM), with the participation of the relevant PA-UfM committees, the opportunities to deploy EU territorial cooperation programmes and methods for the benefit of the Mediterranean partnership countries, as suggested by the Committee in its communication on the review of the ENP;

Assembly (ARLEM), with the participation of the relevant PA-UfM committees, the opportunities to deploy EU territorial cooperation programmes and methods *to bring about stronger regional cooperation* for the benefit of the Mediterranean partnership countries, as suggested by the Committee in its communication on the review of the ENP;

Or. en

Amendment 60

Khalid El Boukarai

Moroccan delegation

Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu, Gilles

Pargneaux

European Parliament

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 22

Draft recommendation

22. Points out that it appears premature, before the projects are audited, before they have actually been monitored in practice and before the portfolio has been revised as it should have been, to support the proposals set out in the UfM roadmap to (1) give UfM-approved projects privileged access to financing from the EU budget and (2) set up a mechanism pooling the contributions of the various contributors to fund the approved projects;

Amendment

deleted

Or. fr

Amendment 61

Fernando Negrão

Portuguese delegation

Draft recommendation

Paragraph 22

Draft recommendation

22. Points out *that it appears premature, before the projects are audited, before they have actually been monitored in practice and before the portfolio has been revised as it should have been, to support* the proposals set out in the UfM roadmap to (1) give UfM-approved projects privileged access to financing from the EU budget and (2) set up a mechanism pooling the contributions of the various contributors to fund the approved projects;

Amendment

22. Points out *to the need for further reflexion on* the proposals set out in the UfM roadmap to (1) give UfM-approved projects privileged access to financing from the EU budget and (2) set up a mechanism pooling the contributions of the various contributors to fund the approved projects;

Or. en

ANEXO VII



**COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS, SECURITY
AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

Meeting

Saturday, 28 May (10.00 – 12.30), Tangier

Voting list

PARAGRAPH	AM	Tabled by	ACTION	Comments	Vote
Paragraph 1	1	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	amends par. 1	
Paragraph 2	2	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	amends par. 2	
Paragraph 2a (new)	3	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 3	4	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE	amends par. 3	
	5	Moroccan Delegation Khalid El Boukarai	VOTE	amends par. 3 Text of AM 5 will be added after "Approves the political process in Libya..." of AM 4	
Paragraph 3a (new)	6	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	New paragraph	



Paragraph 4	7	Palestinian Delegation Zuhair Sanduqa Egyptian Delegation Mahmoud Mohie Eldeen Moroccan Delegation Algerian Delegation	VOTE	deletes par. 4	
	8	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 7 is adopted	
	9	Cyprus Delegation	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 7 or AM 8 are adopted	
Paragraph 4a (new)	10	Italian Delegation Maria Mussini	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 5	11	German Delegation Roderich Kiesewetter	VOTE	SPLIT VOTE on AM 11 (Syria only) + Compromise amendment 11+12+13+14+15+16 5. Considers it necessary, in the context of strengthening policy co-operation in the region, to actively support the efforts made by the United Nations, <i>the United Nations Special Envoy to Syria</i> (AM 12), <i>the International Syria Support Group</i> (AM 13) and all other international actors involved in the peace negotiations (AM 14) to find a rapid and inclusive solution to the conflict in Syria (AM 11) so as to restore peace (AM 14), support re-building tasks (AM 16), rebuild the country and allow the displaced population of the country to return to their homes in conditions of safety and security (AM 14) while respecting the sovereignty of the Syrian State and the unity of its people (AM 15).	
	12	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)			
	13	Italian Delegation Maria Mussini			
	14	Cyprus Delegation			
	15	Algerian Delegation			
	16	Spanish Delegation José Ramón Bauzá			



Paragraph 5a (new)	17	Palestinian Delegation Zuhair Sanduqa	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 5b (new)	18	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 5c (new)	19	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 5d (new)	20	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 6	21	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	amends par. 6	
	22	Spanish Delegation José Ramón Bauzá	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 21 is adopted	
Paragraph 6a (new)	23	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 6b (new)	24	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 6c (new)	25	Algerian Delegation	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 6d (new)	26	Algerian Delegation	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 6e (new)	27	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)	VOTE	New paragraph	



Paragraph 7	28	Moroccan Delegation Khalid El Boukarai	VOTE	Compromise amendment 28+29	
	29	German Delegation Roderich Kiesewetter		<i>7. Congratulates the UfM Secretariat for its efforts over the last four years and, in order to follow-up these efforts, invites (AM 28) all stakeholders, following the UfM roadmap proposed (AM 29) by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean (hereinafter 'the Secretariat') in April/March (AM 29) 2016, to reflect on the extent to which progress has been made in attaining the three key objectives entrusted to the UfM in the Joint Declaration (paragraph 14) adopted at the Paris Summit of 13 July 2008, namely (1) upgrading euro-Mediterranean political ties, (2) improving co-ownership of responsibilities by a new governance (Vice-President and Secretariat) and (3) the need to make these relations more concrete and visible through additional regional and sub-regional projects;</i>	
Paragraph 8	30	Moroccan Delegation Khalid El Boukarai	VOTE	deletes par. 8	
	31	Italian Delegation Maria Mussini	VOTE or NO VOTE	Falls if AM 30 is adopted	
	32	Spanish Delegation José Ramón Bauzá	VOTE or NO VOTE	Falls if AM 30 is adopted / will be merged with AM 31 if AM 31 is adopted	



Paragraph 9	33	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE	Compromise amendment 33+34+35 9. Notes the fact that, as regards the governance of the UfM, the transition to an EU 'Northern' Co-Presidency from 2012 altered the intergovernmental nature of the <i>Organization</i> (AM 35) ; <i>stresses that this institutional change must also contribute to greater ccoordination between</i> (AM 33) UfM activities and (AM 33) the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); <i>notes that the UfM and the ENP promote the same objectives of shared prosperity, stability and security in the Euro-mediterranean region</i> (AM 33) <i>notes</i> (AM 34), however, the central role played by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission <i>as well as</i> (AM 34) the UfM Secretariat;	
	34	European Parliament (GUE/NGL)			
	35	Spanish Delegation José Ramón Bauzá			
Paragraph 9a (new)	36	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 10	37	European Parliament Gilles Pargneaux	VOTE	Compromise amendment 37+38+39 10. <i>Regarding</i> (AM 37) the third objective assigned to the UfM <i>concerning</i> (AM 37) the implementation of regional and sub-regional projects, <i>recognizes that the process of approving new projects should be accompanied with developing appropriate funding in the region</i> (AM 37, AM 38, AM 39), <i>including for</i>	
	38	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu			
	39	Portuguese Delegation Fernando Negrão			



	40	Moroccan Delegation Khalid El Boukarai		<i>corresponding financial and human resources within the UfM Secretariat (AM 38, AM 39, AM 40) ; calls in this connection for more information about the financial commitments that have been made for the implementation of these projects submitted for approval (AM 38) and calls for further information on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects (AM 39) ; underlines the need to assess the complementarity of these projects with bilateral projects funded by the ENP or the Member-States (AM 38) ; stresses the importance of enhancing the exchange of information regarding (1) centralised statistics on the actual financial commitments made by the organisations and institutions carrying out these projects and on payments made to implement them, (2) the process of approving new projects and (AM 37) (3) the truly regional and sub-regional nature these projects and their effective complementarity with bilateral projects funded by the ENP and the Member-States; notes that according to the UfM Secretariat, 50 % of labelled projects are currently in the implementation phase and expresses its support for the launch in 2016 of two major UfM labelled projects, namely the clean-up of Lake Bizerte in Tunisia and the Euro-Mediterranean University in Fez, Morocco (AM 38);</i>	
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Paragraph 10a (new)	41	European Parliament Gilles Pargneaux	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 10b (new)	42	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 12	43	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE	amends par. 12	
Paragraph 13a (new)	44	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu Gilles Pargneaux	VOTE	New paragraph	
Paragraph 14	45	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE	amends par. 14	
Paragraph 15	46	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE	amends par. 15	



Paragraph 16	47	Spanish Delegation José Ramón Bauzá	VOTE	Compromise Amendment 47+48+49
	48	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu		16. <i>Urges</i> (AM 48), in the context of this renovated governance, <i>on the basis of procedures intended to ensure the direct engagement of the Southern Copresidency</i> (AM 47), on (1) the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Commission and the Secretariat to better coordinate the activities of the UfM with those funded by the ENP, the ongoing <i>implementation</i> (AM 49) and review of which provides an ideal opportunity finally to clarify matters, in particular by involving the UfM in shaping decisions and policies affecting the euro-Mediterranean region; (2) the Secretariat to ensure the participation in the UfM ministerial meetings of the relevant committees' Bureaux of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM) and (3) PA-UfM to seek better coordination between the activities of the Assembly and those of the UfM, whose Co-Presidents should systematically attend the plenary sessions and the summits of the Presidents of the Parliaments of the PA-UfM;
	49	German Delegation Roderich Kiesewetter		



Paragraph 17	50	Moroccan Delegation Khalid El Boukarai	VOTE	deletes par. 17	
	51	Portuguese Delegation Fernando Negrao	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 50 is adopted	
	52	European Parliament Gilles Pargneaux	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 50 or AM 51 are adopted	
	53	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 50, AM 51 or AM 52 are adopted	
	54	Spanish Delegation José Ramón Bauzá	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 50, AM 51 or AM 52 are adopted	
Paragraph 18	55	Italian Delegation Maria Mussini	VOTE	amends par. 18	
	56	Spanish Delegation José Ramón Bauzá	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 55 is adopted	
	57	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 55 or AM 56 are adopted	
Paragraph 19	58	European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu	VOTE	amends par. 19	



Paragraph 21	59	German Delegation Roderich Kiesewetter	VOTE	amends par. 21	
Paragraph 22	60	Moroccan Delegation Khalid El Boukarai	VOTE	deletes par. 22	
		European Parliament Mariya Gabriel, Tokia Saïfi, Santiago Fisas Ayxelà, Ramona Nicole Mănescu Gilles Pargneaux			
	61	Portuguese Delegation Fernando Negrao	VOTE or NO VOTE	falls if AM 60 is adopted	

ANEXO VIII

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط
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Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights

Palestine Working Group

Mandate

1. Basic Working Group Information

A. Group Name	PA-UfM Palestine Working Group
B. Group Purpose	The Purpose of the PA-UfM Palestine Working Group ("the Working Group" or "the Group") is to support the emergence of an independent, democratic, viable and contiguous Palestinian State living side by side by side in peace and security with Israel and its other neighbours.
C. Group Type	The Working Group is set up under the umbrella of the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM).
D. Group Duration	Two years (starting from the Working group's constituent meeting).
E. Group Authority	No decision-making authority. This group may be instructed to draw up draft reports and draft resolutions for the Assembly, subsequent to the approval of these texts by the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights of the PA-UfM
F. Background documents and regulations	- 2015 Recommendation (point 9) of the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights of the PA-UfM, as approved by the Plenary session held in Lisbon on 12 May 2015. - article 12.2 of the rules of procedure of the PA-UfM (regarding the setting-up of working groups by the Bureau).

2. Group Membership

A. Members	20 members : 10 from the European component of the Assembly (5 members of the EU national parliaments, 4 members of the European Parliament, 1 member of the European Mediterranean Countries' Parliaments) 10 members from the Parliaments of the founding Mediterranean partners.
B. Term for serving in the group	Expected commitment is two years
C. Group Chair	Mr. Renato Soru, Chair of the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights of the PA-UfM
D. Group Secretariat	EP Secretariat

3. Working Group meetings, Decision-making and Communications:

A. Meetings	The working group shall meet at least once a Year, either in the European Parliament or in the country holding the Presidency of the Assembly.
B. Decision-making	In application of article 10§3 of the Rules of procedures of the PA-UfM, the Working Group shall act by consensus and in the presence of half of the delegations plus one within each of the two component parts of the Assembly, namely, the European component and that of the partner countries. When it is not possible to reach a consensus, the Group shall take its decisions by a qualified majority of at least two-thirds of the votes of the members present from each of the two shores of the Mediterranean, in the presence of at least half of the members plus one of the two components of the Assembly. The Chair shall establish such a presence before the vote begins.
C. Communications	Once adopted by the Working Group, draft reports and draft resolutions will be submitted for approval to the Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights of the PA-UfM.

ANEXO IX



A UfM Roadmap – Proposals by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean

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A UfM Roadmap – Proposals by the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean

Under the leadership of the UfM co-presidency and with the active involvement of all Member States, the Secretariat of the UfM has been developing in the last years a broad range of activities aimed at strengthening regional integration in the Mediterranean by interacting with all actors of cooperation in the region.

It has drawn from consultations and actions both at the political level as well as on the operational level, the following observations and proposals formulated following the request by Member States at the 26 November Union for the Mediterranean informal Ministerial Conference.

These proposals are a contribution to the global reflection process of the Member States and are subject to their consideration.

Introduction

The Union for the Mediterranean: a unique organization and a common ambition

The Union for the Mediterranean (hereafter referred to as UfM) is the unique intergovernmental Euro-Mediterranean organization gathering all 28 countries of the European Union and the 15 countries of the South and the East of the Mediterranean. It is in charge of enhancing regional dialogue and cooperation amongst its Member States. It therefore plays a central role with regard to the current evolutions in the region.

As a direct continuation of the Barcelona Process, the creation of the UfM in July 2008 was destined to reaffirm the political ambition to strengthen regional cooperation in the Euro-Mediterranean area.

A **first phase 2008-2011** under the co-presidency of France and Egypt, was dedicated to the launch of the UfM and to the setting up of the UfM Secretariat in Barcelona (hereafter referred to as the Secretariat).

A **second phase 2012-2015** under the co-presidency of the European Union and Jordan, allowed the increase and steady development of its activities, the reinforcement of the capacities of the Secretariat, working methods and partnerships, and a number of achievements that gave new momentum to Euro-Mediterranean regional cooperation.

Considering the magnitude of the pressing and serious current challenges in the region but also the existence of an untapped potential of opportunities, **the time has come for a third phase from 2016 onwards.** It is to build on the progress achieved, on the UfM identity and added value, and to further consolidate Euro-Mediterranean regional cooperation, thereby generating an enhanced common regional agenda for the Mediterranean. This will effectively and collectively address the emerging challenges.

The recent review of the **European Neighbourhood Policy** highlighted the EU's strong political will to further strengthen the UfM as the true expression of co-ownership in the management of common issues in the Mediterranean. This also came as a result of the consultations held throughout 2015 with the Southern Mediterranean Countries (meetings in Barcelona, April 2015 and Beirut, June 2015) during which southern countries explicitly expressed the need to strengthen the UfM.

At the informal Ministerial Conference in Barcelona in November 2015, **20 years after the launch of the Barcelona Process**, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and their representatives, under the chairmanship of Mrs Federica Mogherini, HRVP of the EU and Mr Nasser Judeh, Vice Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, unanimously expressed their common commitment to work together on a deepened and operational regional cooperation within the framework of the UfM.

The UfM working methodology: an asset to address the challenges of the region

Throughout the last years, the UfM has developed a growing activity and a unique methodology which has yielded concrete positive results and given new momentum to the regional cooperation framework.

This methodology, and related priority areas of activity (Youth, Employability and Inclusive Growth, Women Empowerment, Sustainable Development), adequately addresses the three key interrelated priorities of the region, **regional stability, regional integration and regional human development.**

The main added value of the UfM lies in the interrelation created between the policy dimension and its operational translation into concrete projects on the ground, which in return nourishes the definition of relevant policies through a multi-stakeholder and inclusive approach.

However, the magnitude of the regional challenges implies that the results achieved by the organization can be significantly increased.



The Secretariat is the platform to operationalize decisions taken at political level through the organization of regional and sub-regional sectoral dialogues, and follow-up activities with a view to monitoring the progress in the implementation of Ministers' commitments and promoting the initiatives intended to foster cooperation in the region. Its multi-partner approach is crucial for seizing opportunities through the exchange of best practices, sharing of experiences, identifying new and innovative methodologies and developing regional and sub-regional networks.

As of December 2015, the concrete and tangible results have been encouraging:

- Political Forum/Ministerial meetings: 7 Ministerial Conferences and many high level meetings took place these last two years;
- Regional Policy Platforms: Increasingly structured regional dialogues have involved a network of cooperation of over 10.000 stakeholders around the Mediterranean, including specialized organizations, parliamentarians, NGOs and other civil society representatives, international financial institutions, development agencies, industries and private sector representatives and entities, and universities;
- Projects with regional impact: 41 regional cooperation projects have been labelled worth around 5 Billion Euros.

These activities have targeted three key areas:

- Youth employability and inclusive growth : 16 projects, 200,000 beneficiaries;
- Women empowerment : 7 projects, 50,000 beneficiaries;

- Sustainable development (blue economy, climate change, renewable energy, urban development, food security and water): 18 projects.

Looking ahead: an agenda for the future

Dealing with the growing challenges of the region requires additional and adaptable new efforts.

It seems important that the challenges of **regional stability, regional integration and regional human development** be dealt with collectively in the only intergovernmental institution gathering all countries concerned by these challenges.

This requires to further streamline the contribution of the current UfM activities, and of the ones to be developed in the framework of our mandate, to addressing the challenges through regional cooperation activities.

The Secretariat is presenting the following proposals to the Member States as a roadmap to strengthen regional cooperation in the Mediterranean. Seven chapters are considered as areas for action.

Chapter 1: Enhancing political dialogue amongst the Member States

The main relevance of the UfM is the political dialogue between the Member States. Socio-economic activities and project promotion are a methodology of action but the true nature of the UfM is political.

To that effect, the operational activities of the UFM and its Secretariat can only increase significantly and meet with the current challenges if the political dialogue between the Member States is deeper and stronger on all the key issues of the region.

It is therefore of paramount importance to intensify the political dialogue between Member States on key political, and security related issues of the region.

-Proposed actions-

1.1- Enhancing regional dialogue on political and security related issues between the Member States

- At MFA's level:
 - Holding a yearly meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in the format of the meeting of the 26th November 2015;
 - Envisaging an informal meeting on the margins of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
 - Encouraging ad hoc sub regional frameworks of meetings such as the 5+5, the Medgroup...
- At the level of the Senior Officials:
 - Densifying the political strategic dialogue agenda of the SOMs;
 - Senior Officials could consider inviting where appropriate the political directors or the MENA/EU Directors to a SOM specifically dedicated to the political agenda;
 - Convening an annual meeting of the Ambassadors Permanent Representatives to the European Union (as per the Joint Permanent Committee foreseen in the Paris Declaration¹). A meeting took place recently between the EU ambassadors with the ASEAN Ambassadors in Brussels. It would only be natural to hold such informal meetings with Mediterranean partners;
 - Exploring with the Senior Officials the ways to further increase the knowledge about the UfM, in the various departments within the MFAs and other governmental structures, as this has proved very efficient with many colleagues.
- In addition, enhanced UFM political visibility is needed:
 - A communiqué can be issued by the Co-Presidency after each SOM.
 - Articles co-signed by UfM Co-Presidents to be published in international press.
 - Increase UFM visibility in official speeches and declarations by Member States (for instance at the UNGA or in high level conferences related to the challenges of the region).

The Secretariat stands ready to support the Member States in the development of these essential aspects of regional cooperation in the Mediterranean.

¹ "The Joint Permanent Committee based in Brussels will assist and prepare the meetings of the Senior Officials and ensure the appropriate follow-up; it may also act as a mechanism to react rapidly if an exceptional situation arises in the region that requires the consultation of Euro-Mediterranean partners."

1.2- Further strengthening Inter-institutional work

The UfM is an ecosystem. Mobilizing and increasing synergies with all the institutions in this ecosystem is essential as it all moves towards the same global political objectives of regional stability, regional integration and regional human development.

-Proposed actions-

Closer interactions with all actors of the Euro-Mediterranean institutional set-up:

- The **Parliamentary Assembly of the UfM** and its five Committees (Committee on Political Affairs, Security and Human Rights; Committee On Improving Quality Of Life, Exchanges Between Civil Societies And Culture; Committee On Economic And Financial Affairs, Social Affairs And Education; Committee On Women's Rights In The Euro-Mediterranean Countries; Committee On Energy, Environment and Water).

Intensifying interactions with the PA UfM would have significant impact on increased visibility of the UfM at the European Parliaments as well as in the Members States:

- The co-presidency can do a yearly presentation to the plenary session of the PA UfM;
- The SG of the UfM holds regular consultations with MEPs as well as the annual presentation of Activity Report to AFET;
- Parliamentarians can be associated to the launch of major UFM Projects as well as associated in activities.

- **ARLEM:**
the network of regional and local authorities is an essential tool to bridge more closely with the populations as well as to adapt the work of the UfM to the specific local needs (example of urban development). It is also very useful for actions in the fields of migration, extremism and terrorism. And finally, it is an additional appropriate framework to increase exchange of best practices and regional cooperation between local authorities (decentralized cooperation), in full coordination with the Member States;

- The Secretariat regularly participates in the Plenary Session of ARLEM;
- The Secretariat is cooperating with ARLEM for the labeling of a project;

participates actively to the SOMs.

- **The network of Economic, Social and Environmental Councils:** This network provides a very useful platform for further interactions with the civil society.

- They hold regular Euro-Mediterranean Summits. One of them was held two years ago at the headquarters of the UfM in Barcelona. It is envisaged to host them once again.

- There is a project of a Euro-Mediterranean ESEC that the UfM could support and encourage.

- **The Anna Lindh Foundation** for the dialogue between cultures (see page 8 below).

The list of institutions is limited in this chapter to those which play a direct role in the strengthening of the political dialogue but it is a fact that interinstitutional interactions involve other key institutions in the regions such as the IFIs (EIB, EBRD, ...), the UN agencies and their regional offices as well as other specialized and sub-regional organizations.

Bridging the activities of the different institutions in charge of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation by the UfM would strengthen complementarities, synergies and coordination to serve shared goals.

1.3- Building thematic common agendas

Sectoral ministerial meetings complementing the political dialogue by addressing the key strategic thematic priorities of the region is an important part of the political dialogue.

Seven Ministerial meetings have taken place in the course of the last two years on key areas such as Women empowerment, Transport, Energy, Industry, Environment and Climate Change, Digital Economy and Blue Economy, each chaired by an EC Commissioner and a Minister from Jordan, with the presence of ministers and/or High level representatives from all Member States.

Five ministerial meetings are programmed in 2016 on Cooperation, Employment and Labor, Urban development, Energy, and strengthening the role of women in society. We can expect a similar number for 2017, with possible Ministerial conferences on issues such as environment and climate change, industrial cooperation, high education and culture.

-Proposed actions-

- There is a need to ensure the appropriate ministerial level of participation.
- In accordance with the Co-Presidency and with the support of the Secretariat, Member States can take the lead in promoting regional dialogue in specific areas (organization of workshops, production of studies and surveys, presentations to SOMs). Ideally, one MS from the North and one from the South could join in to take this lead. This is a common practice in some international and regional organizations that have been benchmarked (ex: OECD).

Chapter 2: Contributing to regional stability

There is no development without security and no security without development. Therefore, it is more important than ever to strengthen the security-development nexus in order to create the appropriate environment conducive to social economic development and to address in a comprehensive and balanced manner the challenges of the region taking into account the priorities of both the EU and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries.

Because of its geographical composition, its institutional governance as well as its working methodology, the UfM is the ideal organization for such an approach.

To that effect, it is important to further streamline the contribution of the current UfM activities, and of the ones to be developed in the framework of our mandate to the pressing security related issues.

With the growing number of beneficiaries of UFM activities, we have to connect these activities in a stronger manner with the efforts undergone by Member States to address the root causes of security challenges. The UfM role can also be useful to address some angles of the very pressing challenges of the region: Intercultural and Interfaith dialogue, mobility and migration, fight against extremism and terrorism.

The impact of UFM activities on regional security through their connection with the development dimension should be considered as an important parameter (regional policy dialogue platforms, best practices and success stories, support to sub regional initiatives, capacity building and training activities....).

The focus on Youth and human development as a main contribution to addressing the root causes of the current challenges is to be continuously strengthened.

2.1- Intercultural and Interfaith dialogue

Within the current context, it is essential that all efforts be made to bridge any potential cultural divide, to fight against extremism, racism and all forms of exclusion and to build upon a common heritage and aspirations. Intercultural and Interfaith dialogue in the Mediterranean is an important underlying dimension of all regional cooperation activities in the framework of the UfM. It also requires specific attention and a focused approach for which the Anna Lindh Foundation has the lead and develops an important action.

-Proposed actions-

- **The Anna Lindh Foundation embodies the intercultural dimension of the UfM.** Its institutional identity within the Euro-Mediterranean institutional set-up and overall UfM activities should be strengthened. The ALF and the Secretariat are already teaming up on a certain number of activities for which a joint action has proved meaningful. Likewise, the ALF action plan and the Secretariat work program could be presented in one main global strategy paper for the region in order to increase the visibility of the global objective.
 - Confirming the cross participation of the two institutions to the SOMs and ALF Board meetings.
 - Organizing joint events.
 - Opening each other's activities and projects to the other.
- Coordination shall also be continuously strengthened with other international partners such as the Council of Europe, KAECID, the UN Alliance of Civilizations and UNESCO (non-comprehensive list). Capitalizing on its unique nature of stakeholders and being platform for regional dialogue, The UFM shall synergize with international efforts and initiatives to

promote interfaith dialogue, such as UN World Interfaith Harmony Week, which was proclaimed by the UNGA on 20 October 2010 in resolution A/RES/65/5. During the 22 July 2015 meeting held at the UFM headquarters in Barcelona at the initiative of Spain, all institutions dealing with intercultural and interfaith dialogue agreed to strengthen their synergies and complementarities and take joint action to reach a wider and significant impact. Needless to say, in its activities in this domain, the UFMS shall assure the association of relevant national and regional entities to these efforts.

- A ministerial Conference on Culture is suggested (in 2017). Activities in this area could cover the following pillars:
 - Common cultural heritage;
 - Cultural expressions and creative industries;
 - Inter-cultural dialogue;
 - Interfaith dialogue.
- The coordination meeting of institutions dealing with intercultural and Interfaith dialogue shall take place on an annual basis. The Secretariat will team up with the ALF and other institutions to that effect.

2.2- Mobility and migration

The issue of migration and mobility is complex and multidimensional. The UFM objective is to contribute to the implementation of the Migration and Development approach placing youth employability, job creation, alleviating poverty, education, and the territorial dimension, at the heart of the agenda within the framework of the UFM methodology. Solutions clearly lie in socio-economic inclusive growth in the region.

There is a broad acknowledgment that all these areas can be most usefully addressed at the regional level. The Secretariat can effectively contribute as a regional platform for policy dialogue in such areas as capacity building, governance, regional exchange of experience on customs and management of migratory flows, as well as develop concrete projects to this end. In close coordination between the governments concerned, the Secretariat will give special focus to concrete initiatives between local authorities that can target more efficiently those hotspots and regions where migration flows (out-going or in-coming) are most pressing. This approach takes into consideration the following parameters and lines of action:

- **On legal migration,** agreements on mobility are being negotiated by the EU with some Southern partners and studies anticipate increasing demand for a

larger workforce in the EU in the next decades. Youth mobility for students, interns and professional skills is subject to a growing number of initiatives, both bilateral and regional.

- **On illegal migration and trafficking in human beings**, the Mediterranean is facing challenges of a great magnitude. It is all the more important to build success stories to promote a concerted and balanced regional approach to the issue. Taking into account the geographical and strategic Europe-Mediterranean-Africa dimension, an inclusive cooperation between countries of destination and transit should be developed by building resilience and economic development, and by promoting shared responsibility and policy dialogue and initiatives between countries of origin-transit-destination.
- **On refugees**, through enhanced exchange of information, best practices and benchmarking, and liaising with the Europe Asylum Support Office (EASO), UNHCR and other relevant organisations, the UfM will join the international community and regional efforts for an increased support to refugee host countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, ...).
- The existence in the EU of a large population originating from the Southern Mediterranean countries is an asset to build bridges between the two shores. Showcasing success stories as part of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership seems beneficial and constructive.

-Proposed actions-

- A high level meeting on migration and mobility would allow an important exchange at the regional level, to showcase best practices and identify possible regional cooperation projects.
- Strengthened levels of interaction and cooperation are needed with the Global Forum for Migration and Development, the OIM, the EU Commissioner on Migration, as well as with the UN SG's special envoy for international migration.

2.3- Fight against extremism and terrorism

It is important to remind that the fight against terrorism has always been present in the Euro-Mediterranean agenda. A clear reference was made in the Barcelona declaration in 1995 and 10 years after, in 2005, the first ever Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on counter terrorism had been adopted. Member States could consider updating this Code of Conduct to take into account recent tragic evolutions. Such an initiative would fit within the United Nations Global Counterterrorism strategy that was adopted in 2006 and recently reviewed in June 2014.

The Secretariat can play a facilitator role to promote soft security best practices and enhance confidence building measures to contribute to the deconstruction/counter-narrative of radical discourses and ideologies, crisis management, police cooperation as well as areas such as cyber/ICT security. Interactions can be promoted within the frameworks such as Global Counter terrorism Forum (GCTF) and CIMO (network of Ministers of Interior of the Western Mediterranean).

Positive experiences and success stories have been developed by many stakeholders and institutions in the region and need to be highlighted at regional level.

-Proposed actions-

- A UfM regional dialogue on best practices and/or social-economic development projects of regional relevance in the fight against extremism and terrorism is timely. The Secretariat could highlight the contribution of UfM activities to the prevention of terrorism/extremism.

In the three above mentioned areas related to regional stability, it would be very important that Member States ensure the Secretariat's association to different initiatives undertaken. There are many examples of initiatives taken by UfM Member States for which the Secretariat could play a positive role, had it been informed.

Chapter 3: Strengthening regional integration

The low level of regional economic integration in the Euro-Mediterranean region is well known. A recent study conducted by the Secretariat indicates the following trade flow distribution in the region:

- 90% within the EU;
- 9% between the EU and its Southern neighbors;
- 1% between the Southern neighbors.

The potential for an increased integration is huge and would bring significant benefits for the region. Association agreements and other free trade instruments have provided a positive framework for the development of economic relations in the region. The on-going negotiations with some countries on Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade agreements also offer new perspectives for more effective convergence. However, it is a fact that insufficient progress has been achieved so far. EU GDP per capita is still on average 6 times higher than in the South Mediterranean partners. In 2014, the EU Trade balance with its UfM southern partners had a surplus of 49 billion Euros, representing the second most important trade surplus and compensating more than a third of the EU trade deficit with China².

A more effective regional integration is essential to ensure a better socio-economic future for the region. Broader connectivity, trade and investment, as well as a steadier path towards sustainable development in the region could greatly increase the competitiveness of the whole Euro-Mediterranean region in the global economy.

3.1- Infrastructure connectivity of the region

Energy grids, transport networks and digital infrastructures are the backbone of economic development and competitiveness. Regional scale investments in these fields should continue to be supported. The Secretariat will continue developing its activities to this end, in particular in the fields of transport and energy. Work will be conducted:

-Proposed actions-

- In Transport, within the framework of the UFM platforms (Panel for Transport Experts and Transport Finance Committee) and as observer (in the Euro-Med Transport Forum and its working groups, and SNAP-T Programme);
- In Energy, within the framework of the three UFM platform launched in 2015 (Gas, Electricity and renewable energy) and in the perspective of a ministerial conference in 2016.

² European Commission (Directorate General for Trade) from Eurostat (Comext, statistical regime 4), 16 October 2015, http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/september/tradoc_122530.pdf

3.2- Cooperation on trade and investments

Trade and investment are important components of a true economic regional integration as it involves both public and private structures. Trade and investment flows have witnessed significant growth during the last decades but still remain low with regards to the potential in the region.

Considering the UFM connection to both government structures as well as with the private sector and the financial institutions, a global strategy can be put in place for the coming years within the framework of the UFM to increase regional cooperation in trade and investment thereby integrating the different interrelated actions in areas such as industrial cooperation, SME development, digital economy and developing it through a multi-stakeholder approach.

-Proposed actions-

- Institutionalize a structured regional policy dialogue within the framework of UfM methodology and paving the way for a UfM trade ministerial.
- Encourage a dialogue on harmonization of legislation on trade and investment frameworks.
- Place the private sector at the heart of this strategy. An UfM private sector strategy has already been launched in 2014. It promotes a stronger contribution of the private sector to regional integration efforts. Private sector representatives should be given stronger ownership of the process.
- On investment, the Secretariat shall continue to hold regular coordination meetings with the other partner institutions (like Anima, Businessmed, Ascame,...).
- The Secretariat intends to strengthen its support for sub-regional frameworks, such as the Agadir Agreements. (see section 5.3). The agreement between the 4 business confederations of the Signatory States signed in January 2015 as well as the one signed in February 2014 by the 5 business confederation of the Union du Maghreb Arab countries, offer a stimulating framework of action for the promotion of private sector's involvement in the regional economic integration efforts. The Business Fora organized by the Secretariat within the framework of the 5+5 dialogue show the existence of a strong potential.

3.3- UFM agenda on inclusive sustainable development

The UfM framework shall be used to better highlight the Euro-Mediterranean region's contributions to the global agenda and interlink Mediterranean regional action with the Global Sustainable Development Goals.

The transversality of global issues such as climate change, environment, food security, water and energy, in connection to urban development goals and planning, is actively addressed by the UFM, and shall gain priority based on a cross sectoral inclusive approach. To that end, the Secretariat will proactively engage in the foreseen MedCoP in Tangiers in May 2016 as well as in view of the COP22 to be held at the end of this year (7-18 November 2016).

3.4- The UFM as a vector for innovation

The UfM shall also contribute to promoting innovation, a powerful vector of socio-economic development, modernisation of private and public life as well as a lever of growth and job creation in the region. Through its projects and initiatives, the UfM can encourage governments of the region adopting innovation policies and strategies, supporting the development of new technologies, and moving towards knowledge economy or indirectly by creating a favourable innovation climate through incentives and laws.

-Proposed actions-

- The UFM Secretariat is ready to host the dedicated implementation structure of the PRIMA (Partnership in Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area) programme, an integrated long-term research programme on food systems and water resources.

3.5- Performance indicators

There is a need to increase the knowledge base to assess the evolution of the region. The need for progress indicators on Euro-Mediterranean flows and exchanges and levels of regional integration is obvious.

In order to assess progress achieved in regional integration during periods of 5 years, the Secretariat envisages launching a survey with specific performance indicators, which would allow for analysis of major trends and evolutions.

-Proposed actions-

- These data and analysis would be the basis for the preparation of a UFM Report which could be biennial, on the state of cooperation, economic flows and exchanges in the Euro-Mediterranean region. The objective is to have an institutional reference for the state of play and progress of regional integration in the region, thereby allowing UfM Member States to assess, adjust and give direction.

Chapter 4: Fostering regional human development

Reinforcing the human capital of the region is the key to a fair sustainable development and inclusive growth. This is a key issue for stability and security in the region.

This is why human development is a priority transversally reflected in all UfM regional activities including through facilitating higher education, vocational education and training (VET), youth empowerment and mainstreaming gender equality, thus promoting social inclusiveness.

4.1- Inclusive growth & employability

Mediterranean countries are experiencing rapid growth in their working age populations. Almost 60% of the regional population is today under the age of 30 and the number of young people under the age of 15 is forecasted to increase by over 18% by 2020³. 2.8 million young people enter the labor market each year in the MENA region. With an average of about 30% youth unemployment, the Middle East and North Africa region has one of the highest youth unemployment rates in the world. It is estimated that the region's Gross Development Product could increase by US\$25 billion by 2018 if the youth unemployment rate were to be reduced by half.⁴

Youth employability is a key issue for both the Southern Mediterranean countries and the EU. There are therefore good grounds for regional cooperation.

UFM activities should be consolidated and amplified to achieve a higher impact on youth employability, higher education and vocational training, through exemplary projects and replication of best practices.

-Proposed actions-

- The UfM Med4Jobs Initiative, as a project-based and cross-sector initiative, which promotes and replicates successful job creation practices in the areas of employability, job intermediation services and business coaching, as well as fostering regional dialogue on Active Labor Market Policies (ALMPs). The Secretariat participates actively in the UfM High Level Working Group on Employment and Labour organized by the EC

³ Source: ILO (<http://www.silatech.com/home/news-events/silatech-news/silatech-news-details/2014/11/04/mena-s-long-run-a-region-off-track-generation-unemployed>)

⁴ Source ILO – see above).

– DG Employment, Social Affairs. A UfM Ministerial on Labour and Employment is expected to be held in the second semester 2016 in Amman.

○ A regional vocational training programme:

- The Secretariat is already actively involved in exploring the initiative promoted by Luxembourg on "Initiative pour l'emploi des jeunes par la formation professionnelle et la promotion des compétences dans les pays du Maghreb". It is considered as a first phase of a programme aiming to include the whole region.

○ A new regional initiative on social entrepreneurship will be developed (current discussions are being held with the EBRD, ILO and EC in particular).

4.2- Education and Youth mobility

The Secretariat will continue to consider the "youth dimension" as one of the central axes of its activity to strengthen inclusiveness and achieve more efficiency on the ground. Building on the estimated 200 000 (mostly) young people targeted by the 15 already labelled projects with a budget of over 130 M Euros, the action of the Secretariat will be strongly related to youth empowerment, initiatives on education and vocational training, mobility, women empowerment and employability (Med4Jobs) as well as specific youth related projects. The Secretariat will also ensure that the youth dimension is effectively mainstreamed in the main UfM activities. More specifically, the Secretariat will focus on areas such as the exchange of best practices, leadership, capacity building, vocational training, and education.

- Proposed actions-

- Foster the role of the Euro-Mediterranean universities' initiatives as vectors for mutual understanding and shared knowledge.
- Set-up a programme for students and researchers Mobility across the Mediterranean. There is a need to increase the Mediterranean dimension of Erasmus and / or to create a specific programme tailored to the region's specific needs, drawing on the expectations expressed by the Mediterranean university networks.
- Hold regular Euro-Mediterranean Youth Parliament meetings in connection with the European Parliament of Youth and the Parliamentary Assembly of the UfM.

4.3- Women empowerment

Women equal rights and opportunities is an essential contribution to regional stability and socio-economic development.

In line with the UfM Ministerial meeting on Strengthening the role of women in society, the UfM will continue to put Women empowerment at the heart of its action, building on the 7 labelled projects in this field, who aim to benefit around 50,000 young women in the region upon successful completion. This will be achieved through promoting concrete projects and initiatives, mainstreaming gender equality within all UFM activities, building regional networks, establishing a regional dialogue between governments and other stakeholders to advance the gender equality agenda in the region, and ensuring coherence and complementarity between actors. Main fields of action include education and vocational training, health, access to labor market and entrepreneurship and equal access to leadership and decision-making positions.

-Proposed actions-

- The Secretariat will collaborate with the Co-Presidency and UfM Member States for the preparation of the next Ministerial meeting on Women Empowerment, which is foreseen to take place late 2016 and to all the work related to its preparation;
- The meetings of the Regional dialogue on women empowerment, launched in May 2015, will serve to enhance ownership by governments over this process, within a multi-stakeholder approach;
- The Secretariat will continue promoting regional projects.

The Secretariat is currently developing a realistic pipeline of a 20 projects for the 3 thematic related to youth employability, inclusive growth and women empowerment.

Chapter 5: Increasing articulation with the Reviewed European Neighbourhood Policy

As the co-presidency of the UfM, the EU is more than a partner. It is a central stakeholder in the activities of the UfM. Interactions and synergies with the EU have been consolidating significantly in the last few years.

The ENP review in 2015 made strong references to the increasing role of the UfM in the regional dimension.

-Proposed actions-

- Increase synergies and coherence between Euromed activities and UfM activities;
- Reinforce regular consultations between the EU and the UfM on regional programs and instruments in order to ensure consistency and synergy, as well as privileged access of UfM labelled projects to EU funds;
- Invite the EU to present AMICI to the relevant UfM forum and engage a dialogue on this EU initiative;
- Consolidate efforts of greater coordination in the financial instruments (Luxembourg Group, new possible initiatives,...);
- Optimize the regional dimension of some bilateral actions;
- Strengthen the regional dimension (while maintaining the bilateral cooperation packages).

Chapter 6: Intensifying partnerships and synergies

The strengthening of partnerships, including institutional ones, is a good way of expanding activities, optimizing synergies and increasing impact.

6.1- Acting in Partnership with other Institutions

-Proposed actions-

- Further interact and cooperate with the United Nations and the United Nations System, following the UN General Assembly resolution to invite the Union for the Mediterranean to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer

- Further develop solid partnerships and joint actions

Developing strong partnerships with the following stakeholders is key:

- Institutions within the Euro-Mediterranean institutional set-up as well as institutions active in the region (UN system, in particular UN agencies such as UNESCO, UNIDO, ILO, or UN Women; Council of Europe) are instrumental to amplify action and impact through the strengthening of complementarities, synergies and coordination to serve shared goals, without creating double tracks of action;
- In close coordination with the governments concerned, civil society, in particular universities, academics, think-tanks, NGOs, that are already structured and can bring an interesting bottom-up perspective and share their regional analysis, knowledge, experience and proposals to tackle the current challenges;

- Private sector, increasing its involvement in regional policy dialogue and in sector debates and sector agenda settings (energy, transport, etc), identifying the priority issues regarding regional economic integration, as well as contribution in projects development and financing;
- IFIs, increasing its involvement and coordination with active IFI in the region, such as the EBRD and EIB would be key.
- Call upon Euro-Mediterranean think-tanks and their networks to improve shared knowledge and vision of the region.

6.2- Increasingly interacting with sub-regional frameworks and building on the existing synergies and complementarities with them

▪ The 5+5 Dialogue

The Secretariat has developed in the last 3 years strong relations with the 5+5 dialogue, through the participation in the ministerial meetings as well as through the organization of the Business Forum. The 5+5 dialogue provides many opportunities to work on regional integration, regional human development and regional stability from a sub-regional perspective and continues developing areas of useful interaction with the work of the Secretariat.

-Proposed actions-

- Participation to the MFA annual meeting (next one should be held in France in 2016);
- Participation in the sectorial activities;
- Organization of the Business Forum.

▪ The Agadir Agreement framework

The Agadir agreement is aimed at establishing a free trade area between 4 Arab Mediterranean countries (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia). It is open for the membership of 5 other Arab Mediterranean countries who were present during the signing of the agreement in 2001 (Mauritania, Algeria, Libya, Palestine and Lebanon).

-Proposed actions-

- The Secretariat intends to work closely with the Agadir Technical Unit (ATU), based in Amman in order to:

- Promote joint projects for SMEs.
- Promote private sector relations (see page 13).

- Bridging with Africa

Considering both the economic potential and the importance of regional stability, the Europe-Mediterranean-Africa junction is essential. The concept of “neighbors’ neighbors” in the reviewed European Neighbourhood Policy opens new perspectives for UfM in its relations with sub-Saharan Africa. Initiatives can also be built on existing and potential South-South cooperation.

The “EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa” launched at the Malta Summit in November 2015 is not only designed to support development projects in the countries of origin of migrants but also projects in the transit countries or projects of regional dimension, regional projects of common interest could be developed in both UfM member countries and third-countries.

The perspective of organising a 5+5+5 meeting would be an important contribution to addressing common regional challenges collectively (see page 10).

-Proposed actions-

- It is proposed that the Secretariat establishes dialogue and joint activities with regional partners such as ECOWAS. A first meeting would take place in 2016 involving the Secretariat, the EU institutions and ECOWAS with a view to discussing ways to capitalise on the existing synergies and complementarities.
- Supporting sub regional initiatives such as holding a 5+5+5⁵ high level meeting on migration (following the recent Ndjamenas G5 Summit) and building on the recommendations of the Malta Summit (November 2015) and the creation of the EU-Africa Trust Fund.

- The Gulf partners

Consolidating synergies, where appropriate, between the UfM and the Gulf countries who are important players in the region, in an important dimension.

⁵ 5+5+5 – The Western Mediterranean Forum, commonly known as the 5+5 Dialogue (Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia) + G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).

Many initiatives have been taken in 2015. They will continue and intensify in 2016. The concrete and active on-going partnership in such initiatives as the UfM labelled project 'Desalination Facility for the Gaza Strip' is a good illustration of these dynamics.

-Proposed actions-

- Consolidate existing partnerships (for example Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, Islamic Development Bank).
- Extend these partnerships to areas in particular such as youth employability as it is a vital issue for stability and development in the region.
- Explore with our partners the possibility of participating to an innovative funding mechanism (see page 21-22).

▪ **G7 Deauville Partnership**

The Deauville Partnership with Arab countries in transition, since its inauguration in 2011, has been a platform for coordination and policy exchange among its partners including relevant financial institutions, as well as a channel for financial support in the 6 countries involved, providing grants for technical cooperation to foster economic inclusive growth and governance.

The Secretariat will explore synergies with the Deauville Partnership in areas of common interest, either through activities of platform or through the promotion of priority projects according to respective mandates.

▪ **Other frameworks**

The Secretariat will also continue participating, when invited, to other informal geographical frameworks where Mediterranean issues are discussed such as the Medgroup (next meeting February 26 in Nicosia) and the Arab Mediterranean countries meetings.

The Secretariat will also continue strengthening its institutional partnerships with the LAS, the OIC and the UMA. It is developing regular contacts with other regional and sub regional organisations such as the Visegrad Group, CBSS, the Black Sea Economic cooperation organisation.

Chapter 7: Improving operational instruments

7.1- Budget of the Secretariat

Since its establishment in 2010, the specific nature of the Secretariat was to be a lean organization. It is designed to develop efficient synergies with other stakeholders in order to broker solutions and pro-active initiatives for the benefit of enhanced regional cooperation.

We believe that this spirit must be confirmed as it has proved to be an approach that has yielded positive results.

In line with the ambitions expressed by the Member States at the 26 November 2015 Conference, as well as the objectives set by the reviewed European Neighbourhood Policy related to consolidation, acceleration and amplification of the work of the Secretariat in the current regional challenging period, the capacities of the Secretariat should be further developed to engage on the different concrete activities.

Avoiding inflating running costs, this scale up would serve to increase the Secretariat's capacities to implement concrete activities according to its mandate, focusing mainly on:

- Reinforcing the promotion of concrete initiatives through targeted expertise and technical assistance for analytical studies at regional level, prospective work, formulation and assessment of innovative regional projects ideas at initial stages, analysing projects results for replication and extension, mapping exercises of regional best practices, improved coordination between various stakeholders on regional cooperation;
- Consolidating the UfM role of a multi-stakeholder regional platform for policy dialogue through tailored support to regional policy platforms, dialogue and network activities, preparation of Ministerial conferences and respective follow up work in new areas, expansion of regional multi-stakeholders platforms work on issues of interest for the region.

The current annual budget approved by the Member States amounts to 8.4 M€ and follows the principle according to which half of its resources are financed by the European Commission, half by contributions from Member States (in cash or through secondments). However, in the last years, while recognizing the efforts made by the European Commission, contributions by Member States have not reached the amount forecasted and approved by the SOM, and the EC

contribution had to decrease accordingly, therefore strongly penalizing the Secretariat⁶. As a matter of fact, real effective budget amounted to 4.5 M€ in 2014 and 4.3 in 2013 (*without seconded staff*).

The consumption rate is optimized, the level of UfM Secretariat budget implementation during the two last budgetary years 2013 and 2014 being 98% out of financial resources received. The financial management is sound, all last 5 external audits of UfMS accounts being positive with unqualified opinions (with no findings for 2 semesters 2013, 2 semesters 2014 and 1st semester 2015).

As a principle, the Secretariat would like to continue with the current balance of 50/50 between the EC and the Member States contributions. We also are keen to continue with the voluntary character of the financial contributions. However, Member States could consider a "minimum threshold" that could be differentiated for the North and South countries (*amounts to be discussed during SoM*). If some Member States would wish so, their contribution could be earmarked to the Secretariat's budgeted core activities/projects of specific interest for them.

Member States contributions are the expression of the political will to further strengthen the UfM.

7.2- Financial Mechanisms

7.2.1. Financing "soft" projects through grants

Out of the current 41 labelled projects, about two thirds do not include investment or infrastructure components but focus on activities like training, capacity building, networking, regional exchanges of best practices, pilot projects and policy making. Those are considered as "soft" projects. Currently, 24 soft projects have been labelled in the priority thematic areas of inclusive growth, youth employability, higher education and women empowerment, that are shared priorities in the current regional context. They are usually financed by grants. Their amounts are generally relatively small. And they may be promoted by different partners (governments, organizations of civil society –NGOS, associations -, private sector, universities, research centers).

Funding of these projects has so far reached an average of 50%. One third of those 24 projects are fully financed. Fund raising efforts are ongoing to reach the 100% financing needed to allow a full implementation.

⁶ The table of contributions is available upon request

-Proposed actions-

- In order to tackle the financing needs of soft projects in a more structured way, avoid pursuing financial efforts for each individual projects, and, more importantly, reach a greater impact in terms of impact on the ground, **the Secretariat proposes to explore the creation of a dedicated financial mechanism allowing to pool funds from interested contributors.**

Such a financial instrument would:

- Provide a push to already identified and labelled projects, allow to deepen and extend some of them by increasing the number of beneficiaries in the countries;
- Allow for new projects to emerge with a potential financial coverage,
- Provide technical assistance to support preparation of projects as relevant.

Conditions could be as follows:

- The access to this fund would be conditional to being labelled.
- This fund would be a multi-partner/donor Trust Fund with expected contributions from UfM MS, European Commission, and beyond (Gulf countries, bilateral cooperation of non-UfM countries such as Norway).
- While the Secretariat would keep the operational management regarding activities to be financed, the fund in itself would not be managed by the Secretariat, but placed outside and its fiduciary aspects would be taken care of by an experienced financial institution to be selected (by competition or consensus).

Such a financial dedicated instrument in the field of human, social and economic development would strengthen the Secretariat's role as a catalyzer for promoting and financing strategic and priority initiatives and projects for the region and further strengthen complementarities of actions in those fields at regional level. It would constitute the instrument for the Secretariat to fully play its role of platform for multi-sources funding as foreseen in its statutes.

The Secretariat is proposing to launch a reflection, through a dedicated task force including the European Commission and interested Member States, to discuss the various issues around this proposal, including the governance of such a Fund. This reflection would lead to a proposal to

be discussed with Member States before reaching a decision on the opportunity and feasibility of such as Fund in the course of 2016.

This proposal could be discussed at the occasion of the UfM Ministerial Conference on Cooperation to be held in April 2016 in Jordan.

7.2.2. Financing regional infrastructure projects

In the area of infrastructure, the Secretariat ensures a role of “trusted third party” by actively participating in the development of large Euro-Mediterranean Investment initiatives (H2020, UPFI, MSPPI) supported by donors. It creates a secured investment dynamic between main actors (political authorities, donors and stakeholders) and ensures a greater link between Ministers agreements to move forward on issues of common concern (in the areas of transport, energy, environment/climate change, and urban development through UfM Ministerial meetings) and operational responses.

The Secretariat promotes strategic identification of priority projects, specific support to project preparation, a dedicated coordination mechanism, by sector, strengthening coordination and synergies amongst the existing financial instruments with the aim of serving common goals, especially through the European Neighbourhood Instrument (and its multiple components, in particular the blending element of the Neighbourhood Investment Facility), the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Financial Institutions, as well as other development agencies.

Priority projects identified in those regional frameworks and with a reasonable perspective of financing through existing financial instruments can in parallel be presented for labelling to the Member States (as it has already been the case for some flagship projects in environment or urban development).

-Proposed actions-

- This role could be strengthened, amplified and extended to all sectors requiring enhanced infrastructure investment efforts in order to enable a more consistent delivery on regional cooperation priorities agreed in the context of the UfM.
- The role of the Secretariat should be central in coordinating efforts aiming at increasing the synergies between various financial instruments, at a regional level, to promote joint responses, in respect of countries priorities, for enhanced financing of infrastructure investment related to the regional agendas, promoting coordinated

support targeted to investments concretely promoting regional integration and interconnections.

7.3- Launch a reflection on the UfM label and its added value

The concept of labelling, or conferring UfM support to a project through the consensual endorsement of the 43 Member States, is at the heart of the Secretariat's activities. Therefore, the real nature of the label, and in particular its added value, is a matter of central significance. Currently, the label and the applicable criteria are based on the official guidelines adopted by Member States in 2011.

-Proposed action-

- The Secretariat proposes to launch, with inputs from all interested Member States, a reflection on the label in close interaction with the co-presidency. This reflection could be initiated in an ad-hoc meeting in the 2nd quarter 2016, open to all, and would lead to the elaboration of a proposal to improve the current way of using the label. The proposal would be discussed openly in a SOM format preceding formal approval by Member States. Based on the experience gained through the labelling of 41 projects, the Secretariat considers that a number of questions are worth exploring with regard to the label and its credibility and to avoid this concept limiting itself to a sort of "political non-objection" as it is most frequently:
 - Reflect on establishing a closer link between the labelling process and funding of labelled projects by Member States and the co-presidency,
 - The appropriate timing of the labelling,
 - The political or strategic versus technical meaning of the label,
 - A possible evolution towards different types of label, as well as
 - The sustainability or potential withdrawal of a label.

Conclusion

In order for the Member States to regularly take stock, assess, and adjust as necessary the course of regional cooperation activities and define the way forward, the Secretariat proposes to hold under the chairmanship of the UfM co-presidency, and on an annual basis, a **UfM Regional Forum**.

Conveyed every year in November in Barcelona, the UfM Regional Forum would consist of:

- A meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of UfM member States, to give political guidance on a common Euro-Mediterranean agenda and build on achievements and opportunities to better address the challenges in the region;
- An inter-institutions meeting, to assess the level of interactions and synergies needed between institutions, share experiences and success stories to enhance and amplify an action oriented agenda for the Mediterranean;
- A multi-stakeholder meeting of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation actors, bringing together project promoters and beneficiaries and institutions to examine the impact of UfM initiatives on the ground, build on the opportunities, best practices and success stories, and implement a pragmatic, impact-oriented and multi-partner approach for a deeper and concerted regional cooperation agenda.

The UfM Regional Forum would offer a unique opportunity to further strengthen on an annual basis the work undergone within the UfM framework.

It is proposed to hold the next UfM Regional Forum next 23-25 November 2016.

As a member driven organization, the UfM is what the Member States want it to be.

It is therefore essential to ensure three major objectives:

- Maintain the political momentum at the highest appropriate level and increase political ownership of the process;
- Strengthen the link between political orientation and tangible results on the ground;
- Open dialogue and cooperation with all interested and concerned stakeholders.

And to stay united for the Mediterranean!

Working Document

ANEXO X

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط
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DRAFT

RECOMMENDATION
of the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs,
Social Affairs and Education

on:

“Enhancement of human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.”

“Effects of the terrorism on the economic, social and educational affairs on the PAUFM countries.”

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

1. Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and vibrant population which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,
2. Notes that sustainable growth trends of the Euro-Mediterranean population pave the way for advantageous situation for UfM member countries compared to other parts of the world, in terms of development, welfare, social justice and business,
3. Emphasizes the need for the increase of human mobility within the Euro-Mediterranean region so as to take advantage of its population's full potential through cooperation and joint action in the face of opportunities and challenges,
4. Points out that strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,
5. Bearing in mind the security aspect of the issue, underlining however the eventual interest in the increase of human mobility which will further contribute to the spirit of cooperation and welfare of the Euro-Mediterranean region and bring an added value to the existing ties between their people in different fields, such as trade, science, culture and arts,
6. Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,
7. States that these processes should be considered as an important component of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional stakeholders as well as civil society actors,
8. Reminds the urgent need for resolute and effective action against irregular migration which has become the primary agenda item of the international community with the rise of migratory flows especially during summer 2015 in the Mediterranean as another component of a common and comprehensive migration policy,
9. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

10. Calls upon the UfM member countries to join forces in order to raise awareness not only between potential irregular migrants by drawing attention to the risk of dangerous journeys,
11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,
12. Puts forward the necessity and urgency to bring up to the agenda of the international community the swift allocation of financial and development assistance to the origin and transit countries for irregular migration and the launch of genuine resettlement schemes and programmes,
13. Underlines the need to address the push factors behind irregular migration and to increase development and humanitarian aid to the countries of origin, by giving priority to the conflict-affected areas, such as Syria and to improve humanitarian conditions inside Syria, which would allow for the local population and refugees to live in safer areas,
14. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.
15. Utterly condemns the heinous terrorist attacks perpetrated by different groups in various member countries, as well as in other cities around the World;
16. Expresses its concern over the increasing security threat posed by terrorism to the Mediterranean basin,
17. Aware of the dramatic consequences of these terrorist attacks, including loss of innocent lives, injured and traumatised people; growing unrest, mistrust and fear that risk destabilising societies; as well as their negative economic impacts primarily on the tourism industries of the member countries;
18. Reiterates that terrorism should be condemned and countered in all forms and manifestations; that terrorism should not be affiliated with any system of belief, sect, ethnicity, geography or nationality;
19. Strongly rejects in particular, attempts and claims that terrorists act in the name of Islam, or they represent Muslims and Islam; pointing out to the fact that most of their victims are Muslims who have been killed, terrorised, abused and massacred by these terrorist groups;
20. Calls on political leaders and opinion makers to avoid making stigmatising

generalisations that portray whole groups of the population as responsible for the acts of certain individuals or groups;

21. Acknowledges the role of education in protecting citizens from the propaganda of the violent extremist and terrorist groups; as well as in building resilience in our societies and developing counter narratives against violent extremist ideologies;
22. Agrees that democracies have the fundamental right to defend themselves against terrorist groups, while ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law; underlining that countering terrorism and protecting human rights and freedoms are not contradictory but complementary;
23. Urges member states to do their utmost in order to eradicate the breeding grounds for terrorism and religious fanaticism, especially by means of education, social policies and an inclusive society including but not limited to adopting concrete measures aimed at preventing and fighting radicalisation particularly in schools, disadvantaged neighbourhoods, prisons, the Internet and social media;
24. Acknowledging that a number of factors such as unemployment, socioeconomic inequalities, denial of participation in the political system, feeling alienated from the society all play a role in the radicalization process of young people; urges member states to pay proper attention to the problems of youth and to devise programmes reaching out to these vulnerable segments of society;
25. Calls on the member states to devise proper strategies and programmes in the field of education with the aim of introducing values of tolerance, mutual understanding, and respect for differences to the school children and young people; to review their national curricula with this understanding;
26. Advises member states to develop specific programmes for teachers and those working in the field of education that would provide those professionals necessary tools to recognize the early signals of radicalization in students and to intervene properly in such cases.

ANEXO XI

-“Effects of the terrorism on the economic, social and educational affairs on the PAUFM countries.”



Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education

AMENDMENTS

1 - 39

Draft Recommendation

Enhancement of human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Effects of the terrorism on the economic, social and educational affairs on the PAUFM countries.

Amendment 1
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft Recommendation

1. Recognizing **that** the Euro-Mediterranean region, **enjoys** a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and vibrant population which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,

Amendment

1. Recognizing the Euro-Mediterranean region as a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and vibrant **increasing** population which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,

Or. en

Amendment 2
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft Recommendation

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and **vibrant** population which **are** game changer assets in the **survival of communities over decades,**

Amendment

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and **diverse** population which **have historically been** game changer assets **in the progress and development of its communities,**

Or. en

Amendment 3
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft Recommendation

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its **dynamic and vibrant** population **which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,**

Amendment

1. Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region **needs stabilization in order to fully** enjoy its huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and **diversity** of cultures owing to its population,

Or. en

Amendment 4
Hungarian National Assembly

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft Recommendation

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and vibrant population which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,

Amendment

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, **owing to its dynamic and vibrant population,** enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,

Or. en

Amendment 5
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 2

Draft Recommendation

2. Notes that sustainable growth **trends** of the Euro-Mediterranean population **pave the way for advantageous situation for** UfM member countries **compared to other parts of the world**, in terms of **development**, welfare, social justice and business,

Amendment

2. Notes that a sustainable growth of the Euro-Mediterranean population **will benefit** UfM member countries in terms of **employment**, development, welfare, social justice and **businesses, and substantially tackle poverty and inequalities.**

Or. en

Amendment 6
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft Recommendation

3. Emphasizes the need **for the increase of human mobility** within the Euro-Mediterranean region **so as to take advantage of its population's full potential through cooperation and joint action in the face of opportunities and challenges,**

Amendment

3. Emphasizes the **urgent need of a coordinated immigration policy** within the Euro-Mediterranean region **in order to take advantage of its population's full potential through cooperation and joint action in the face of current opportunities and challenges,**

Or. en

Amendment 7
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 3 (New)

Draft Recommendation

3.

Amendment

3a. Points out the contribution of human mobility in economic growth and social and cultural development in Euro-Mediterranean countries and underlines the role of EU members in implementing policies which will support sustainable development for their Mediterranean neighbors,

Or. en

Amendment 8
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 3 (New)

Draft Recommendation

3.

Amendment

3bis. Recommends a closer coordination between different levels of governance (local, national and international), including public and private stakeholders, such as civil society organisations, immigrant associations and NGOs, affording the UfM an effective role as a platform for dialogue and a forum for finding joint solutions, to enhance the mobility and growth within the Mediterranean region.

Or. en

Amendment 9
Antonio D'ali
Italy

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that strict visa requirements as **an effective tool** for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Amendment

4.Points out that **too** strict visa requirements as tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Or. en

Amendment 10
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that strict visa requirements as **an effective tool** for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Amendment

4. Points out that the visa policy is an effective **instrument of controlling and regulating migratory movements within and between States** but also a means of identifying potential risks to internal security and public order,

Or. Fr

Amendment 11
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that **strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,**

Amendment

4.Points out that **a comprehensive and strict visa system needs to be effectively enforced comprising both competent regulatory measures for migratory movements and licensed requirements regarding human mobility in order to favour safe and controlled opportunities in the region,**

Or. en

Amendment 12
Roderich Kiesewetter
Germany

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Amendment

4.Points out that strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements **and public security** within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Or. en

Amendment 13
Greek Delegation

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Amendment

4.Points out that visa policy could be used as an effective tool for promoting secure human mobility,

Or. en

Amendment 14
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Bearing in mind the security aspect of the issue, underlining however the eventual interest in the increase of human mobility which will further contribute to the spirit of cooperation and welfare of the Euro-Mediterranean region and bring an added value to the existing ties between their people in different fields, such as trade, science, culture and arts,

Amendment

5. Bearing in mind the security aspect of the issue, underlining however the eventual interest in the increase of human mobility which will further contribute to the spirit of cooperation and welfare of the Euro-Mediterranean region and bring an added value to the existing ties between their people in different fields, such as trade, science, culture, arts, health, education, labour market, security, participation, housing, religious care, fighting discrimination, racism and xenophobia,

Or. en

Amendment 15
Antonio D'ali
Italy

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 6

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Amendment

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Or. en

Amendment 16
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 6

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Amendment

6. Reminds the UpM member states that the process of making it easier to obtain visas goes in tandem with the signing of readmission agreements and that the creation of an environment conducive to the rapprochement of societies and cultures is fully conceivable only in a secure space based on equitable sharing of responsibilities, particularly in the fight against illegal immigration and in the protection of borders.

Or. Fr

Amendment 17
Roderich Kiesewetter
Germany

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 6

Draft Recommendation

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Amendment

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves **where appropriate and in consideration of migration and security aspects** in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Or. en

Amendment 18
Roderich Kiesewetter
Germany

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft Recommendation

7.**States that these processes should be considered as an important component** of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional stakeholders as well as civil society actors,

Amendment

7.**Recognizes the importance of a** common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional stakeholders as well as civil society actors.

Or. en

Amendment 19
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft Recommendation

7.States that these processes should be considered as an important component of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional stakeholders as well as civil society actors,

Amendment

7.States that these processes should be considered as an important component of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional, **private and public**, stakeholders as well as civil society actors, **immigrant organizations and NGOs**,

Or. en

Amendment 20
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8.Reminds the urgent need for **resolute and effective action against irregular migration** which has become the primary agenda item of the international community with the rise of migratory flows especially during summer 2015 in the Mediterranean as another component of a common and comprehensive migration policy,

Amendement

8.Reminds the urgent need for **address the root causes of destabilisation, displacement and irregular migration** which has become the primary agenda item of the international community with the rise of migratory flows especially during summer 2015 in the Mediterranean as another component of a common and comprehensive migration policy,

Or.en

Amendment 21
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

Amendement

9. Calls the UfM member countries to mobilize all available operational and human resources with the aim of preventing and precluding loss of lives at sea, to track down and crushing migrant smuggling networks and migrants, and to stop illegal immigration. Encourages the member countries of the UpM to develop sustainable policing and judicial cooperation in order to fight more effectively against these phenomena,

Or. Fr

Amendment 22
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

Amendment

9. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration; establishing joint operations, counter intelligence cooperation and provision of logistics and equipment from all UfM states would avert human trafficking organizations and save lives at sea;

Or. en

Amendment 23
Greek Delegation

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft Recommendation

9.Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

Amendment

9.Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling **and human trafficking** networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

Or. en.

Amendment 24
Abir Ebdelli
Tunisie

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft Recommendation

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration **in the spirit of burden sharing,**

Amendment

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration **and underlines the importance of sharing responsibilities between Europe and the southern shore of the Mediterranean and the necessity of a global and multidimensional approach through the reinforcement of development programs in disadvantaged regions with a strong migration potential so as to fight, in a preventive manner, against this phenomenon and the problem of despair among young people, which forms the breeding ground of extremism and terrorism.**

Or.fr

Amendment 25
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft Recommendation

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

Amendment

11. Stresses that migration is a global humanitarian and economic issue and invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

Or. en

Amendment 26
Hungarian National Assembly

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft Recommendation

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries **from** irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

Amendment

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries **by** irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

Or. en

Amendment 27
Antonio D'ali
Italy

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Highlights the importance of **open** legal migration channels as **the most** humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.

Amendment

14. Highlights the importance of legal migration channels as humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.

Or. en

Amendment 28
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14 (Delete)

Draft recommendation

14. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.

Amendment

14.

Or.fr

Amendment 29
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.

Amendment

14. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration; underlines necessary cooperation amongst UfM countries to establish a VISA system towards implementing controlled legal migration channels comprising a comprehensive approach inclusive of mobility opportunities and security in the region;

Or.en

Amendment 30
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 15

Draft Recommendation

15. Utterly condemns the heinous terrorist attacks perpetrated by different groups in various member countries, as well as in other cities around the World;

Amendment

15. Stresses that it is absolutely necessary to focus on the security dimension and to address the impact of the terrorist threats and also utterly condemns the heinous terrorist attacks perpetrated by different groups in various member countries, as well as in other cities around the World,

Or. en

Amendment 31
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 15 (New)

Draft Recommendation

15.

Amendment

15a. Calls the states to ensure the security of people in the Euro-Mediterranean region and insists on the need to strengthen the measures regarding the security and safety of tourists; Underlines the need to develop the Mediterranean societies and to assist the social stability in the area,

Or.en

Amendment 32
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 15 (New)

Draft Recommendation

15.

Amendment

15a. Stresses the need for the UfM countries to find a European strategy for growth and employment in tourism sector and encourage the will to find collectively tourism potentials to find opportunities for cooperation, investment and trade and tourism promotion; Common areas of cooperation should lead to the convergence of interests between the parties,

Or.en

Amendment 33
Abir Ebdelli
Tunisie

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 16

Draft Recommendation

16.Expresses its concern over the increasing security threat posed by terrorism to the Mediterranean basin,

Amendment

16. Expresses its concern over the increasing security threat posed by terrorism to the Mediterranean basin, which are targeted mainly at new democracies, and supports in this context the hope of Tunisia to see the European party create a special fund for this country, in the form of a grant named the “fund of stabilization and solidarity for

Tunisia” aiming at providing Tunisia rapidly and effectively with strong assistance to promote development in disadvantaged regions and to support its efforts in the areas of security and fight against terrorism;

Or.fr.

Amendment 34
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 17

Draft Recommendation

17. Aware of the dramatic consequences of these terrorist attacks, including loss of innocent lives, injured and traumatized people; growing unrest, mistrust and fear that risk destabilizing societies; as well as their negative economic impacts primarily on the tourism industries of the member countries,

Amendment

17. Highlights the dramatic consequences of these terrorist attacks, including loss of innocent lives, injured and traumatized people, **as well as** growing unrest, mistrust and fear that risk destabilizing societies, **and not least,** their negative economic impacts primarily on the tourism industries of the member countries,

Or. en

Amendment 35
Greek Delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 20 (Delete)

Draft recommendation

20.Calls on political leaders and opinion makers to avoid making stigmatising generalisations that portray whole groups of the population as responsible for the acts of certain individuals or groups;

Amendment

20.

Or. en

Amendment 36
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 21

Draft Recommendation

21. Acknowledges the role of education in protecting citizens from the propaganda of the violent extremist and terrorist groups; as well as in building resilience in our societies and developing counter narratives against violent extremist ideologies;

Amendment

21. Underlines the role of education in the prevention of radicalization due to its mission of raising awareness and developing the critical spirit. Is convinced that education can be a rampart against propagandist, ideological discourses and the justification of terrorism. Considers that education can also be a means of disseminating counter-discourses which, developed and maintained by actors of civil society, can render our societies, in particular the youth, more resistant to ideological and extremist discourses preaching violence and terrorism.

Or.fr

Amendment 37
Antonio D'ali
Italy

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 23 (New)

Draft Recommendation

23.

Amendment

23.bis Calls on member states to provide the Anna Lindh Foundation with adequate resources for the performance of its activities, aimed at the promotion of trust building, mutual understanding and respect among different cultures and religions in the Euromediterranean space.

Or. en

Amendment 38
Hungarian National Assembly

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 26

Draft Recommendation

26.Advises member states to develop specific programmes for teachers and those working in the field of education that would provide those professionals necessary tools to recognize the early signals of radicalization in students and to intervene properly in such cases.

Amendment

26.Advises member states to develop specific programmes for teachers and those working in the field of education that would provide those professionals **with the** necessary tools to recognize the early signals of radicalization in students and to intervene properly in such cases.

Or. en

Amendment 39
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 27 (New Paragraph)

Draft Recommendation

27.

Amendment

27. Recognises that the fight against inequality as a cornerstone to tackle the existing gap in between the countries in the region concerning socio-economic differences, education, energy, welfare and employment amongst others, requires of the effort of all the UfM members.

Or. en

ANEXO XII

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط
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Committee on Improving Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

A common cultural heritage and interfaith dialogue as instruments of peace and for the prevention of radicalism

The Committee on Improving Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture:

1. Expresses its deep sense of grief and concern at the dramatic state of war and instability throughout the Mediterranean region, causing the deaths of hundreds of civilian victims, including many women and children, devastating cities and lands, and causing the flight of thousands of refugees. Conflicts in Libya and Syria, the threat of the Caliphate, the resurgence of terrorism, and the migration crisis call for a renewed international commitment to restore the Mediterranean region's ancient identity as the crucible of exchanges and culture,
2. Firmly condemning terror attacks and all forms of terrorism, recalls that most of the victims of terrorism perpetrated by Daesh are Muslims, and that terrorism cannot, and must not, be associated with any particular religion, nationality or civilisation,
3. Deems it crucially important to foster cultural and interfaith dialogue as the fundamental means of preventing intolerance, fanaticism and terrorism. In this connection it recalls the "Milan Declaration", drawn up at the Conference on 31 July and 1 August, 2013 at the Milan EXPO, to which the delegations of 83 countries subscribed, appealing to "the United Nations and UNESCO to ensure that the principles of intercultural dialogue, the strengthening of tolerance and mutual respect among peoples and diverse cultures are kept in the focus of the international community";
4. Considers that a robust initiative is needed to defend the artistic and cultural heritage of the Mediterranean, which has already been seriously jeopardised by war, and by the destruction and trafficking of works of art by Daesh. It therefore welcomes the UNITFORHERITAGE "*blue helmets for culture*" initiative, promoted by the Italian Minister for Culture, Dario Franceschini, to set up a unit within UNESCO and the United Nations specialising in safeguarding archaeological sites and works of art in war zones;



5. Takes note of the fact that this activity was launched on 16 February 2016 in Rome, with the constitution of a specialised task force comprising the Carabinieri unit to safeguard the cultural heritage, and the agencies of the Ministry for Cultural Property and Activities and Tourism, namely the *Istituto superiore per la conservazione e il restauro*, *Opificio delle pietre dure*, *Istituto centrale per la documentazione e il catalogo*, and the *Istituto centrale per la conservazione e il restauro del patrimonio archivistico e librario*;
6. Expresses its conviction that the Internet is an effective platform for disseminating messages regarding respect for human rights and opposing violence, while nevertheless drawing attention to the need to monitor the social networks in order to counter any incitement to hatred;
7. Points out that the Internet has too often become a medium of choice to recruit and radicalise people, and hence deems it essential to activate information technology governance measures, promoting synergies with the large corporations that manage the technological infrastructure, particularly "service providers", and the "search engines", as a means of disseminating a counter-narrative to debunk jihadist propaganda, and encourage critical thought regarding violent and radical messages;
8. Stresses the fact that curbing radicalisation is not only a policing and security issue, but a cultural matter, to offer an alternative model to the one offered by those who foment hatred and practise violence, based on mutual respect and tolerance, identifying what most unites us, to foster real integration;
9. Proposes, accordingly, to embark on de-radicalisation programmes which some countries have already begun, which entails strengthening intercultural and interfaith understanding and cooperation with all sections of civil society, by setting up specialised units with the ability to establish contact networks involving head-teachers and school teachers, social workers, police officers and neighbourhood policemen, imams, and sports coaches, to identify the early signs of radicalisation and to make it possible to take targeted prompt action, not to criminalise, but to assist and rescue young people in difficulties;
10. Emphasises the importance of constantly working in schools at all levels by promoting citizenship education, to pre-empt and combat radicalisation among young people and make it clear that constant cooperation between schools, local authorities and Muslim communities is key to combating fundamentalism, racism and intolerance.
11. Considers it necessary to emphasise the value of the social and cultural dimension of the Mediterranean, by intensifying cultural exchanges at all levels of civil society and in the institutions, backing up the work of the Anna Lindh Foundation, supporting the work of the Euro-Mediterranean Universities at Portofino and Fez, enhancing the student exchange programmes, including the Erasmus programme, and creating opportunities

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

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

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط

for cooperation in the fields of culture (theatre performances, audio-visuals, etc.) and the artistic and historical heritage, and by instituting cooperation programmes between local and regional authorities;

12. Mindful of the importance of promoting and enhancing appreciation of the Euro-Mediterranean cultural identity as a key factor for ensuring peace and development, urges the cultural institutions and universities in the member countries of the UfM to create opportunities for fostering better knowledge of the Mediterranean cultural heritage, by organising exhibitions, events and conferences to promote appreciation of the value of our shared cultural roots and values;
13. Reiterates the need to strengthen, and to give greater visibility to, interfaith dialogue to which Pope Francis has given a fresh boost, in order to study and supersede the problems connected with our diverse religious and cultural identities, to ensure peaceful coexistence within the social fabric and firmly and resolutely to reject anything which has to do with violent extremism.

ANEXO XIII

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط
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DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

of the Committee on Energy, Environment and Water

on

- 1. Measures to Counter the Consequences of Global Warming on the Mediterranean**
- 2. An Action Plan for the Severely Polluted Mediterranean**

Presented by the Committee Chair

Stefan Schennach (Austria)

Measures to Counter the Consequences of Global Warming on the Mediterranean

The Committee on Environment, Energy and Water

- Referring to Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the FCCC, decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.18, 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the Conference of the Parties;
 - Welcoming the draft decisions FCCC/CP/2015/13 and 15 on the call on the Parties that have not yet done so and to the operating entities of the financial mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to contribute urgently and in advance of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2016) to achieving the objective as set out in the Art.2 of the Convention;
 - Also welcoming the draft decision FCCC/CP/2015/17 that notes the requirement of much greater emission reduction efforts than the intended nationally determined contributions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2°C by 2025;
 - Acknowledging that the Mediterranean Sea, one of the most international waters, bordering nineteen countries and harbouring more than 100.000 species, is a vital source of food and income;
 - Emphasizing that the Mediterranean coast is highly vulnerable to sea level rise from global warming due to the elevation of its coastal vegetation and decisions to prevent the loss of sediment and wetland is an urgent issue;
 - Stressing that the recovery of the Mediterranean seabed from pollution would take more than a century due to its geography and that the increasing sediment and wetland deficit affects the ecosystem functioning as well as food production;
 - Noting the ongoing actions and studies of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM), which have been permanent members of the Committee since the Zagreb meeting in 2014, towards a green economy and a clean environment in the Mediterranean Region
-
1. Reiterates its call on the Member States to cooperate and foster comprehensive action for the purpose of reducing the consequences of global warming in full compliance with FCCC decisions;
 2. Encourages the federal governments and local authorities to establish "waste recycling centres", thus to be role-models for the public and private sectors;
 3. Urges the governmental and local authorities to promote thermal and non-thermal technologies to convert waste into energy;
 4. Calls on the local and governmental authorities to promote and improve investments in waste water management;

5. Reiterates, in the context of climate change, the necessity of policy changes and the adoption of legal frameworks towards environmentally compatible infrastructures and measures to promote investment in, production of, and consumption of renewable energy;
6. Emphasises accelerating the adoption of policies towards energy efficiency by way of countering obstacles to investments in the renewable energy sector, especially taking into account falling fossil fuel prices;
7. Calls on Member States to support the initiatives of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM) by way of providing financial resources and taking other necessary measures to support their studies.

An Action Plan for the Severely Polluted Mediterranean

The Committee on Environment, Energy and Water

- Owing to its already precarious water replenishment and renewal possibilities, the Mediterranean Sea is subject to massive environmental pressure from man-made sources, which may in the short run overwhelm its ecosystem with irreversible aftermath on the economies and on the security and stability of all coastal states;
- This pressure stems from a series of causes, of which the following are particularly noteworthy:
 - a) maritime transportation of pollutants and hazardous materials, most notably 400 million tonnes of hydrocarbons (25% of global trade), carried by over 300 daily tanker transits whose routine discharges, barring the serious threat of potential accidents, further aggravate a situation in which the Mediterranean has the world's largest volume of hydrocarbons (30mlg per cubic metre of seawater compared with the global average of 5-7mlg per cubic metre);
 - b) fresh water courses emptying into the sea, laden with chemical and bacterial municipal, industrial, agricultural and livestock waste;
 - c) direct and often untreated discharges from large urban and industrial sites;
 - d) dumping at sea of non-biodegradable material (e.g. plastic);
- This pressure is certainly bound to increase:
 - a) as a result of the socio-economic development of many areas, either coastal or any way connected to the sea;
 - b) specifically in relation to transport, as a result of the recent doubling of the Suez Canal;
 - c) in terms of the presence of hydrocarbons, as a consequence of numerous new drilling concessions or extensions of existing ones, issued by many states in relation to the territorial seabed;
 - d) in terms of biodiversity, as a consequence of genetic mutations and the mutation of native species following the doubling of the Suez Canal,
 - e) in terms of the integrity and value of the seabed's and fish spawning grounds, as a result of the use of explosives for prospection and exploration of hydrocarbons

- This pressure might be fatally aggravated in case of drilling accidents, thus leading to the rapid disappearance of every form of biodiversity in the Mediterranean and the consequent shutdown of such important economic activities as fishing and tourism;
- The Protocols for implementing the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention), adopted as part of the Plan of Action for the Mediterranean by 22 coastal states in 1976 as amended in 1995 and renamed Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean have not been fully ratified by all the parliaments of the signatory States as yet;
- The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean must in fact be deemed effective and binding on all governments since 2004 following the ratification of the first six signatory states;
- The Convention and its implementing protocols make provisions for the adoption of coordinated monitoring and action by signatory states, in order to prevent and solve environmental emergencies in the Mediterranean;
- The Convention envisages the establishment and actual completion of international protected marine areas for which the United Nations post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda has set the goal of extending the world's total protected marine and coastal areas by at least 10 per cent by 2020;

Commits UfM Member States and their Governments

8. to ensure that all signatory states of the Barcelona Convention, its amendments and implementing protocols, immediately ratify such instruments, thereby taking on their obligations;
9. to take steps in order to ensure that all coastal states and all states in the belonging to the Mediterranean area accede to the Convention in order to complete the international legal system created by the Plan for the Mediterranean;
10. to regulate the discharge of rivers into the sea without reducing their outflow rate and to meet the minimum agreed requirements regulating the treatment of water and municipal and industrial waste;
11. to bring into operational effect the national and international marine and coastal areas, and to promote the establishment of new such areas consistently with the provisions of the United Nations post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda;
12. to design a common, shared and binding Environmental Impact Assessment model for the issuing of concessions for offshore hydrocarbon prospection, exploration and exploitation, and in the wind energy sector, so as to ensure protection of the maritime environment as a whole, and in particular prohibit the installation of wind turbines near protected marine and coastal areas, in order to comply with the principles of liability, accountability and the provision of guarantees and payment of compensation for any environmental damage caused by the use of such concessions;
13. to enforce polluter pays agreements also with the owners of the cargo rather than merely with the carrier of hydrocarbons, as is the case today. This would encourage all

companies to use specialised carriers with state-of-the-art equipment, rather than unseaworthy vessels;

14. under the leadership of Egypt and the Suez Canal Authority, to promote and support an Agency to monitor, prevent and mitigate the impact on the Mediterranean marine ecosystem from the doubling of the Suez Canal;
15. to draft through the UfM, a “Mediterranean Code”, to be adopted by all countries in the broader Mediterranean basin, in order to protect and enhance the marine resource in the interest of the peoples around it and their future generations;
16. and also commits the signatory states to the Barcelona Convention to fully implement all the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols, including:
 - a) the establishment and activation of a joint operational agency to monitor sea traffic compliance with environmental rules, to provide prompt response in the event of emergencies, to impose penalties on bad practices through the existing agencies: REMPEC and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA);
 - b) to equip their main ports with facilities to wash the holds of merchant ships and to ensure that all waste water and bilge water is properly treated, so as to put an end to the bad practice of washing out the bilges and discharging bilge water at sea while sailing.

2015-2016 Activity Report

The Committee on Energy, Environment and Water held meetings in Vienna on 19 October 2015 and in Tangier on 28 May 2016.

During the meeting in Vienna the discussion focused on:

- The refugee tragedy and its challenges for local authorities
- Increasing environmental challenges for the Mediterranean
- International cooperation in the field of energy and sustainability
- Improving access to sustainable energy

The meeting was followed by an excursion on 20 October 2015 including a visit to a Higher Technical Institute with a special programme for renewables, a district cooling centre as well as the “Wind2Hydrogen” project.

The meeting in Tangier was preceded by a visit to the village of Amsa – part of the Eco-Towns-Network - a wastewater treatment plant and the town of Tétouan.

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

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COMMITTEE ON ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

AMENDMENTS

1 - 16

TO THE DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

of the Committee on Energy, Environment and Water.

on the following topics:

- 1. Measures to Counter the Consequences of Global Warming on the Mediterranean**
- 2. An Action Plan for the Severely Polluted Mediterranean**

1) Measures to Counter the Consequences of Global Warming on the Mediterranean

Amendment 1 Hungarian delegation

Draft recommendation Chapter 1, bullet point 3

Draft recommendation

- Also welcoming the draft decision FCCC/CP/2015/17 that notes the requirement of much greater emission reduction efforts than the intended nationally determined contributions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2°C by 2025;

Amendment

- Also welcoming the draft decision FCCC/CP/2015/17 that notes the requirement of much greater emission reduction efforts than the intended nationally determined contributions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to *well* below 2°C *by-2025 above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels;*

Amendment 2 Santiago Fisas Aixela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation Chapter 1, bullet point 7

Draft recommendation

- Noting the ongoing actions and studies of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM), which have been permanent members of the Committee since the Zagreb meeting in 2014, towards a green economy and a clean environment in the Mediterranean Region

Amendment

- ~~—Noting the ongoing actions and studies of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM), which have been permanent members of the Committee since the Zagreb meeting in 2014, towards a green economy and a clean environment in the Mediterranean Region~~

Amendment 3

Santiago Fisas Aixela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation

Chapter 1, bullet point 7 (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

- (new) *Having regard that the objective of Agency REMPEC is to contribute to preventing and reducing pollution from ships, to strengthen the capacities of the Mediterranean Countries to protect marine environment from ship pollution, to assist the coastal States in cases of emergency or incidents;*

Amendment 4

Santiago Fisas Aixela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation

Chapter 1, bullet point 8 (new)

Draft recommendation

Amendment

- (new) *Having regard that European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) is charged with the prevention of and response to sea pollution, with ship monitoring and identification, with control inspections of ships in EU ports, with control of national systems of vessel traffic monitoring, with rendering collection and treatment of waste in EU ports, and with supporting maritime security and investigations in accident events;*

Amendment 5
Santiago Fisas Aixela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 1, paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Reiterates, in the context of climate change, the necessity of policy changes and the adoption of legal frameworks towards environmentally compatible infrastructures and measures to promote investment in, production of, and consumption of renewable energy;

Amendment

5. Reiterates, in the context of climate change, ~~the necessity of policy changes and the adoption of legal frameworks towards environmentally compatible infrastructures and measures~~ the opportunity to promote measures investment in, for the production of, and consumption of renewable energy;

Amendment 6
Hungarian delegation

Draft recommendation
Chapter 1, paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Reiterates, in the context of climate change, the necessity of policy changes and the adoption of legal frameworks towards environmentally compatible infrastructures and measures to promote investment in, production of, and consumption of renewable energy;

Amendment

5. Reiterates, in the context of climate change, the necessity of policy changes and the adoption of legal frameworks towards environmentally compatible infrastructures and measures to promote investment in, production of, and consumption of **renewable sustainable** energy;

Amendment 7
Santiago Fisas Aixela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 1, paragraph 6

Draft recommendation

6. Emphasises accelerating the adoption of policies towards energy efficiency by way of countering obstacles to investments in the renewable energy sector, especially taking into account falling fossil fuel prices;

Amendment

6. ~~Emphasises accelerating the adoption~~ **Stresses the importance** of policies towards energy efficiency ~~by way of countering obstacles to investments in the~~ **in view of increased demand for energy and** renewable energy ~~sector,~~ especially taking into account falling fossil fuel prices;

Amendment 8
Santiago Fisas Aixela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 1, paragraph 7

Draft recommendation

7. Calls on Member States to support the initiatives of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM) by way of providing financial resources and taking other necessary measures to support their studies.

Amendment

- ~~7. Calls on Member States to support the initiatives of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM) by way of providing financial resources and taking other necessary measures to support their studies.~~

2) An Action Plan for the Severely Polluted Mediterranean

Amendment 9

Santiago Fisas Ayxela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation

Chapter 2, bullet point 1

Draft recommendation

- Owing to its already precarious water replenishment and renewal possibilities, the Mediterranean Sea is subject to massive environmental pressure from man-made sources, which may in the short run overwhelm its ecosystem with irreversible aftermath on the economies and on the security and stability of all coastal states;

Amendment

- Owing to its already ***precarious limited*** water replenishment and renewal possibilities, the Mediterranean Sea is subject to massive environmental pressure from man-made sources, which may ~~*in the short-run-overwhelm*~~ ***modify*** its ecosystem ~~*with irreversible aftermath-on-the-economies-and-on the security-and stability-of all coastal states;*~~

Amendment 10

Santiago Fisas Ayxela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation

Chapter 2, bullet point 2a

Draft recommendation

- a) maritime transportation of pollutants and hazardous materials, most notably 400 million tonnes of hydrocarbons (25% of global trade), carried by over 300 daily tanker transits whose routine discharges, barring the serious threat of potential accidents, further aggravate a situation in which the Mediterranean has the world's largest volume of hydrocarbons (30mlg per cubic metre of seawater compared with the global average of 5-7mlg per cubic metre);

Amendment

- a) maritime transportation of pollutants and hazardous materials, most notably 400 million tonnes of hydrocarbons (25% of global trade), ~~*carried by over 300 daily tanker transits whose routine discharges, barring the serious threat of potential accidents, further aggravate a situation in which the Mediterranean has the world's largest volume of hydrocarbons (30mlg per cubic metre of seawater compared with the global average of 5-7mlg per cubic metre);*~~

Amendment 11
Santiago Fisas Ayxela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 2, bullet point 3

Draft recommendation

- This pressure is certainly bound to increase:
- a) as a result of the socio-economic development of many areas, either coastal or any way connected to the sea;
- b) specifically in relation to transport, as a result of the recent doubling of the Suez Canal;
- c) in terms of the presence of hydrocarbons, as a consequence of numerous new drilling concessions or extensions of existing ones, issued by many states in relation to the territorial seabed;
- d) in terms of biodiversity, as a consequence of genetic mutations and the mutation of native species following the doubling of the Suez Canal,
- e) in terms of the integrity and value of the seabed's and fish spawning grounds, as a result of the use of explosives for prospection and exploration of hydrocarbons

Amendment

- This pressure is certainly bound to increase:
- ~~a) as a result of the socio-economic development of many areas, either coastal or any way connected to the sea;~~
- ~~b) specifically in relation to transport, as a result of the recent doubling of the Suez Canal;~~
- ~~c) in terms of the presence of hydrocarbons, as a consequence of numerous new drilling concessions or extensions of existing ones, issued by many states in relation to the territorial seabed;~~
- ~~d) in terms of biodiversity, as a consequence of genetic mutations and the mutation of native species following the doubling of the Suez Canal,~~
- ~~e) in terms of the integrity and value of the seabed's and fish spawning grounds, as a result of the use of explosives for prospection and exploration of hydrocarbons~~

Amendment 12
Santiago Fisas Ayxela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 2, bullet point 4

Draft recommendation

- This pressure might be fatally aggravated in case of drilling accidents, thus leading to the rapid disappearance of every form of biodiversity in the Mediterranean and the consequent shutdown of such important economic activities as fishing and tourism;

Amendment

~~—This pressure might be fatally aggravated in case of drilling accidents, thus leading to the rapid disappearance of every form of biodiversity in the Mediterranean and the consequent shutdown of such important economic activities as fishing and tourism;~~

Amendment 13
Santiago Fisas Ayxela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 2, paragraph 12

Draft recommendation

12. to design a common, shared and binding Environmental Impact Assessment model for the issuing of concessions for offshore hydrocarbon prospection, exploration and exploitation, and in the wind energy sector, so as to ensure protection of the maritime environment as a whole, and in particular prohibit the installation of wind turbines near protected marine and coastal areas, in order to comply with the principles of liability, accountability and the provision of guarantees and payment of compensation for any environmental damage caused by the use of such concessions;

Amendment

12. to design a common, shared **and binding** Environmental Impact Assessment model for the issuing of concessions for offshore hydrocarbon prospection, exploration and exploitation, and in the wind energy sector, so as to ensure protection of the maritime environment as a whole, and in particular prohibit the installation of wind turbines near protected marine and **protected** coastal areas, in order to comply with the principles of liability, accountability and the provision of guarantees and payment of compensation for any environmental damage caused by the use of such concessions;

Amendment 14
Santiago Fisas Aixela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 2, paragraph 13

Draft recommendation

13. to enforce polluter pays agreements also with the owners of the cargo rather than merely with the carrier of hydrocarbons, as is the case today. This would encourage all companies to use specialised carriers with state-of-the-art equipment, rather than unseaworthy vessels;

Amendment

13. *to study a rule* to enforce polluter pays agreements also with the owners of the cargo rather than merely with the carrier of hydrocarbons, as is the case today. This would encourage all *Maritime* companies to use specialised carriers with state-of-the-art equipment, ~~rather than unseaworthy vessels;~~

Amendment 15
Santiago Fisas Aixela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 2, paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. under the leadership of Egypt and the Suez Canal Authority, to promote and support an Agency to monitor, prevent and mitigate the impact on the Mediterranean marine ecosystem from the doubling of the Suez Canal;

Amendment

- ~~14. under the leadership of Egypt and the Suez Canal Authority, to promote and support an Agency to monitor, prevent and mitigate the impact on the Mediterranean marine ecosystem from the doubling of the Suez Canal;~~

Amendment 16
Santiago Fisas Ayxela (European Parliament, EPP)

Draft recommendation
Chapter 2, paragraph 16

Draft recommendation

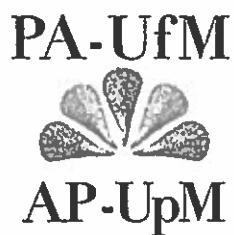
16. and also commits the signatory states to the Barcelona Convention to fully implement all the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols, including:

- a) the establishment and activation of a joint operational agency to monitor sea traffic compliance with environmental rules, to provide prompt response in the event of emergencies, to impose penalties on bad practices through the existing agencies: REMPEC and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA);
- b) to equip their main ports with facilities to wash the holds of merchant ships and to ensure that all waste water and bilge water is properly treated, so as to put an end to the bad practice of washing out the bilges and discharging bilge water at sea while sailing.

Amendment

16. and also commits the signatory states to the Barcelona Convention to fully implement all the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols, including:

- a) ~~the establishment and activation of a joint operational agency to monitor sea traffic compliance with~~ **to strengthen and to coordinate the activities of monitoring, marine traffic control and respect of environmental rules, to provide prompt response in the event of emergencies, to impose penalties on bad practices through** of the existing agencies: REMPEC (Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea) and EMSA ~~the~~ (European Maritime Safety Agency) ~~(EMSA)~~;
- b) to equip their main ports with facilities to wash the holds of merchant ships and to ensure that all waste water and bilge water is properly treated, so as to put an end to the bad practice of washing out the bilges and discharging bilge water at sea while sailing.



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

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط

RECOMMENDATION

of the Committee on Energy, Environment and Water

on

- 1. Measures to Counter the Consequences of Global Warming on the Mediterranean**
- 2. An Action Plan for the Severely Polluted Mediterranean**

Presented by the Committee Chair

Stefan Schennach (Austria)

Measures to Counter the Consequences of Global Warming on the Mediterranean

The Committee on Environment, Energy and Water

- Referring to Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.18, 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the Conference of the Parties;
- Welcoming the draft decisions FCCC/CP/2015/13 and 15 on the call on the Parties that have not yet done so and to the operating entities of the financial mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to contribute urgently and in advance of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2016) to achieving the objective as set out in the Art.2 of the Convention;
- Also welcoming the draft decision FCCC/CP/2015/17 that notes the requirement of much greater emission reduction efforts than the intended nationally determined contributions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels;
- Acknowledging that the Mediterranean Sea, one of the most international waters, bordering nineteen countries and harbouring more than 100.000 species, is a vital source of food and income;
- Emphasizing that the Mediterranean coast is highly vulnerable to sea level rise from global warming due to the elevation of its coastal vegetation and decisions to prevent the loss of sediment and wetland is an urgent issue;
- Stressing that the recovery of the Mediterranean seabed from pollution would take more than a century due to its geography and that the increasing sediment and wetland deficit affects the ecosystem functioning as well as food production;
- Noting the ongoing actions and studies of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM), which have been permanent members of the Committee since the Zagreb meeting in 2014, towards a green economy and a clean environment in the Mediterranean Region;
- Having regard that the objective of Agency REMPEC is to contribute to preventing and reducing pollution from ships, to strengthen the capacities of the Mediterranean Countries to protect marine environment from ship pollution, to assist the coastal States in cases of emergency or incidents;
- Having regard that European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) is charged with the prevention of and response to sea pollution, with ship monitoring and identification, with control inspections of ships in EU ports, with control of national systems of vessel traffic monitoring, with rendering collection and treatment of waste in EU ports, and with supporting maritime security and investigations in accident events

1. Reiterates its call on the Member States to cooperate and foster comprehensive action for the purpose of reducing the consequences of global warming in full compliance with FCCC decisions;
2. Encourages the federal governments and local authorities to establish “waste recycling centres”, thus to be role-models for the public and private sectors;
3. Urges the governmental and local authorities to promote thermal and non-thermal technologies to convert waste into energy;
4. Calls on the local and governmental authorities to promote and improve investments in waste water management;
5. Reiterates, in the context of climate change, the necessity of policy changes and the adoption of legal frameworks towards environmentally compatible infrastructures and measures to promote investment in, production of, and consumption of renewable energy;
6. Emphasises accelerating the adoption of policies towards energy efficiency by way of countering obstacles to investments in the renewable energy sector, especially taking into account falling fossil fuel prices;
7. Calls on Member States to support the initiatives of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let’s Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM) by way of providing financial resources and taking other necessary measures to support their studies.

An Action Plan for the Severely Polluted Mediterranean

The Committee on Environment, Energy and Water

- Owing to its already precarious water replenishment and renewal possibilities, the Mediterranean Sea is subject to massive environmental pressure from man-made sources, which may in the short run overwhelm its ecosystem with irreversible aftermath on the economies and on the security and stability of all coastal states;
- This pressure stems from a series of causes, of which the following are particularly noteworthy:
 - a) maritime transportation of pollutants and hazardous materials, most notably 400 million tonnes of hydrocarbons (25% of global trade), carried by over 300 daily tanker transits whose routine discharges, barring the serious threat of potential accidents, further aggravate a situation in which the Mediterranean has the world’s largest volume of hydrocarbons (30mlg per cubic metre of seawater compared with the global average of 5-7mlg per cubic metre);
 - b) fresh water courses emptying into the sea, laden with chemical and bacterial municipal, industrial, agricultural and livestock waste;
 - c) direct and often untreated discharges from large urban and industrial sites;
 - d) dumping at sea of non-biodegradable material (e.g. plastic);

- This pressure is certainly bound to increase:
 - a) as a result of the socio-economic development of many areas, either coastal or any way connected to the sea;
 - b) specifically in relation to transport, as a result of the recent doubling of the Suez Canal;
 - c) in terms of the presence of hydrocarbons, as a consequence of numerous new drilling concessions or extensions of existing ones, issued by many states in relation to the territorial seabed;
 - d) in terms of biodiversity, as a consequence of genetic mutations and the mutation of native species following the doubling of the Suez Canal,
 - e) in terms of the integrity and value of the seabed's and fish spawning grounds, as a result of the use of explosives for prospection and exploration of hydrocarbons
- This pressure might be fatally aggravated in case of drilling accidents, thus leading to the rapid disappearance of every form of biodiversity in the Mediterranean and the consequent shutdown of such important economic activities as fishing and tourism;
- The Protocols for implementing the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention), adopted as part of the Plan of Action for the Mediterranean by 22 coastal states in 1976 as amended in 1995 and renamed Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean have not been fully ratified by all the parliaments of the signatory States as yet;
- The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean must in fact be deemed effective and binding on all governments since 2004 following the ratification of the first six signatory states;
- The Convention and its implementing protocols make provisions for the adoption of coordinated monitoring and action by signatory states, in order to prevent and solve environmental emergencies in the Mediterranean;
- The Convention envisages the establishment and actual completion of international protected marine areas for which the United Nations post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda has set the goal of extending the world's total protected marine and coastal areas by at least 10 per cent by 2020;

Commits UfM Member States and their Governments

8. to ensure that all signatory states of the Barcelona Convention, its amendments and implementing protocols, immediately ratify such instruments, thereby taking on their obligations;
9. to take steps in order to ensure that all coastal states and all states belonging to the Mediterranean area accede to the Convention in order to complete the international legal system created by the Plan for the Mediterranean;
10. to regulate the discharge of rivers into the sea without reducing their outflow rate and to meet the minimum agreed requirements regulating the treatment of water and municipal and industrial waste;

11. to bring into operational effect the national and international marine and coastal areas, and to promote the establishment of new such areas consistently with the provisions of the United Nations post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda;
 12. to design a common, shared and binding Environmental Impact Assessment model for the issuing of concessions for offshore hydrocarbon prospection, exploration and exploitation, and in the wind energy sector, so as to ensure protection of the maritime environment as a whole, and in particular prohibit the installation of wind turbines near protected marine and coastal areas, in order to comply with the principles of liability, accountability and the provision of guarantees and payment of compensation for any environmental damage caused by the use of such concessions;
 13. to enforce polluter pays agreements also with the owners of the cargo rather than merely with the carrier of hydrocarbons, as is the case today. This would encourage all companies to use specialised carriers with state-of-the-art equipment, rather than unseaworthy vessels;
 14. under the leadership of Egypt and the Suez Canal Authority, to promote and support an Agency to monitor, prevent and mitigate the impact on the Mediterranean marine ecosystem from the doubling of the Suez Canal;
 15. to draft through the UfM, a “Mediterranean Code”, to be adopted by all countries in the broader Mediterranean basin, in order to protect and enhance the marine resource in the interest of the peoples around it and their future generations;
 16. and also commits the signatory states to the Barcelona Convention to fully implement all the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols, including:
 - a) the establishment and activation of a joint operational agency to monitor sea traffic compliance with environmental rules, to provide prompt response in the event of emergencies, to impose penalties on bad practices through the existing agencies: REMPEC (Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea) and EMSA (European Maritime Safety Agency);
 - b) to equip their main ports with facilities to wash the holds of merchant ships and to ensure that all waste water and bilge water is properly treated, so as to put an end to the bad practice of washing out the bilges and discharging bilge water at sea while sailing.
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2015-2016 Activity Report

The Committee on Energy, Environment and Water held meetings in Vienna on 19 October 2015 and in Tangier on 28 May 2016.

During the meeting in Vienna the discussion focused on:

- The refugee tragedy and its challenges for local authorities
- Increasing environmental challenges for the Mediterranean
- International cooperation in the field of energy and sustainability
- Improving access to sustainable energy

The meeting was followed by an excursion on 20 October 2015 including a visit to a Higher Technical Institute with a special programme for renewables, a district cooling centre as well as the “Wind2Hydrogen” project.

ANEXO XIV

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

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

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط

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

Tangier (Morocco) - 28 and 29 May 2016

DRAFT - DRAFT - DRAFT - DRAFT - DRAFT - DRAFT

RECOMMENDATION

on

**" Women's role in countering terrorism
 and promoting peace 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. Takes note of the international and regional conventions on «Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace», including in particular the Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security", and the regional strategy for the Arab League issued in 2012 on "The protection of Arab Women: security and pace";
2. Stresses that the Society needs, today, defensive and preventive measures to combat the phenomenon of terrorism that its risks are increasing, day after day, given the instable security and political situation in the Euro-Mediterranean region whether in the north or south of the Mediterranean;
3. Draws attention to the fact that women constitute the first line of protection against terrorism, and the necessity of taking advantage of their potential by taking into consideration their pedagogical role in the field of education and upbringing of generations, strengthening the family cohesion, inculcating the values of coexistence, openness and tolerance and in establishing security and peace in the region;
4. Calls for intensification of statistics, researches and studies, creation of structures for monitoring, following, exchanging of information and experiences between States in order to understand the relation between woman and terrorism and the roles played by woman as a victim, participant and defender against this phenomenon;
5. Notes that the psychological and ideological incitement, mobilization, recruitment and preparation for traveling to hot spots are through internet and not the mosques. The studies and investigations proved the existence of an entire structure of hunters of heads who visit young people's profiles of both sexes on social networks and hunt their victims according to well thought out criteria and a high level of professionalism;
6. Wonders about the funding sources of terrorist organizations and calls on the international community to deal with this phenomenon more seriously and endeavor to form a deterrent force to counter these organizations and to pursue them in order to eliminate their roots;

7. Urges Member State governments of the PA-UfM to adopt an Euro-Mediterranean strategy on the "role of women in fighting against terrorism and promoting peace", drawing efficient national plans to counter this phenomenon, activating the laws relating to women situation, their development for the purpose of advancing gender equality;
8. Calls for further enhancing the comprehensive security system in various political, economic, social, cultural and media fields, and activating complementarity between these different fields in order to give more efficacy in terms of fighting against terrorism phenomenon;
9. Calls for disseminating the culture of human rights, democracy, citizenship and preventing incitement to violence and extremism in educational programs and among all the society categories, in addition to the work to sensitize women to their important and vital role in building the family and in defending the motherland from terrorist threatens;
10. Stresses the importance of enhancing the role of women in civil society organizations in order to become important participants in spreading the values of tolerance, dialogue and coexistence, in addition to the diffusion of positive messages that call for peace;
11. Indicates that the terrorist organizations attract today the European Muslim women abroad especially those suffering from racism and problems of integration in occidental society;
12. Emphasizes the importance of rationalizing the religious discourse, fighting against extremist and takfirist claims, highlighting rights and privileged status of women in divine laws and not to link terrorism with any religion, culture, gender, race or country;
13. Calls for the need to intensify financial and logistical support by European Union Countries for the benefit of south Mediterranean countries in order to empower women economically, socially and politically, in addition to involving them in assuming responsibility and taking decision positions.

Activity report 2015/2016

During the Session of 2015/2016 the Committee on Women's Rights of the PA-UfM held a meeting in Rabat on 1 April 2016. It discussed the following points:

- Exchange of views on the theme "Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace in the Euro-Med Region".

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

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

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Draft Recommendations of the Committee on Women's Rights (2016)
Projet de Recommandations de la Commission des Droits de la Femme (2016)
مشاريع توصيات لجنة حقوق المرأة (2016)

Amendements (01-38)

"Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace in the Euro-Med Region"

"Le rôle des femmes dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et la promotion de la paix dans la région Euro-Med"

"دور المرأة في التصدي للإرهاب وتعزيز السلام في المنطقة الأورو-متوسطية"

Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
1.	Mr Roderich Kiesewetter (Germany)	1	1. Takes note of the international and regional conventions <u>instruments</u> on «Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace», including in particular the Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security", and the regional strategy for the Arab League issued in 2012 on "The protection of Arab Women: security and pace";	1. Rappelle les accords <u>instruments</u> internationaux et régionaux relatifs au «rôle des femmes dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et la promotion de la paix», notamment la Résolution du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU numéro 1325 (2000) sur "la femme, la paix et la sécurité", et la Stratégie Régionale de la Ligue des Etats arabes publiée en 2012 sur: "la protection de la femme arabe: la sécurité et la paix;"	1. تذكر بالاتفاقيات بالصكوك الدولية والإقليمية المتعلقة بـ "دور المرأة في التصدي للإرهاب وتعزيز السلام"، ومنها بالخصوص قرار مجلس الأمن رقم 1325 الصادر سنة 2000 بشأن "المرأة والسلام والأمن"، والاستراتيجية الإقليمية لجامعة الدول العربية الصادرة سنة 2012 بعنوان "حماية المرأة العربية: الأمن والسلام؛"
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
2.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	1	1. Takes note of the international and regional conventions on «Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace», including in particular the Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security", and the regional strategy for the Arab League issued in 2012 on The protection of Arab Women: security and <u>pace</u> ;	Pas de modification	لا يوجد تغيير

- Debate on the permanent item: "The situation of women in armed conflicts".
- Debate on the permanent item: "Women and migration".

It decided to establish two groups of research and contact, each one consists of four members, respecting the parity North/South.

The first group is responsible for the theme "the situation of women in armed conflicts." It is composed of:

- Ms. Fatiha Bakkali, Member of the House of Representatives of Morocco.
- Ms. Monia Brahim, Member of Tunisian Assembly of People's Representatives.
- Ms. Maria Mussini, Member of Italian Senate.
- Ms. Claudia Dall'Agnol, Member of Luxembourg Parliament.

The second group is responsible for the theme "Women and Migration". It is composed of:

- Ms. Akila Hachichi, Vice-Chair of the Committee, Member of National People's Assembly of Algeria.
- Ms. Hamdiah Alquaider, Member of the Jordanian Parliament.
- Two members of the North Shore of the Mediterranean (tbc).

Each group will prepare a report and submit it to the Committee during its next meetings.

Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
3.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	1	1. Takes note of the international and regional conventions on «Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace», including in particular the Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security", and the regional strategy for the Arab League issued in 2012 on "The protection of Arab Women: security and peace"; <u>Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights of 19 September 1982 adopted by UNESCO;</u> and <u>Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, adopted in Cairo on 5 August 1990 by the Organization of the Islamic Conference;</u>	1. Rappelle les accords internationaux et régionaux relatifs au «rôle des femmes dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et la promotion de la paix», notamment la Résolution du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU numéro 1325 (2000) sur "la femme, la paix et la sécurité", et la Stratégie Régionale de la Ligue des Etats arabes publiée en 2012 sur: "la protection de la femme arabe: la sécurité et la paix"; <u>Déclaration islamique universelle des Droits de l'Homme du 19 septembre 1982, adoptée par UNESCO;</u> <u>Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme en Islam, adoptée au Caire le 5 août 1990, par l'Organisation de la Conférence Islamique;</u>	1. تذكر بالاتفاقيات الدولية والإقليمية المتعلقة بـ"دور المرأة في التصدي للإرهاب وتعزيز السلام"، ومنها بالخصوص قرار مجلس الأمن رقم 1325 الصادر سنة 2000 بشأن "المرأة والسلام والأمن"، والاستراتيجية الإقليمية لجامعة الدول العربية الصادرة سنة 2012 بعنوان "حماية المرأة العربية: الأمن والسلام"، والبيان الإسلامي العالمي لحقوق الإنسان بتاريخ 19 سبتمبر 1982 المعتمد من طرف منظمة اليونسكو، وإعلان حقوق الإنسان في الإسلام المصادق عليه في القاهرة يوم 5 أوت 1990 من طرف منظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
4.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	2	2. Stresses that the <u>States and Society</u> needs, today, defensive and preventive measures to combat the phenomenon of terrorism, <u>radicalisation and recruitment that its risks are increasing, day after day,</u> given the instable security and political situation in the Euro-Mediterranean region whether in the north or south of the Mediterranean;	2. Souligne que <u>les États et la société a ont</u> besoin, aujourd'hui, de mesures défensives et préventives pour combattre le phénomène du terrorisme, <u>de radicalisation et de recrutement, dont les risques augmentent jour après jour,</u> compte tenu de la situation sécuritaire et politique instable dans la région Euro-Méditerranéenne, que ce soit au Nord ou au Sud de la Méditerranée;	2. تؤكد أن <u>الدول والمجتمع في</u> حاجة اليوم إلى إجراءات دفاعية ووقائية للتصدي إلى ظاهرة الإرهاب <u>والتطرف والتجنيد التي تتزايد مخاطرها يوما بعد يوم في ظل الأوضاع الأمنية والسياسية غير المستقرة في المنطقة الأورو-متوسطية، سواء في شمال أو جنوب المتوسط</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
5.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	2	2. Stresses that the Society needs, today, defensive and preventive measures to combat the phenomenon of terrorism that its risks are	2. Souligne que la société a besoin, aujourd'hui, de mesures défensives et préventives pour combattre le phénomène du terrorisme	2. تؤكد أن المجتمع في حاجة اليوم إلى إجراءات دفاعية ووقائية للتصدي إلى ظاهرة الإرهاب التي

			increasing, day after day, given the instable security and political situation in the Euro-Mediterranean region whether in the north or south of the Mediterranean. <u>Urges the international community, the Security Council, the European Union, the Arab States Organizations and any international organization concerned, to find a political solution in order to stop wars and conflicts in the Middle East and begin the reconciliation dialogue;</u>	dont les risques augmentent jour après jour, compte tenu de la situation sécuritaire et politique instable dans la région Euro-Méditerranéenne, que ce soit au Nord ou au Sud de la Méditerranée; <u>Nous insistons à la communauté internationale, Conseil de Sécurité, Union Européenne, Organisations des États Arabes et toute organisation internationale concernée à trouver une solution politique pour que les guerres et conflits au Moyen Orient s'arrêtent et le dialogue de réconciliation s'entame;</u>	تتزايد مخاطرها يوما بعد يوم في ظل الأوضاع الأمنية والسياسية غير المستقرة في المنطقة الأورو-متوسطية سواء في شمال أو جنوب المتوسط، <u>تحث المجتمع الدولي ومجلس الأمن والاتحاد الأوروبي ومنظمات الدول العربية وجميع المنظمات الدولية المعنية، إلى إيجاد حل سياسي من أجل وقف الحروب والصراعات في الشرق الأوسط وبدء حوار المصالحة؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
6.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	3	3. Draws attention to the fact that women <u>play a crucial role as agents of change in developing and implementing prevention strategies</u> constitute the first line of protection against terrorism, and the necessity of taking advantage of their potential by taking into consideration their pedagogical role, <u>namely</u> in the field of education and upbringing of generations, strengthening the family <u>social and community</u> cohesion, <u>inculcating</u> <u>promoting</u> the values of coexistence, openness and tolerance and in establishing security and peace in the region;	3. Attire l'attention sur le fait que la femme <u>joue un rôle crucial en tant qu'agent du changement dans le développement et la mise en œuvre des stratégies de prévention</u> constitue la première ligne de protection contre le terrorisme et il est nécessaire de tirer parti de son potentiel vu son rôle, pédagogique <u>notamment</u> dans les domaines de l'éducation et la formation des générations, le renforcement de la cohésion familiale <u>sociale et communautaire</u>, dans <u>l'inculcation</u> <u>la promotion</u> des valeurs de la coexistence, la modération, la compréhension, l'ouverture et la tolérance, ainsi que dans l'établissement de la sécurité et de la paix dans la région;	3. تلفت الانتباه إلى أن المرأة <u>تضطلع بدور حاسم كعامل من عوامل التغيير في مجال وضع وتنفيذ استراتيجيات الوقاية</u> تشكل خط الحماية الأول ضد الإرهاب ولا بد من الاستفادة أكثر من إمكانياتها باعتبار دورها <u>للبيداغوجي خاصة في مجالات التربية وتنشئة الأجيال، وفي تقوية التماسك الأسري الاجتماعي والمجتمعي</u> وفي غرس <u>تنمية قيم التعايش والاعتدال والتفاهم والانفتاح والتسامح، وفي إرساء الأمن والسلام في المنطقة؛</u>

Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
7.	Mr Roderich Kiese wetter (Germany)	3	3. Draws attention to the fact that women constitute the first line of protection against terrorism, and the necessity of taking advantage of their potential by taking into consideration their pedagogical role <u>capacity</u> in the field of education and upbringing of generations, strengthening the family cohesion, inculcating the values of coexistence, openness and tolerance and in establishing security and peace in the region;	3. Attire l'attention sur le fait que la femme constitue la première ligne de protection contre le terrorisme et il est nécessaire de tirer parti de son potentiel vu son rôle <u>sa capacité</u> pédagogique dans les domaines de l'éducation et la formation des générations, le renforcement de la cohésion familiale, dans l'inculcation des valeurs de la coexistence, la modération, la compréhension, l'ouverture et la tolérance, ainsi que dans l'établissement de la sécurité et de la paix dans la région;	3. تلفت الانتباه إلى أن المرأة تشكل خط الحماية الأول ضد الإرهاب ولا بد من الاستفادة أكثر من إمكانياتها باعتبار دورها <u>قدرتها</u> البيداغوجية في مجالات التربية وتنشئة الأجيال، وفي تقوية التماسك الأسري، وفي غرس قيم التعايش والاعتدال والتفاهم والانفتاح والتسامح، وفي إرساء الأمن والسلام في المنطقة؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR (original)
8.	Mr Omar Hamed (Palestine)	3	3. Draws attention to the fact that women constitute the first line of protection against terrorism, and the necessity of taking advantage of their potential by taking into consideration their pedagogical role in the field of education and upbringing of generations, strengthening the family cohesion, inculcating the values of coexistence, openness and tolerance and in establishing security and peace in the region; <u>through eliminating all sources âne causes of instabilitv, including foreign occupation;</u>	3. Attire l'attention sur le fait que la femme constitue la première ligne de protection contre le terrorisme et il est nécessaire de tirer parti de son potentiel vu son rôle pédagogique dans les domaines de l'éducation et la formation des générations, le renforcement de la cohésion familiale, dans l'inculcation des valeurs de la coexistence, la modération, la compréhension, l'ouverture et la tolérance, ainsi que dans l'établissement de la sécurité et de la paix dans la région, <u>par l'élimination de toutes les sources et les causes d'instabilité, y compris l'occupation étrangère;</u>	3. تلفت الانتباه إلى أن المرأة تشكل خط الحماية الأول ضد الإرهاب ولا بد من الاستفادة أكثر من إمكانياتها باعتبار دورها البيداغوجي في مجالات التربية وتنشئة الأجيال، وفي تقوية التماسك الأسري، وفي غرس قيم التعايش والاعتدال والتفاهم والتسامح، وفي إرساء الأمن والسلام في المنطقة، <u>من خلال إنهاء كافة مصادر وأسباب عدم الاستقرار بما فيها الاحتلال الأجنبي؛</u>

Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR (original)
9.	Mr Omar Hamed (Palestine)	3 (new)	<u>3 (new): Emphasizes the increasing role of women and women's organizations in the regulations and activities aiming at confronting violations of women's rights in the Euro-Med area and protecting them from any form of violence, including that of foreign occupation source, in order to fight and eliminate one of the source of terrorism and instability in the region</u>	<u>3 (nouveau): Souligne le rôle croissant des femmes et des organisations féminines dans les règlements et les activités visant à faire face à des violations des droits des femmes dans la région Euro-méditerranéenne et les protéger contre toute forme de violence, y compris celle émanant de l'occupation étrangère; afin de combattre et d'éliminer l'une des sources du terrorisme et d'instabilité dans la région ;</u>	<u>3 (جديد): تؤكد على زيادة مشاركة المرأة والمنظمات النسائية في الإجراءات والنشاطات الهادفة لصد انتهاكات حقوق المرأة في المنطقة الأوروبية وحمايتها من كافة أشكال العنف بما فيه العنف الذي مصدره الاحتلال الأجنبي، بهدف التصدي والقضاء على أحد مصادر الإرهاب وعدم الاستقرار في المنطقة؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
10.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	4	<u>4. Calls for intensification of statistics, researches and studies, creation of structures for of research and monitoring of existing instruments, as well as following, exchanging of information and experiences best practices between States in order to understand the relation between women and terrorism and the roles played by women as a victims, active participants and defender or agents of change to counteract radicalisation against this phenomenon;</u>	<u>4. Demande d'intensifier les statistiques, les recherches et les études, ainsi que de créer des structures la recherche et la surveillance des instruments existants ainsi que et de suivi, l'échange des informations et des expériences meilleures pratiques entre les pays pour comprendre la relation de la femme avec le terrorisme et ses rôles de victime, de participante active et de résistante ou agent de changement pour contrecarrer la radicalisation ; à ce phénomène,</u>	<u>4. تدعو إلى تكثيف الإحصائيات والبحوث والدراسات وإحداث هياكل البحث ورصد الآليات الموجودة والمتابعة وتبادل المعلومات والتجارب أفضل الممارسات بين الدول لفهم علاقة المرأة بالإرهاب والأدوار التي تضطلع بها كضحية ومشاركة نشيطة ومناصرة أو عامل تغيير لمقاومة التطرف لهذه الظاهرة؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
11.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	4	<u>4. Calls for intensification of statistics, researches and studies, creation of structures for monitoring, following,</u>	<u>4. Demande d'intensifier les statistiques, les recherches et les études, ainsi que de créer des structures de surveillance et de suivi,</u>	<u>4. تدعو إلى تكثيف الإحصائيات والبحوث والدراسات وإحداث هياكل للرصد والمتابعة وتبادل</u>

			exchanging of information and experiences between States in order to understand the relation between woman and terrorism and the roles played by woman as a victim, participant and defender against this phenomenon; <u>According to statistics, women account for more than 20% of active terrorists;</u>	échanger des informations et des expériences entre les pays pour comprendre la relation de la femme avec le terrorisme et ses rôles de victime, de participante et de résistante à ce phénomène; <u>Selon les statistiques, les femmes représentent plus de 20 % de terroristes actifs;</u>	المعلومات والتجارب بين الدول لفهم علاقة المرأة بالإرهاب والأدوار التي تضطلع بها كضحية ومشاركة وممانعة لهذه الظاهرة؛ <u>ووفقاً للإحصاءات، تمثل المرأة أكثر من 20% من الإرهابيين النشطين؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR (original)
12.	Mr Omar Hamed (Palestine)	4	4. Calls for intensification of statistics, researches and studies, creation of structures for monitoring, following, exchanging of information and experiences between States in order to understand the relation between woman and terrorism and the roles played by woman as a victim, participant and defender against this phenomenon, <u>intensifies studies and researches on women's status under occupation and how assistance could be offered to them;</u>	4. Demande d'intensifier les statistiques, les recherches et les études, ainsi que de créer des structures de surveillance et de suivi, échanger des informations et des expériences entre les pays pour comprendre la relation de la femme avec le terrorisme et ses rôles de victime, de participante et de résistante à ce phénomène, <u>intensifier les études et les recherches sur la situation des femmes sous l'occupation et comment leur fournir l'assistance;</u>	4. تدعو إلى تكثيف الإحصائيات والبحوث والدراسات وإحداث هياكل للرصد والمتابعة وتبادل المعلومات والتجارب بين الدول لفهم علاقة المرأة بالإرهاب والأدوار التي تضطلع بها كضحية ومشاركة وممانعة لهذه الظاهرة، <u>وتكثيف الدراسات والبحوث حول وضع النساء تحت الاحتلال، وكيف يمكن تقديم المساعدة لهن؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
13.	Ms. Maria Mussini (Italy)	5	5. Notes that the psychological and ideological incitement, mobilization, recruitment and preparation for traveling to hot spots are through internet and not the mosques. The studies and investigations proved the existence of an entire structure of hunters of heads who visit young people's profiles of both sexes on	5. Constate que l'incitation psychologique et idéologique, la mobilisation, le recrutement et la préparation pour se rendre à des points chauds s'effectuent à travers l'internet et n'a rien à voir avec les mosquées. Les études et les enquêtes ont prouvé qu'il existe tout un réseau de "chasseurs de têtes" qui visitent les profiles des jeunes filles et des jeunes hommes sur les	5. تلاحظ أن الشحن النفسي والإيديولوجي والتعبئة والانتداب والتحضير للسفر إلى بؤر التوتر يتم عبر الإنترنت ولا علاقة له بالمساجد حيث أثبتت الدراسات والتحقيقات وجود جهاز كامل من صيادي الرؤوس يجوبون بروفيلات الشباب والشابات على شبكات

			social networks and hunt their victims according to well thought out criteria and a high level of professionalism; are performed through the Internet and have nothing to do with Islam. Calls for more detailed analyses and studies to detect terrorist recruitment channels and to identify appropriate response tools;	réseaux sociaux et ciblent leurs victimes selon des critères bien étudiés et d'un grand professionnalisme; s'effectuent par l'Internet et n'a rien à voir avec l'Islam. Appelle à une analyse plus détaillée et des études pour détecter les canaux de recrutement terroristes et pour identifier les outils d'intervention;	للتواصل الاجتماعي ويصطادون ضحاياهم وفق معايير مدروسة وبحرفية عالية؛ يتم عبر الإنترنت ولا علاقة له بالإسلام. وتدعو إلى المزيد من التحاليل الدقيقة والدراسات للكشف عن قنوات تجنيد الإرهابيين وتحديد الأدوات المناسبة للرد عليها؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
14.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	5	5. Notes that the psychological and ideological incitement, mobilization, recruitment and preparation for traveling to hot spots are <u>mostly</u> through internet <u>based on people's profiles</u> and not the mosques. The studies and investigations proved the existence of an entire structure of hunters of heads who visit Young of both sexes on social networks and hunt their victims according to well thought out criteria and a high level of professionalism;	5. Constate que l'incitation psychologique et idéologique, la mobilisation, le recrutement et la préparation pour se rendre à des points chauds s'effectuent, <u>la plupart du temps</u> , à travers l'internet <u>en se basant sur les profils des personnes sur les réseaux sociaux</u> et n'a rien à voir avec les mosquées. Les études et les enquêtes ont prouvé qu'il existe tout un réseau de "chasseurs de têtes" qui visitent les profils des jeunes filles et des jeunes hommes sur les réseaux sociaux et ciblent leurs victimes selon des critères bien étudiés et d'un grand professionnalisme;	5. تلاحظ أن الشحن النفسي والإيديولوجي والتعبئة والالتداب والتحضير للسفر إلى بؤر التوتر يتم <u>في غالب الأحيان</u> عبر الإنترنت استنادا إلى بروفائلات الأشخاص على شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي <u>ولا علاقة له بالمساجد، حيث أثبتت الدراسات والتحقيقات وجود جهاز كامل من صيادي الرزوس يجربون بروفائلات الشبان والشابات على شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي ويصطادون ضحاياهم وفق معايير مدروسة وبحرفية عالية؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
15.	Ms. Maria Mussini (Italy)	6	6. Wonders about the funding sources of terrorist organizations and calls on the international community to deal with this phenomenon more seriously and endeavor to form a deterrent force to counter these organizations and to	6. S'interroge sur les sources de financement des organisations terroristes et invite la communauté internationale à traiter ce phénomène avec plus de sérieux et à travailler sur la formation d'une force pour lutter contre ces	6. تساءل عن مصادر تمويل التنظيمات الإرهابية وتطالب المجتمع الدولي بأن يتعامل مع هذه الظاهرة بأكثر جدية وأن يعمل على تشكيل قوة وادعة للتصدي لهذه

			pursue them in order to eliminate their roots; 6. <u>Calls on the international community to strengthen all dimensions of the fight against terrorism according to a multidimensional approach including the enforcement of measures against the funding of terrorism; recalls UNSC resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015) and the Working Group to combat terrorism financing established within the international anti-Daesh Coalition;</u>	organisations et les suivre de près afin de les déraciner; 6. <u>Invite la communauté internationale à renforcer toutes les dimensions de la lutte contre le terrorisme selon une approche multidimensionnelle, y compris l'application des mesures contre le financement du terrorisme; rappelle les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015) et le Groupe de travail pour lutter contre le financement du terrorisme mis en place dans le cadre de la coalition internationale anti-Daesh ;</u>	للتنظيمات وتتبعها القضاء على جذورها؛ 6. <u>تدعو المجتمع الدولي إلى تعزيز جميع مجالات مكافحة الإرهاب وفق مقاربة متعددة الجوانب بما في ذلك تطبيق إجراءات ضد تمويل الإرهاب، وتذكّر بقرارات مجلس الأمن رقم 2170 (2014)، و2178 (2014)، و2199 (2015)، و2253 (2015) وفريق العمل لمكافحة تمويل الإرهاب الذي تم إحداثه في إطار التحالف الدولي ضد داعش؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
16.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	6	6. Wonders <u>Firmly denounces</u> about the funding sources of terrorist organizations and calls on the international community to deal with <u>investigate and sanction</u> this phenomenon more seriously and endeavor to form a deterrent force to counter these organizations and to pursue them in order to eliminate their roots <u>causes of radicaliation;</u>	6. S'interroge <u>Dénonce fermement</u> sur les sources de financement des organisations terroristes et invite la communauté internationale à traiter <u>enquêter et sanctionner</u> ce phénomène avec plus de sérieux et à travailler sur la formation d'une force pour lutter contre ces organisations et les suivre de près afin de les déraciner; <u>d'éliminer les causes profondes de la radicalisation.</u>	6. تساءل عن <u>تدين بشدة</u> مصادر تمويل التنظيمات الإرهابية وتطالب المجتمع الدولي <u>بالتحقيق والمعاقبة على يتعامل مع هذه الظاهرة</u> بأكثر جدية وأن يعمل على تشكيل قوة ولدعة للتصدي لهذه التنظيمات وتتبعها للقضاء على جذورها؛ <u>الأسباب الجذرية للتطرف؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
17.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	6	6. Wonders about the funding sources of terrorist organizations and calls on the international community to deal with this phenomenon more seriously and endeavor to form a deterrent force to counter	6. S'interroge sur les sources de financement des organisations terroristes et invite la communauté internationale à traiter ce phénomène avec plus de sérieux et à travailler sur la formation d'une force pour	6. تتساءل عن مصادر تمويل التنظيمات الإرهابية وتطالب المجتمع الدولي بأن يتعامل مع هذه الظاهرة بأكثر جدية وأن يعمل على تشكيل قوة

			these organizations and to pursue them in order to eliminate their roots; <u>Condemns all forms of funding and support to terrorist organisations;</u>	lutter contre ces organisations et les suivre de près afin de les déraciner; <u>Condamne toute forme de financement et d'aide aux Organisations terroristes;</u>	رابعة للتصدي لهذه التنظيمات وتتبعها للقضاء على جذورها؛ <u>وتدين كل أشكال التمويل والدعم للمنظمات الإرهابية؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
18.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	7	7. Urges Member State governments of the PA-UfM to adopt an Euro-Mediterranean strategy on the "role of women in fighting against terrorism and promoting peace", drawing efficient national plans to counter this phenomenon, activating <u>enacting</u> and <u>implementing</u> the laws relating to women situation, their development for the purpose of advancing gender equality;	7. Prie instamment les gouvernements des pays membres de l'AP-UpM d'élaborer une stratégie Euro-Méditerranéenne sur "le rôle de la femme dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et le renforcement de la paix", élaborer des plans efficaces pour combattre ce phénomène, mettre en œuvre <u>adopter et appliquer</u> les textes juridiques relatifs à la situation de la femme et les développer pour promotion de l'égalité des genres,	7. تحث حكومات البلدان الأعضاء في الجمعية على وضع استراتيجية أورو-متوسطية حول "دور المرأة في التصدي للإرهاب وتعزيز السلام"، ووضع خطط وطنية ناجعة للتصدي لهذه الظاهرة، <u>وتفعيل</u> <u>وسن</u> <u>وتنفذ</u> النصوص القانونية المتصلة بوضع المرأة وتطويرها بالنهوض بالمساواة بين الجنسين؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
19.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	7	7. Urges Member State governments of the PA-UfM to adopt an Euro-Mediterranean strategy on the "role of women in fighting against terrorism and promoting peace", drawing efficient national plans to counter this phenomenon, activating the laws relating to women situation, their development for the purpose of advancing gender equality, <u>Asks governments to launch networks of women belonging to different strata of society, who want to actively engage in the fight against terrorism and the influx of young people into terrorist organisations ;</u>	7. Prie instamment les gouvernements des pays membres de l'AP-UpM d'élaborer une stratégie Euro-Méditerranéenne sur "le rôle de la femme dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et le renforcement de la paix", élaborer des plans efficaces pour combattre ce phénomène, mettre en œuvre les textes juridiques relatifs à la situation de la femme et les développer pour promouvoir l'égalité des genres; <u>Demande aux gouvernements de lancer des réseaux des femmes, appartenant aux différentes couches de la société, qui veulent s'engager activement dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et l'afflux des jeunes dans les organisations terroristes;</u>	7. تحث حكومات البلدان الأعضاء في الجمعية على وضع استراتيجية أورو-متوسطية حول "دور المرأة في التصدي للإرهاب وتعزيز السلام"، ووضع خطط وطنية ناجعة للتصدي لهذه الظاهرة، وتفعيل النصوص القانونية المتصلة بوضع المرأة وتطويرها للنهوض بالمساواة بين الجنسين؛ <u>وتطلب من الحكومات إطلاق شبكات للنساء المنتميات إلى طبقات مختلفة من المجتمع، اللاتي يرغبن في الانخراط بنشاط في مكافحة الإرهاب وتدفق الشباب في المنظمات الإرهابية؛</u>

Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
20.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	8	8. Calls for further enhancing the comprehensive security system in various political, economic, social, cultural and media fields, and activating complementarity between these different fields in order to give more efficacy in terms of fighting against terrorism phenomenon; <u>Urges Member State governments of the PA-UfM to ratify and lift all reservations to the CEDAW convention and propose cooperation in that respect; insists that equality between women and men is an essential tool for full empowerment of women at all levels of society, including participation in political decision-making, in women's rights organisations and in civil society movements promoting peace and dialogue;</u>	8. Demande de renforcer le système de la sécurité internationale globale dans les différents domaines: politiques, économiques, sociaux, culturels et médiatiques, activer la complémentarité dans ces différents secteurs afin de donner plus d'efficacité à la lutte contre le phénomène du terrorisme, <u>Exhorte les gouvernements des États membres de l'AP-UpM à ratifier et à lever toutes les réserves à la convention CEDAW et propose la coopération à cet égard; insiste sur le fait que l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes est un outil essentiel pour la pleine autonomisation des femmes à tous les niveaux de la société, y compris la participation à la prise de décision politique, aux organisations des droits des femmes et aux mouvements de la société civile pour promouvoir la paix et le dialogue;</u>	8. تطالب بمزيد تعزيز منظومة الأمن الشامل في مختلف المجالات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية والإعلامية وتفعيل التكامل بين مختلف هذه القطاعات لإضفاء أكثر نجاعة في التصدي لظاهرة الإرهاب؛ <u>تحث حكومات الدول الأعضاء في الاتحاد من أجل المتوسط على المصادقة ورفع كافة التحفظات على اتفاقية سيداو وتقترح التعاون في هذا الصدد؛ وتؤكد أن المساواة بين المرأة والرجل هي أداة أساسية للتمكين الشامل للمرأة في كل مستويات المجتمع، بما في ذلك المشاركة في صنع القرار السياسي، وفي منظمات حقوق المرأة وفي حركات المجتمع المدني وفي تعزيز السلام والحوار؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
21.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	8	8. Calls for further enhancing the comprehensive security system in various political, economic, social, cultural and media fields, and activating complementarity between these different fields in order to give more efficacy in terms of fighting against terrorism phenomenon; <u>Women must be more involved in the fight against terrorism as a problem that threatens all of humanity;</u>	8. Demande de renforcer le système de la sécurité internationale globale dans les différents domaines: politiques, économiques, sociaux, culturels et médiatiques, activer la complémentarité dans ces différents secteurs afin de donner plus d'efficacité à la lutte contre le phénomène du terrorisme; <u>Les femmes doivent s'impliquer davantage dans la lutte contre le terrorisme vu le problème de l'humanité entière;</u>	8. تطالب بمزيد تعزيز منظومة الأمن الشامل في مختلف المجالات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية والإعلامية وتفعيل التكامل بين مختلف هذه القطاعات لإضفاء أكثر نجاعة في التصدي لظاهرة الإرهاب؛ <u>ويجب أن تكون النساء أكثر انخراطا في مكافحة الإرهاب باعتباره مشكلة تهدد الإنسانية جمعاء؛</u>

Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR (original)
22.	Mr Omar Hamed (Palestine)	8 (new)	<u>8 (new): Emphasizes that consolidating security and peace in the Euro-Med area demands exerting all efforts to eliminate causes of tension and instability, resulting from continuity of foreign occupation to one people of the area;</u>	<u>8 (nouveau): Souligne que la consolidation de la sécurité et de la paix dans la région Euro-méditerranéenne exige tous les efforts en vue d'éliminer les causes de tension et d'instabilité résultant de la poursuite de l'occupation étrangère de l'un des peuples de la région;</u>	<u>8 (جديد): تؤكد أن تعزيز الأمن والسلام في المنطقة الأوروبية تتطلب بذل كافة الجهود للقضاء على أسباب التوتر وعدم الاستقرار الناتجة عن استمرار الاحتلال الأجنبي لأحد شعوب المنطقة;</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
23.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	9	9. Calls for disseminating the culture of human rights, democracy, citizenship and preventing incitement to violence and extremism in educational <u>and social programs and among all the society categories</u> , in addition to the work to sensitize women to their important and vital role <u>in building the family and in defending the motherland from terrorist threats</u> ; <u>as agents of change for countering extremist violence at local and national level;</u>	9. Appelle à diffuser la culture des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et de la citoyenneté, à prévenir l'incitation à la violence et l'extrémisme dans les programmes de l'enseignement <u>éducationnels et sociaux et auprès des différentes couches de la société</u> et œuvrer pour rendre les femmes conscientes de leur rôle important et dynamique dans la construction de la famille et la protection de la patrie contre les menaces terroristes <u>comme agents de changement pour la lutte contre la violence extrémiste au niveau local et national;</u>	9. تدعو إلى نشر ثقافة حقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية والمواطنة ومنع التحريض على العنف والتطرف في المناهج التربوية والاجتماعية ولدى مختلف فئات المجتمع، والعمل على توعية المرأة بدورها الهام والحيوي في بناء الأسرة وحماية الوطن من التهديدات الإرهابية؛ <u>كعناصر تغيير لمواجهة العنف المتطرف على المستوى المحلي والوطني؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
24.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	9	9. Calls for disseminating the culture of human rights, democracy, citizenship and preventing incitement to violence and extremism in educational programs and among all the society categories, <u>and all religions in the countries</u> in addition to the work to sensitize women to their important and vital role in building the family and in defending the motherland from terrorist threats;	9. Appelle à diffuser la culture des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et de la citoyenneté, à prévenir l'incitation à la violence et l'extrémisme dans les programmes de l'enseignement et auprès des différentes couches de la société <u>et toutes religions dans les pays</u> et œuvrer pour rendre les femmes conscientes de leur rôle important et dynamique dans la construction de la famille et la protection de la patrie contre les menaces terroristes;	9. تدعو إلى نشر ثقافة حقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية والمواطنة ومنع التحريض على العنف والتطرف في المناهج التربوية ولدى مختلف فئات المجتمع <u>وجميع الأديان في البلدان</u> ، والعمل على توعية المرأة بدورها الهام والحيوي في بناء الأسرة وحماية الوطن من التهديدات الإرهابية؛

Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
25.	Mr Roderich Kieseewetter (Germany)	9	9. Calls for disseminating the culture of human rights, democracy, citizenship and preventing incitement to violence and extremism in educational programs and among all the society categories, in addition to the work to sensitize women to their important and vital role <u>capacity</u> in building the family and in defending the motherland from terrorist threatens;	9. Appelle à diffuser la culture des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et de la citoyenneté, à prévenir l'incitation à la violence et l'extrémisme dans les programmes de l'enseignement et auprès des différentes couches de la société et œuvrer pour rendre les femmes conscientes de leur rôle <u>capacité</u> importante et dynamique dans la construction de la famille et la protection de la patrie contre les menaces terroristes;	9. تدعو إلى نشر ثقافة حقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية والمواطنة ومنع التحريض على العنف والتطرف في المناهج التربوية ولدى مختلف فئات المجتمع، والعمل على توعية المرأة بدورها <u>بقدرتها الهامة</u> والحيوية في بناء الأسرة وحماية الوطن من التهديدات الإرهابية؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
26.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	10	10. Stresses the importance of enhancing the role of women in civil society organizations in order to become <u>equal</u> important participants in spreading the values of tolerance, dialogue and coexistence, in addition to the diffusion of positive messages that call for peace;	10. Souligne l'importance de renforcer le rôle de la femme dans les organisations de la société civile afin de faire d'elle une participante <u>au même degré</u> active dans la promotion des valeurs de tolérance, du dialogue et de coexistence ainsi que la diffusion des messages positifs qui appellent à la paix	10. تشدد على أهمية تعزيز دور النساء في منظمات المجتمع المدني بما يجعلهن <u>فاعلات</u> <u>أساسيات</u> <u>مساهمات بنفس الدرجة</u> في إشاعة قيم التسامح والحوار والتعايش وبت الرسائل الإيجابية التي تدعو إلى السلام؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
27.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	10	10. Stresses the importance of enhancing the role of women in civil society organizations in order to become important participants in spreading the values of tolerance, dialogue and coexistence, in addition to the diffusion of positive messages that call for peace; <u>Given the Association of Women against violence in a partnership with the Moroccan Organization for Human Rights;</u>	10. Souligne l'importance de renforcer le rôle de la femme dans les organisations de la société civile afin de faire d'elle une participante active dans la promotion des valeurs de tolérance, du dialogue et de coexistence ainsi que la diffusion des messages positifs qui appellent à la paix; <u>Vu l'Association femmes contre la violence dans un partenariat avec l'Organisation Marocaine des Droits de l'Homme;</u>	10. تشدد على أهمية تعزيز دور النساء في منظمات المجتمع المدني بما يجعلهن فاعلات أساسيات في إشاعة قيم التسامح والحوار والتعايش وبت الرسائل الإيجابية التي تدعو إلى السلام؛ <u>بالنظر إلى جمعية نساء ضد العنف في شراكة مع المنظمة المغربية لحقوق الإنسان؛</u>

Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
28.	Ms. Maria Mussini (Italy)	11	11. Indicates that the terrorist organizations attract today the European Muslim women abroad especially those suffering from racism and problems of integration in occidental society; 11. <u>Calls for fresh thinking on the reason why some Muslim women who migrated to European countries fall Prey to the call of radicalization and decide to joint terrorist networks;</u>	11. Fait savoir que les organisations terroristes attirent, aujourd'hui, les Européennes Musulmanes immigrantes surtout celles qui souffrent du racisme et d'un problème d'intégration dans la société occidentale; 11. <u>Appelle à une nouvelle réflexion sur la raison pour laquelle certaines femmes musulmanes qui ont migré vers les pays européens tombent proie à l'appel de la radicalisation et décident de se joindre aux réseaux terroristes;</u>	11. تشير إلى أن الجماعات الإرهابية أصبحت تستقطب الأوروبيات المسلمات في المهجر خاصة النساء اللاتي تعانين من العنصرية ومن مشاكل في الاندماج في المجتمع الغربي; 11. <u>تدعو إلى التفكير من جديد في الأسباب التي تجعل بعض النساء المسلمات اللاتي يهاجرن إلى دول أوروبية يقعن فريسة لنداء التطرف ويقررن الانضمام إلى الشبكات الإرهابية;</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
29.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	11	11. Indicates that the terrorist organizations <u>recruit</u> attract today the European Muslim women in Europe and abroad especially those who suffering from racism and problems of integration in occidental society <u>multiple forms of discrimination;</u>	11. Fait savoir que les organisations terroristes <u>attirent</u> recrutent, aujourd'hui, les Européennes Musulmanes <u>immigrantes en</u> Europe et en migration <u>surtout</u> celles qui souffrent du racisme et d'un problème d'intégration dans la société occidentale de <u>multiple formes de discrimination;</u>	11. تشير إلى أن الجماعات الإرهابية أصبحت <u>تجنّد</u> تستقطب الأوروبيات المسلمات في أوروبا و المهجر خاصة للنساء اللاتي تعانين من العنصرية ومن مشاكل في الاندماج في المجتمع الغربي <u>أشكال متعددة من التمييز;</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR	AR (original)
30.	Ms. Fatiha Bakkali (Morocco)	11	11. Indicates that the terrorist organizations attract today the European Muslim women abroad especially those suffering from racism and problems of integration in occidental society; <u>Statistics have shown that women suicide bombers belong to the generation that grew up in the north shore of the Mediterranean. So that,</u>	11. Fait savoir que les organisations terroristes attirent, aujourd'hui, les Européennes Musulmanes immigrantes surtout celles qui souffrent du racisme et d'un problème d'intégration dans la société occidentale; <u>Les statistiques ont montré que les femmes kamikazes appartiennent à la génération qui a grandi dans la rive Nord de la Méditerranée. Par</u>	11. تشير إلى أن الجماعات الإرهابية أصبحت تستقطب الأوروبيات المسلمات في المهجر خاصة النساء اللاتي تعانين من العنصرية ومن مشاكل في الاندماج في المجتمع الغربي، <u>وقد بينت الإحصائيات أن الانتحاريات ينتمين إلى الجيل الذي نشأ وتربى في الضفة الشمالية، لذلك فإن</u>

			the Committee requests the treatment without discrimination of students, workers and women in general, coming from the south shore, who have not been able to integrate themselves, because of racism and exclusion;	conséquent, la Commission demande un traitement, sans discrimination, des étudiantes, des ouvrières et des femmes en général venant de la rive Sud, et qui n'ont pas réussi à s'intégrer, à cause du racisme et de l'exclusion;	اللجنة تطالب بالتعامل دون تمييز مع الطالبات والعاملات والمرأة عموماً القادمة من الضفة الجنوبية والتي تعثرت في الاندماج بسبب العنصرية والإقصاء؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
31.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	11	11. Indicates that the terrorist organizations attract today the European Muslim women abroad especially those suffering from racism and problems of integration in occidental society; <u>Governments should ensure and protect young girls and women to prevent them from joining the ranks of terrorists; Governments should establish monitoring systems and action against the selections of women and men with an inclination to travel to the Islamic State;</u>	11. Fait savoir que les organisations terroristes attirent, aujourd'hui, les Européennes Musulmanes immigrantes surtout celles qui souffrent du racisme et d'un problème d'intégration dans la société occidentale; <u>Les gouvernements devraient veiller et protéger les jeunes filles et les femmes afin de les empêcher à se rendre aux côtés des terroristes; Les gouvernements devraient établir des systèmes de contrôle et d'action contre les sélections des femmes et des hommes avant une inclination à se rendre à l'État Islamique;</u>	11. تشير إلى أن الجماعات الإرهابية أصبحت تستقطب الأوروبيات المسلمات في المهجر خاصة النساء اللاتي تعاني من العنصرية ومن مشاكل في الاندماج في المجتمع الغربي؛ ينبغي على الحكومات أن تراقب وتحمي الفتيات والنساء لمنعهن من الالتحاق بصُفوف الإرهابيين، كما ينبغي عليها وضع آليات للرصد والقيام بإجراءات ضد من وقع اختيارهم من النساء والرجال وظهرت لديهم بوادر للالتحاق بتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
32.	Ms. Maria Mussini (Italy)	12	Delete paragraph 12 12. Emphasizes—the importance of rationalizing the religious discourse, fighting against extremist and takfirist claims, highlighting rights and privileged status of women in divine laws and not to link terrorism with any religion, culture, gender, race or country;	Supprimer le paragraphe 12 12. Souligne l'importance de rationaliser les discours religieux, combattre les prêches à caractère extrémiste et takfiriste, mettre en valeur les droits et le statut privilégié de la femme dans les lois divines et ne lier le terrorisme à aucune religion, culture, genre, race ou pays;	حذف الفقرة 12 12. تؤكد أهمية ترشيد الخطاب الديني والتصدي للدعوى التكفيرية المتشددة، وإبراز حقوق المرأة ومكانتها المتميزة في الشرائع السماوية وعدم ربط الإرهاب بأي دين أو ثقافة أو جنس أو عرق أو بلد؛

Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
33.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	12	12. Emphasizes the importance of rationalizing the religious discourse, fighting against extremist and takfirist claims, highlighting rights and privileged status of women in divine laws and not to link terrorism with any religion, culture, gender, race or country;	12. Souligne l'importance de rationaliser les discours religieux, combattre les prêches à caractère extrémiste et takfiriste, mettre en valeur les droits et le statut privilégié de la femme dans les lois divines et ne lier le terrorisme à aucune religion, culture, genre, race ou pays;	12. تؤكد أهمية ترشيد الخطاب الديني والتصدي للدعوى التكفيرية المتشددة، وإبراز حقوق المرأة ومكانتها المتميزة في الشرائع السماوية، وعدم ربط الإرهاب بأي دين أو ثقافة أو جنس أو عرق أو بلد؛
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
34.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	12	12. Emphasizes the importance of rationalizing the religious discourse, fighting against extremist and takfirist claims, highlighting rights and privileged status of women in divine laws and not to link terrorism with any religion, culture, gender, race or country; <u>Women scientists, political leaders, women knowing the religious writings, who enjoy respect in the society should start a dialogue within their communities to appease the extremist views;</u>	12. Souligne l'importance de rationaliser les discours religieux, combattre les prêches à caractère extrémiste et takfiriste, mettre en valeur les droits et le statut privilégié de la femme dans les lois divines et ne lier le terrorisme à aucune religion, culture, genre, race ou pays; <u>Les femmes scientifiques, les femmes leaders politiques, connaissant les écrits religieux, avant le respect dans la société devraient entamer le dialogue au sein de leurs communautés afin d'apaiser les opinions extrémistes;</u>	12. تؤكد أهمية ترشيد الخطاب الديني والتصدي للدعوى التكفيرية المتشددة، وإبراز حقوق المرأة ومكانتها المتميزة في الشرائع السماوية، وعدم ربط الإرهاب بأي دين أو ثقافة أو جنس أو عرق أو بلد؛ <u>النساء العالمات والنساء القادة السياسيين والعرفات بالكتابات الدينية واللاتي يتمتعن بالاحترام في المجتمع يجب أن يبدأن الحوار داخل مجتمعاتهن لترشيد المواقف المتطرفة؛</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
35.	Ms. Maria Mussini (Italy)	13	13. Calls for the need to intensify financial and logistical support by European Union Countries for the benefit of south Mediterranean countries <u>Emphasizes the need to include the gender perspective in the consideration and approval of new projects of the Union for the Mediterranean, in order to</u>	13. Appelle à la nécessité d'intensifier le soutien financier et logistique de la part des pays de l'Union Européenne au profit des pays du Nord de la Méditerranée, <u>Souligne la nécessité d'intégrer la perspective de genre dans l'examen et l'approbation des nouveaux projets de l'Union pour la Méditerranée en vue de</u>	13. تدعو إلى ضرورة تكثيف الدعم المالي واللوجستي من طرف بلدان الاتحاد الأوروبي لفائدة بلدان جنوب المتوسط، وتؤكد على ضرورة إدراج مقاربة النوع الاجتماعي في الدراسة والمصادقة على المشاريع الجديدة للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط قصد تمكين المرأة اقتصاديا

			empower women economically, socially and politically, in addition to involving them in assuming responsibility and taking decision positions.	l'autonomisation des femmes sur le plan économique, social et politique, tout en leur confiant des postes de responsabilité et de prise de décisions.	واجتماعيا وسياسيا وتشريكها في تحمل المسؤولية وفي مراكز اتخاذ القرار.
Amd	Name	Parag	EN (original)	FR	AR
36.	Ms. Mary Honeyball (EP)	13	13. Calls for the need to intensify <u>cooperation</u> , financial and logistical support by <u>the European Union Countries and its Member States</u> for the benefit of south Mediterranean countries in order to empower women economically, socially and politically, in addition to involving them in assuming <u>responsibility elected office</u> and taking decision positions <u>in south Mediterranean countries.</u>	13. Appelle à la nécessité <u>de coopération</u> , d'intensifier le soutien financier et logistique de la part des pays de l'Union Européenne <u>et ses États membres au profit des pays du Nord de la Méditerranée</u> , en vue de l'autonomisation des femmes sur le plan économique, social et politique, tout en leur confiant des postes de responsabilité <u>électoraux</u> et de prise de décisions <u>dans les pays du Nord de la Méditerranée.</u>	13. تدعو إلى ضرورة تكثيف <u>التعاون</u> والدعم المالي واللوجستي من طرف <u>بلدان الاتحاد الأوروبي وأعضائه لفائدة بلدان جنوب المتوسط</u> قصد تمكين المرأة اقتصاديا واجتماعيا وسياسيا وتشريكها في تحمل <u>المواقع الانتخابية</u> وفي مراكز اتخاذ القرار <u>في بلدان جنوب المتوسط.</u>
Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
37.	Ms. Barbara Matera and Ms. Roza Thun (EPP Group)	13	13. Calls for the need to intensify financial and logistical support by European Union Countries for the benefit of south Mediterranean countries in order to empower women economically, socially and politically, in addition to involving them in assuming responsibility and taking decision positions; <u>Envisages tangible joint projects at university and professional level among Arab, Jewish and Christian women.</u>	13. Appelle à la nécessité d'intensifier le soutien financier et logistique de la part des pays de l'Union Européenne <u>au profit des pays du Nord de la Méditerranée</u> , en vue de l'autonomisation des femmes sur le plan économique, social et politique, tout en leur confiant des postes de responsabilité et de prise de décisions; <u>Envisage des projets communs tangibles, au niveau universitaire et professionnel parmi des femmes arabes, juives et chrétiennes;</u>	13. تدعو إلى ضرورة تكثيف الدعم المالي واللوجستي من طرف بلدان الاتحاد الأوروبي لفائدة بلدان جنوب المتوسط قصد تمكين المرأة اقتصاديا واجتماعيا وسياسيا وتشريكها في تحمل المسؤولية وفي مراكز اتخاذ القرار، <u>وتصور مشاريع مشتركة ولموسة على المستوى الأكاديمي والمهني لفائدة المرأة العربية واليهودية والمسيحية.</u>

Amd	Name	Parag	EN	FR (original)	AR
38.	Ms. Fatiha Bakkali (Morocco)	13 (new)	<u>13 (new): Requests to encourage women's access to positions of decision-making at local, regional, legislative and governmental levels in order to establish horizontal and vertical policy allowing the creation of mechanisms and means that help implementing the development programs and projects, and which enable the targeted women, by the terrorist thought, to immunize themselves physically, psychologically and morally, and become able to coexist in tolerance within the Union for Mediterranean countries.</u>	<u>13 (nouveau): Demande d'encourager la femme à accéder aux postes de décision à tous les niveaux: local, régional, législatif et gouvernemental pour adopter une politique ainsi bien horizontale que verticale visant l'élaboration des mécanismes et des moyens qui aident à la mise en œuvre des programmes et des projets de développement, et qui permettent à la femme, ciblée par l'esprit terroriste, de se prémunir physiquement, psychologiquement et moralement, et d'être capable de coexister dans la tolérance au sein des pays de l'Union pour la Méditerranée.</u>	<u>13 (جديد): تطالب بتشجيع المرأة على تقلد مواقع القرار في جميع المستويات المحلية والجهوية والتشريعية والحكومية لرسم سياسة أفقية وعمودية تسمح بإيجاد الآليات والوسائل لتطبيق البرامج والمشاريع التنموية التي تمكن المرأة المستهدفة بالفكر الارهابي من تحصين نفسها ماديا ونفسيا ومعنويا، وأن تصبح قادرة على التعايش في إطار التسامح داخل بلدان الاتحاد من أجل المتوسط.</u>

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط
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Committee on Women's Rights in the Euro-Mediterranean Countries

Tangier (Morocco) - 28 and 29 May 2016

RECOMMENDATION

on

**" Women's role in countering terrorism
and promoting peace 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. Takes note of the international and regional instruments on «Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace», including in particular the Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security", the regional strategy for the Arab League issued in 2012 on "The protection of Arab Women: security and peace", the Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights of 19 September 1981 adopted by UNESCO; and the Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, adopted in Cairo on 5 August 1990 by the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
2. Stresses that the States and Society need, today, defensive and preventive measures to combat the phenomenon of terrorism, radicalization and recruitment, given the instable security and political situation in the Euro-Mediterranean region;
3. Draws attention to the fact that women constitute the first line of protection and play a crucial role as agents of change in developing and implementing prevention strategies against terrorism, and the necessity of promoting their capacities and concretisation of their role in order to take advantage of their potential, namely in the field of education and upbringing of generations, strengthening the family, social and community cohesion, promoting the values of coexistence, openness and tolerance and in establishing security and peace in the region; through eliminating all sources and causes of instability, including foreign occupation as defined by the United Nations (1);
4. Emphasizes the increasing role of women and women's organizations in the regulations and activities aiming at confronting violations of women's rights in the Euro-Med area and protecting them from any form of violence, including that of foreign occupation source, as defined by the United Nations, in order to fight and eliminate one of the source of terrorism and instability in the region (1);
5. Calls for intensification of statistics, researches and studies, creation of structures for of research and monitoring of existing instruments, as well as, exchanging of best practices between States in order to understand the relation between women and terrorism and the roles played by women as victims, active participants or agents of change to counteract radicalisation; Calls for intensification of studies and researches on women's status under occupation and how assistance could be offered to them;

6. Draws attention to the fact that the psychological and ideological incitement, mobilization, recruitment and preparation for traveling to hot spots, are performed through the Internet and have nothing to do with Muslim religion. Calls for more detailed analyses and studies to detect terrorist recruitment channels and to identify appropriate response tools;
7. Firmly denounces the funding sources of terrorist organizations and calls on the international community to investigate and sanction this organized crime and endeavor to counter these organizations and to pursue them in order to eliminate their roots causes of radicaliation; and calls on the international community to strengthen all dimensions of the fight against terrorism according to a multidimensional approach including the enforcement of measures against the funding of terrorism;
8. Urges Member State governments of the PA-UfM to adopt an Euro-Mediterranean strategy on the "role of women in fighting against terrorism and promoting peace", drawing efficient national plans to counter this phenomenon, enacting and implementing the laws relating to advancing gender equality; Asks governments to launch networks of women, who want to engage in the fight against terrorism and the influx of young people into terrorist organisations;
9. Urges Member State governments of the PA-UfM to ratify and lift all reservations to the CEDAW convention while respecting the cultural specificities of the countries, and propose cooperation in that respect; Insists that equality between women and men is an essential tool for full empowerment of women at all levels of society, including participation in political decision-making, in women's rights organisations and in civil society movements promoting peace and dialogue. Women must be more involved in the fight against terrorism as a problem that threatens all of humanity;
10. Emphasizes that consolidating security and peace in the Euro-Med area demands exerting all efforts to eliminate causes of tension and instability, resulting from continuity of foreign occupation, as defined by the United Nations, to one people of the area (1);
11. Calls for disseminating the culture of human rights, democracy, citizenship and preventing incitement to violence and extremism in educational and social programs, and all religions in the countries in addition to the work to sensitize women to their important and vital capacity as agents of change for countering extremist violence at local and national level;

12. Stresses the importance of enhancing the role of women in civil society organizations in order to become equal participants in spreading the values of tolerance, dialogue and coexistence, in addition to the diffusion of positive messages that call for peace, given the Association of Women against violence in a partnership with the Moroccan Organization for Human Rights;
13. Indicates that the terrorist organizations recruit today the European Muslim women in Europe and abroad who suffer from multiple forms of discrimination; The Committee requests the treatment without discrimination of students, workers and women in general, coming from the south shore, who have not been able to integrate themselves, because of racism and exclusion; Governments should ensure and protect young girls and women to prevent them from joining the ranks of terrorists; Governments should establish monitoring systems and action against the selections of women and men with an inclination to travel to the terrorist organisations;
14. Calls for the need to intensify financial and logistical support by European Union Countries for the benefit of south Mediterranean countries; Emphasizes the need to include the gender perspective in the consideration and approval of new projects of the Union for the Mediterranean, in order to empower women economically, socially and politically, in addition to involving them in assuming responsibility and taking decision positions. Envisages tangible joint projects at university and professional level among women;
15. Requests to encourage women's access to positions of decision-making at local, regional, legislative and governmental levels in order to establish horizontal and vertical policy allowing the creation of mechanisms and means that help implementing the development programs and projects, and which enable the targeted women, by the terrorist thought, to immunize themselves physically, psychologically and morally, and become able to coexist in tolerance within the Union for Mediterranean countries.

(1) Reservation of Ms. Maria Teresa GIMENEZ BARBAT (Member of European Parliament) - Parag 3, Parag 4 et Parag 10.

Activity report 2015/2016

During the Session of 2015/2016 the Committee on Women's Rights of the PA-UfM held a meeting in Rabat on 1 April 2016. It discussed the following points:

- Exchange of views on the theme "Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace in the Euro-Med Region".
- Debate on the permanent item: "The situation of women in armed conflicts".
- Debate on the permanent item: "Women and migration".

It decided to establish two groups of research and contact, each one consists of four members, respecting the parity North/South.

The first group is responsible for the theme "the situation of women in armed conflicts." It is composed of:

- Ms. Fatiha Bakkali, Member of the House of Representatives of Morocco.
- Ms. Monia Brahim, Member of Tunisian Assembly of People's Representatives.
- Ms. Maria Mussini, Member of Italian Senate.
- Ms. Claudia Dall'Agnol, Member of Luxembourg Parliament.

The second group is responsible for the theme "Women and Migration". It is composed of:

- Ms. Akila Hachichi, Vice-Chair of the Committee, Member of National People's Assembly of Algeria.
- Ms. Hamdieh Alquaider, Member of the Jordanian Parliament.
- Mr. Miguel VIEGAS, Member of European Parliament.
- One member of the North Shore of the Mediterranean (tbc).

Each group will prepare a report and submit it to the Committee during its next meetings.

ANEXO XV



**PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN**

2016 FINANCIAL REPORT

**OPERATING BUDGET
OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN**

April 2016

1. 2015-2016 BUDGET PROCEDURE AND PARLIAMENTS CONTRIBUTIONS

1.1. ADOPTION OF THE THIRD REVISED BUDGET

Following the Bureau decision (9 December 2014) to extend the second revised budget (due to end on 30 April 2015) to 30 April 2016, the third revised budget of the Assembly was formally approved by the Bureau and the Plenary session on, respectively, 11 and 12 May 2015 in Lisbon.

This revised budget's appropriations amount to EUR 481.543 and include revenue and expenditure appropriations as follows (see copy of the third revised budget in Annex 1):

- revenue appropriations :

Contributions from Member Parliaments : EUR 481.543

- expenditure appropriations :

1. Miscellaneous operating expenditure - Interpretation : EUR 327.602

2. Organisation costs - Expenses relating to meeting : EUR 153.941

1.2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER PARLIAMENTS : STATE OF PLAY

As a reminder, this third revised budget is based on contributions received from 29 Parliaments, out of 41 potential contributors¹ (see Annex 2).

. 7 Southern Mediterranean Parliaments (Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey)

. 21 EU Parliaments (Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden)

. the European Parliament.

¹ Palestine is exempted from contributing to the Assembly's budget and Syria's participation to the Assembly has been suspended.

- Energy committee meeting - February 2014 (Dead Sea, Jordan) : EUR 508,40
- Energy committee meeting - June 2014 (Barcelona, Spain) : EUR 4.795,44
- Women's committee meeting - September 2014 (Porto, Portugal) : EUR 8.618,21
- Energy committee meeting - October 2014 (Zagreb, Croatia) : EUR 4.074,25
- Culture Committee meeting - October 2014 (Rome, Italy) : EUR 3.447,60
- Barcelona committees' meetings (political committee, economic committee, culture committee, January 2015) : EUR 23.940,07 (total for three meetings).
- Energy committee meeting - May 2015 (Lisbon, Portugal) : EUR 1.804,44
- Energy committee meeting - October 2015 (Vienna, Austria) : EUR 12.182

c) Bureau meetings (Annex 7) :

- total expenditure : 26.179,02 EUR (9,45 % of total expenditure).
- meetings : Lisbon (1 April 2014 and 9 December 2014), Rabat (12 February 2016).

2.1.2. Other expenditure

As detailed in Annex 8, bank fees related to bank transfers amount to EUR 534,24.

While these bank fees are not covered by the above-mentioned budget headings, they have been financed through the Assembly's bank account and are therefore accounted for in the overall budget consumption.

2.2. MANAGEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

As detailed in Annex 3 and in application of the Assembly's financial regulation and the financial circuits of its Secretariat, financial management was based on budgetary commitments, legal commitments and payments.

For every operation, a cross-reference system (using the BUD (until 2015), LEG (until 2014) and PO acronyms) was used to check fund availability, streamline the payment process and archive supporting documents.

This resulted in the creation and validation by the Secretariat's financial officers (one initiating officer, one verification and authorising officer and one accounting officer) of an estimated 180 financial operations if we include check-lists and bank transfers' documents.

As indicated in Annex 3, operational Commitments and Payments amount, respectively, to EUR 277.323,65 € and EUR 276.999,89. The discrepancy between the two figures comes from a reduction in an invoiced payment following problems in the execution of the related services.

2.3. PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES

According to articles 2 and 48 of the Assembly's financial regulation, the provisions of the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union shall apply to procurement in connection with the functioning of the Assembly.

- In the meantime, remaining budgetary commitments still available after paying the balance of the amounts due for activities executed until 29 May 2016 (ie at the end of the Moroccan Presidency) will be returned to contributing Parliaments in proportion to their share in the total budget.

François Nègre
PA-UfM Secretariat
April 2016

ANEXO XV bis

Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean

OPERATING BUDGET

11 January 2014 – 30 April 2016

THIRD REVISED BUDGET

REVENUE

Title Chapter Article	Heading	2014/2016 third revised Budget	2014/2015 Budget (first budget before the revised versions)	2013 outturn
6	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER PARLIAMENTS			
6 6	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER PARLIAMENTS	481 543	465 383	N.A.
	Chapter 6 6 — Total	481 543	465 383	
	Title 6 — Total	481 543	465 383	
9	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
9 0	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	pm	pm	
	Chapter 9 0 — Total	pm	pm	
	Title 9 — Total	pm	pm	
	GRAND TOTAL	481 543	465 383	

EXPENDITURE

Title Chapter	Heading	2014/2016 third revised Budget appropri.	2014/2015 Budget appropri. (first budget before the revised versions)	2013 outturn
1	MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
1 0	INTERPRETATION	327 602	316 608	N.A.
	Title 1 — Total	327 602	316 608	
2	ORGANISATION COSTS			
20	EXPENSES RELATING TO MEETINGS	153 941	148 775	N.A.
	Title 2 — Total	153 941	148 775	
10	OTHER EXPENDITURE			
10	PROVISIONAL APPROPRIATIONS	pm	pm	
	Title 10 — Total	pm	pm	
	GRAND TOTAL	481 543	465 383	

ITALY					20.957
SPAIN					18.137
NETHERLANDS					12.318
POLAND					11.877
GREECE					9.681
BELGIUM					10.002
SWEDEN					9.847
AUSTRIA					9.628
CZECH REPUBLIC					
PORTUGAL					8.992
ROMANIA					9.230
DENMARK					8.752
IRELAND					
FINLAND					8.661
HUNGARY					
SLOVAKIA					
BULGARIA					
CROATIA					7.824
LITHUANIA					7.678
SLOVENIA					7.657
LUXEMBOURG					7.535
LATVIA					7.510
ESTONIA					7.439
BiH					
CYPRUS					7.399
ALBANIA					
MALTA					
MONTENEGRO					
MONACO					
Total of the European component					243.208
Total of all national Parliaments					305.223
European Parliament					176.319
Total					481.543

Expenditure
Title 1
Miscellaneous operating expenditure

Chapter 10 — Interpretation

Figures

Third revised Budget 2014/2016	Appropriations 2014/2015	Outturn 2013
327 602	316 608	N.A.

Remarks

Rules of procedure of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (24 March 2012), and in particular Article 13 and Article 14 § 1 and 5.

This article is intended to cover the costs of interpretation for the meetings of the Assembly and its bodies.

Expenditure
Title 10
Other expenditure

Chapter 10 — Provisional appropriations

Third revised Budget 2014/2016	Appropriations 2014/2015	Outturn 2013
pm	pm	N.A.

Third revised budget 2014-2016

Contributions from Member Parliaments - State of play

29 contributing Parliaments

29 contributing Parliaments

2014-2016 Budget

COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS

Title Chapter	Heading	2014-2016 Appropriation €	Budgetary commitments			Legal commitments		Payments		Available amounts		
			€	Ref	Activity	€	Ref	€	Ref	Commitments	Contracts	Payments
I	Miscellaneous operating expenditure											
10	Interpretation	327.602	39.001	2014-BUD-0001	Interpretation	39.001	2014-LEG-0001	39.001	2014-PO-0001 2014-PO-0004			
			3.500	2014-BUD-0005	Interpretation	3.500	2014-LEG-0003	3.476,24	2014-PO-0003 2014-PO-0007			
			5.664	2014-BUD-0006	Interpretation	5.664	2014-LEG-0004	5.664	2014-PO-0006			
			8.189	2014-BUD-0007	Interpretation	8.189	2014-LEG-0005	8.189	2014-PO-0008			
			7.995	2014-BUD-0009	Interpretation	7.995	2014-LEG-0007	7.995	2014-PO-0010			
			3.439,20	2014-BUD-0013	Interpretation	3.439,20	2014-LEG-0011	3.439,20	2014-PO-0012			
			4.182,00	2014-BUD-0014	Interpretation	4.182,00	2014-LEG-0012	4.182,00	2014-PO-0014			
			3.324,69	2014-BUD-0015	Interpretation	3.324,69	2014-LEG-0013	3.324,69	2014-PO-0013			
			2.857,25	2014-BUD-0016	Interpretation	2.857,25		2.857,25	2014-PO-0015			
			233,00	2014-BUD-0017	Interpretation	233,00		233,00	2014-PO-0016			
			8.603,50	2014-BUD-0018	Interpretation	8.603,50		8.603,50	2014-PO-0017			
			3.816,75	2015-BUD-0001	Interpretation	3.816,75		3.816,75	2015-PO-0001			
			4.645,20	2015-BUD-0001	Interpretation	4.645,20		4.645,20	2015-PO-0002			
			525,00	2015-BUD-0002	Interpretation	525,00		525,00	2015-PO-0004			
			635,25	2015-BUD-0003	Interpretation	635,25		635,25	2015-PO-0005			
			635,25	2015-BUD-0004	Interpretation	635,25		635,25	2015-PO-0006			

2014-2016 Budget

COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS

Title Chapter	Heading	2014-2016 Appropriation €	Budgetary commitments			Legal commitments		Payments		Available amounts		
			€	Ref	Activity	€	Ref	€	Ref	Commitments	Contracts	Payments
2	Organisation costs	153.941	8.963,00	2014-BUD-0002	Translators	8.963	2014-LEG-0001	8.963,00	2014-PO-0001			
20	Expenses relating to meetings		2014-BUD-0003	Logistics	5.885,21	2014-LEG-0001	5.885,21	2014-PO-0001				
			2014-BUD-0003 bis			2014-LEG-0001 bis	2014-PO-0004					
			2014-BUD-0004	Transportation	10.309	2014-LEG-0002 and 2014-LEG-002 bis	2014-PO-0002					
			2014-BUD-0004 bis			2014-PO-0005						
			2014-BUD-0008	Transportation	2.991,48	2014-LEG-0006	2014-PO-0009					
			2014-BUD-0010	Transportation	1.111,52	2014-LEG-0008	2014-PO-0011					
			2014-BUD-0011	Translation	1.396,64	2014-LEG-0009	2014-PO-0012					
			2014-BUD-0012	Transportation	468,00	2014-LEG-0010	2014-PO-0012					
			2015-BUD-0018	Transportation	2.750,00		2014-PO-0018					
			2015-BUD-0019	Translation	984,00		2014-PO-0019					
			2015-BUD-0020	Transportation	165,00		2015-PO-0003					
2015-BUD-0021	Translation	1.635,90		2015-PO-0020								
2015-BUD-0022	Transportation	12.608,70		2015-PO-0021								
2015-BUD-0024	Translation	224,45		2015-PO-0023								
2015-BUD-0027	Transportation	12.608,70		2015-PO-0027								
Total			63.906,04			63.906,04		63.606,04	2015-PO-0028	90.034,96	90.034,96	90.334,96
GRAND TOTAL		481.543	277.323,65			277.323,65		276.999,89		204.219,35	204.219,35	204.543,11

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

Title Chapter	Heading	Activities / Items	Description (goods/services paid for, excluding free staff/material)	Cost estimates (€)	Invoiced	Payments	
						Paid/Payment requests received (€)	comments
1	Miscellaneous operating expenditure						
10	Interpretation	1. Interpretation (4 contractors) a) interpreters Speakers' Summit b) interpreters Committees/Bureau c) interpreters Plenary d) interpretation booths/audio Speakers' Summit e) interpretation booths/audio Committees/Bureau/Plenary	10 10 12 1 16	77 047,54 46 122,88 30 924,66 77 047,54	83 185,24 46 122,88 37 062,36 83 185,24	83 185,25	
2	Organisation costs						
20	Expenses relating to meetings	1. Translation (2 contractors) a) translators Speakers' Summit b) translators Committees c) translators Plenary d) translation Committees 2. Local transportation (1 contractor) 3. Printing, photocopies and telephone	2 2 1	5 076,24 3 371,80 1 804,44 25 217,40	3 300,37 1 860,37 1 804,44 25 217,40	1 860,37 1 860,37 1 804,44 25 217,40	
Total				30 293,64	28 517,77	27 077,77	
GRAND TOTAL				107 341,18	111 703,01	110 263,03	

PA-UfM - 2014/2016 Bureau meetings

ANNEX 7

Heading	BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION			Invoiced	Payments	
	Activities / Items	Description	Cost estimates (€)		Paid	comments
Miscellaneous operating expenditure						
Interpretation	Bureau meeting, Lisbon, 1 April 2014	AR/FR/EN/ES/TR/IT		7.995	7.995	
	Bureau meeting, Lisbon, 9 December 2014	AR/FR/EN/ES/TR/IT		8.603,50	8.603,50	
	Bureau meeting, Rabat, 12 February 2016	AR/FR/EN/IT		3.674,04	3.674,04	
				20.272,54	20.272,54	
Organisation costs						
Expenses relating to meetings	1. Translation					
	2. Local transportation					
	. Bureau meeting, Lisbon, 1 April 2014	Limousine service for participants		2.991,48	2.991,48	
	Bureau meeting, Lisbon, 9 December 2014	Limousine service for participants		2.915,00	2.915,00	
	3. Printing, photocopies and telephone			5.906,48	5.906,48	
				26.179,02	26.179,02	

2014-2016 BUDGET

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE			
Type of revenue	date	amount (€)	Activity	Third party	amount (€)
OTHER Returned payment from Dallah taxi services (06.02.13) Misc (adjustment to actual bank balance)	13.02.14	3,244.95	BANK FEES		-0.97
		0.32	Bank account fees		-10.74
			Transfer fees	Transfer from Lebanese Parliament	-3.35
			Bank account fees		-87.6
			Transfer fees	Transfer to contractor	-18.15
			Transfer fees	Transfer to contractor	-37.51
			Transfer fees	Transfer to contractor	-138.12
			Bank account fees		-94.85
			Bank account fees		-94.78
			Bank account fees		-27.83
			Bank account fees		-94.78
			Bank account fees		-0.15
			Transfer fees	Transfer to contractor	-26.57
		3,245.27	TOTAL BANK FEES		-534.24
TOTAL OTHER					
TOTAL REVENUE		484,767.27	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		-289,883.75
BANK BALANCE ON 1 April 2016		703,883.52			

ANEXO XVI



ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE DE
L'UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE
الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

**12th PLENARY SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
Tangier, May 29, 2016**

PROGRAMME

Sunday, 29th May

PLENARY SESSION

Royal Room

9:00

Arrival of participants
Registration

9:30 / 13:00

Opening ceremony by Mr. Rachid Talbi El Alami, President of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco and President of the PA-UfM

"TOGETHER FOR A COMMON FUTURE OF THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN"

An ambition to build a better intercultural Mediterranean anchorage generating shared development in terms of peace and security, sustainable development taking into consideration climate change and protection of the environment in the Mediterranean.

Plenary session debate

- Presentation of the UfM activities by the UfM Secretary-General Mr. FATHALLAH SIJILMASSI,
- Presentation by Mr. ABDELMASIH HANI Co-President of ARLEM
- Presentation by Madame ASSIA BOUZEKRI, Vice President of Tangier –Tetouan- Al Hoceima Region and MED-President of COP22 Steering Committee (Mediterranean Conference for Climate)
- Presentations by the Presidents of Committees and the Working Group
- Approval of the Recommendations of the PA-UfM committees
- Structure of the Bureau and Enlarged Bureau for the term 2016-2020
- Transfer of the PA-UfM Presidency
- Closing remarks

**12ème SESSION PLÉNIÈRE DE L'ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE DE L'UNION
POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE
Tanger, 29 Mai 2016**

PROGRAMME

Dimanche, 29 mai

SESSION PLÉNIÈRE – Salle Royale

9h00

Arrivée des délégations

Inscriptions

9h30

ORDRE DU JOUR

Ouverture par Monsieur Rachid Talbi El Alami, Président de la Chambre des Représentants du Royaume du Maroc et Président de l'AP-UpM

“ENSEMBLE POUR UN AVENIR COMMUN DE L'ESPACE EURO-MEDITERRANEEN” :

Une ambition de construire un meilleur ancrage interculturel méditerranéen générateur d'un développement partagé en matière de paix et de sécurité, de développement durable et prenant en compte les changements climatiques et la protection de l'environnement en Méditerranée

Débat en session plénière

- Présentation des activités de l'UpM, par le Secrétaire général de l'UPM Monsieur Fathallah SIJILMASSI
- Présentation par M. Abdelmasih HANI Co-Président de L'Assemblée régionale et locale Euro-méditerranéenne (ARLEM)
- Présentation par Madame Assia BOUZEKRI, Vice Présidente de la Région Tanger –Tétouan- Al Hoceima, Présidente du Comité de pilotage MED-COP-22 (Conférence méditerranéenne pour le Climat)
- Présentations par les Présidents des commissions et Groupe de Travail « Règlement »
- Approbation des Recommandations des commissions de l'AP-UpM
- Nouvelle Structure du Bureau et du Bureau Elargi de l'AP-UpM
- Passation de la présidence de l'AP-UpM
- Discours de clôture par la nouvelle présidence
- Clôture

ANEXO XVI bis



Royaume du Maroc
Parlement



*La 12^{ème} session plénière de
l'Assemblée Parlementaire
de l'Union pour la Méditerranée
26 - 29 mai 2016
Tanger*

*Liste Générale des participants
Arrêtée le 29/05/2016 09:57*

ALGERIE « 15 »

Conseil de la Nation

1. M. ZOUBIRI Abdelkade, *vice président du conseil de la nation*
2. M. HAOUD MOISSA MOHAMED MADANI ; *Membre du Conseil de la Nation.*
3. Mme. BENCHEHIDA HAFIDA ; *Membre du Conseil de la Nation.*
4. M. AMAR MAKHLOUFI ; *Membre du Conseil de la Nation.*
5. M. SLIMANI ABDELKRIM ; *Membre du Conseil de la Nation.*
6. M. BOUDJABEUR KHALED ; *Membre du Conseil de la Nation*
7. M. BOUKRIT Smail, *sous directeur du conseil de la nation*
8. M. SADANI MOHAMED ASSAID ; *Membre du Conseil de la Nation.*

Assemblée populaire nationale

9. BADDA Mahjoub, *Président de la Commission du Budget et des Finances à l'Assemblée Populaire Nationale ; Membre de la Commission des Affaires Economiques*
10. SAADAOUI Soulaïman, *Président de la Commission de la Protection de l'Environnement, de la Pêche maritime et de l'Agriculture à l'Assemblée Populaire Nationale*
11. HACHICHI Akila, *Membre de l'Assemblée : Vice-Présidente de la*

Commission des droits de la Femme

- 12. BELLA Soumia, Membre de l'Assemblée,
- 13. MADI Jamal, Membre de l'Assemblée,
- 14. Mokaddem Tayeb, Membre de l'Assemblée,
- 15. Mohamed Kassim ALAID,

PALESTINIE « 4 »

Conseil national palestinien

- 16. M. Mohamad SBANH; Représentant du parlement
- 17. M. Zohair EL KHATIB ; Membre du conseil
- 18. M. Zohair SANDOUQA; Membre du conseil
- 19. M. Omar HAMED ; Staff

AUTRICHE « 11 »

20. *M. KOLLER Gerhard; Chef du bureau des relations européennes;*
21. *M. LOPOTKA Reinhold ; Membre du parlement*
22. *M. SHENNACH Stefan. ; Membre du parlement, chef du comité de l'énergie, l'environnement et de l'eau*
23. *Mlle MUHLWERTH Monika; Staff, membre du concile fédéral*
24. *M. SALLER Josef, Président du concile fédéral, (Bundesrat)*
25. *Mme ; BACHMANN Susanne, chef du service du concile fédéral.*
26. *Mme. BURES Doris, Présidente du Concile Fédéral (Conseil National)*
27. *Mme. Brigitte BRENNER, Ambassadeur, chef de la division européenne*
28. *M. WAGNER Adalbert, Conseiller du Président*
29. *Mme HUBLER Sabine, Traductrice*

ALLEMAGNE « 9 »

30. *M. GRIMM THOMAS ; Secrétaire de la délégation.*
31. *M. KOGGEL Claus ; Chef de la Délégation, représentant du Président du Bundesrat.*
32. *Mme ROTH Claudia; Vice présidente du Bundestag*
33. *Mme LEUENBERGER Saskia, Chef de la Division International de l'assemblée parlementaire.*
34. *Mr MAHDJOUBI Ali; Chef du Bureau de la Vice-Présidence.*
35. *Mme Ellinor TALMEIER, membre de la délégation*
36. *M. Detlef MULLER, membre de la délégation*
37. *Marcus J GRAUER, Interprete*
38. *Mme Barbara Chrisholm, interprete*

BELGIQUE « 3 »

SENAT

39. M. VICIL Hatice; Staff.

CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS

40. M. LAAOUED Ahmed; Membre du parlement.

41. M. JIRIKOFF Pierre; Staff: Conseiller.

BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE « 5 »

42. Mme Mladen BOSIC, présidente de la chambre des représentants.

43. M ; HAZIM Rancic, Chef de la délégation, membre du parlement

44. Mme, Diana ZELENKA, Membre du parlement

45. Adnan BESIC, interprète.

46. Mme Lara BOROVINA, secrétaire.

BULGARIE « 3 »

47. Mme. ANGELOVA Svetlana ; Membre du parlement.

48. Mme ALEXANDROVA Stefka ; Staff: Secrétaire de délégation.

49. M. ANASTASSOV Stanislav, Chef de la délégation

CHYPRE « 2 »

50. M. FYTTIS Sofoklis; Membre du parlement.

51. Mlle MOUYI Loukia; Staff: Fonctionnaire-service des relations internationale.

CROATIE « 4 »

52. M. Ivan TEPES; Membre du parlement, représentant du président.

53. Mme. GORDANA Genc, chef des affaires européennes

54. M. STRAKA Mario, Conseiller au bureau des affaires internationales et européennes

55. M. Vlasta MIJIC, membre du parlement

ESPAGNE « 8 »

56. M. BAUZÁ José Ramón; Sénateur.

57. Mme. SIEIRA Sara.; Staff: Conseiller juridique.

58. *Mme GÓMEZ-BERNARDO Teresa; Staff : secrétaire de la délégation.*

59. *M. Manuel CAVERO GOMEZ, Secrétaire général*

60. *Mme Cayetana HERNANDEZ DE LA RIVA, directrice du cabinet du président*

61. *M. Pio GARCIA ESCUDERO MARQUEZ, président du Sénat*

62. *Mme Sra D MARIA LOPEZ MORENO DE CALA, staff*

63. *Mme. Marian BUSNADIEGO PECES ; staff*

EGYPTE «17 »

64. *M. Ali Abdel AAL SAYED AHMED: Président de la chambre des représentants*

65. *M. Ahmed SAAS EDDINE : secrétaire général de la chambre*

66. *M. Mohammed HANI ABADA, membre du parlement*

67. *M. MEDHATE AWAD CHERIF, membre du parlement*

68. *M Imad JAD BADROUSSE, membre du parlement*

69. *M. Mohammed CHAABAME ABDELAL, membre du parlement*

70. *Mme Mariane AMIRE AZIR, membre du parlement*

71. *Mme Souad Mohammed ALMISRI, membre du parlement*

72. *M. Achraf RACHAD AHMED, membre du parlement*

73. *M Ahmed HASSAN SAID, membre du parlement*

74. *M ; Alaaddine WALI, membre du parlement*

75. *M ; Yousri ECHEIKH ; sécurité*

76. *M ; Achraf Abdelwabab Protocol office*

77. *M ; Mohammed SAD TIARJANE, chef de la sécurité*

78. *M. Mohammed Omar RAMADANE bureau de la sécurité*

79. *Nagui GHABA, consul*

80. *Mohammed Omar RAMADANE, ambassadeur*

ESTONIE « 3 »

81. *M. SOOÄÄR Imre; Membre du parlement, chef de la délégation.*

82. *M. POLLUAAS Henn, Membre du Parlement*

83. *Mme KADRI Lutter; Staff: Secrétaire de la délégation.*

FINLANDE « 3 »

84. *M. SALOLAINEN Pertti, membre du parlement*

85. *M. RAATIKAINEN Mika, membre du parlement*

86. *Mme LARVALA Tina, secrétaire de la délégation*

FRANCE « 2 »

87. *M. NEGRE Louis; Sénateur*

88. *M. RICHARD Sébastien; Staff.*

GRECE « 6 »

89. M. SPARTINOS Konstantinos ; Membre parlementaire, chef de la délégation.
90. M. MOUMOULIDIS Themistoklis ; Membre du parlement.
91. Mme MAKRI Alecandra ; Staff.
92. M. VAREMENOS Georgios ; Vice président du parlement Hellénique.
93. M. MATZAVINOUS Angeliki, Chef du département Europe et Conférence, partenariats.
94. Ambassadeur de Grèce.

HONGRIE « 5 »

95. M. ISTVAN Jakab, Représentant du président
96. Mme PUNCSAK Kornélia ; Staff.
97. M. CSABA GERGELY Tamas, staff.
98. M KAPOSNYAK Attila, interprete.
99. Mme VIRAG SZAKAU, interprete.

ITALIE « 33 »

Députés

100. Mme. Laura BOLDRINI; présidente de la chambre des députées.
101. Mme Giulia LAGANA; premier conseiller du président pour les affaires internationales, les droits de l'Homme, la migration, et le droit d'asile.
102. M.Roberto NATALE; porte parole du président

- 103. *Mme. Valentina LOIERO; Staff. Communication*
- 104. *Mme. Giovanna PIRROTTA; Staff. Social média*
- 105. *M. Giovanni RIZZONI; Staff. Chef du département relations Inter.*
- 106. *M. Mario DI NAPOLI Staff:*
- 107. *M. Alessandro BELLINI; Staff.*
- 108. *Mme Fabrizia BIENTINESI; Staff*
- 109. *M. Massimiliano CIOTTA; Staff*
- 110. *M. Luca ORATI; Staff.*
- 111. *M. Khalib CHAOUKI; chair culture comité du PUFUM*
- 112. *Mme Aurora TACUS; Staff.*
- 113. *Mme Martina d'ERCOLE, staff*
- 114. *Mme Antonella LARSORSA, interprète*
- 115. *M. Salim GHOSTINE, interprète*
- 116. *Mme Anjela AL RAIES ; interprète.*

Sénat

- 117. *M. Pietro GRASSO; Président du Sénat*
- 118. *M Rosario AITALA; Staff: interprète.*
- 119. *M. Alessio PASQUINI; Staff.*
- 120. *M. Frederico ZANETTE ; Staff: Protocol office*
- 121. *Mme Angela DELL'ARMI, staff*
- 122. *Mme Carmine PICARIELLO, staff*
- 123. *M. Nicodemo LIOTTI, staff*
- 124. *M. Gianluca CONTI, staff*
- 125. *Mme Alessandra LAI, Chef des affaires Internationales*
- 126. *Mme Roberta D'ADDIO, chef organisation relations internationales*

- 127. *M. Frederico Guglielmo POMMIER VINCELLI, staff*
- 128. *M. Claudio OLMEDA, interprète*
- 129. *Mme Antonella LUCCARINI, interprète*
- 130. *M, Marlin BOULOS FARID, interprète*
- 131. *M Antonio D'ALI, sénateur*
- 132. *Mme Maria MUSSINI, sénatrice*

JORDANIE « 13 »

Chambre des représentants :

- 133. *M. H.E ENG Kamis ATIEH; Vice Président de la chambre des représentants. chef de la délégation.*
- 134. *M. Majed AL AMIR, journaliste*
- 135. *M. QASHOU Hazem; Membre de la chambre des représentants.*
- 136. *M. ALSAWAIR Adnan; Membre de la chambre des représentants.*
- 137. *M. BANI - ATA Ali; Membre de la chambre des représentants.*
- 138. *Mme. ALQAIDER Hamdieh; Membre de la chambre des représentants.*
- 139. *Mme. ALKHAWALDEH Enssaf; Membre de la chambre des représentants.*
- 140. *M. HAYTHAM AL ABBADI ; membre de la chambre*

141. M. OTHMAN ZARMA ; *Directeur des Affaires Parlementaires.*

142. M. Ahmad AL WAZZAN; *Chef du Protocol.*

Sénat Jordanien :

143. M. AL ABBADI Moad; *membre du sénat Chef des relations internationales.*

144. M. Dr. ALZUHER Mohammad; *Membre du sénat*

145. M. QARDAN Samir; *Membre du sénat.*

LETTONIE « 4 »

146. M. SIMFA Silvija.; *Membre du parlement.*

147. M. SERZANTS Karlis ; *Président de la délégation, Membre du parlement.*

148. Mme. RUKS Janis; *Membre du parlement.*

149. Mme. RUBKEVSICA Ieva, *Secrétaire de la délégation*

LITUANIE « 2 »

150. M. RICARDAS Sargunas; *Chef de la délégation, Membre du parlement*

151. M. SKIRMANTAS Strimaitis, *Secrétaire de la délégation.*

LUXEMBOURG « 2 »

152. M. David Wagner; *Député.*

153. M. Carl YVES ; *Staff.*

MAURITANIE « 3 »

- 154. *El Haji Mohamed ELHACEN, président du sénat*
- 155. *Sidahmed LAVRACK, directeur du cabinet du président du sénat*
- 156. *Gaye NDEYE, attachée du sénat*

MALTE « 6 »

- 157. *M. FARRUGIA Angelo; Président de la Chambre des Représentants.*
- 158. *M. ANCEL FARRUGIA Migneco, Staff, assistant personnel du Président*
- 159. *M. FALZON Michel, Chef de la délégation*
- 160. *M. PULLICINO George; Membre du Parlement*
- 161. *M. PARNIS Silvio, Membre du Parlement*
- 162. *Mme MAMO Karen, Staff, Analyste*

REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE « 2 »

163. M. REGEC Josef, *chef de la délégation*

164. M. MERKL Radek, *secrétaire de la délégation*

PORTUGAL «6»

165. Jorge LACAO *Vice président du Parlement*

166. Fernando NEGRAO *Membre du parlement*

167. Ascenso SIMOES *Membre du parlement*

168. Dalila MAULIDE *Chef de la division*

169. Margarida MANO *Membre du parlement*

170. Maria DI ROSARIO TAVARES *Conseiller*

POLOGNE « 5 »

171. Rafael SLUSARZ *Sénateur/ Représentant du Président*

172. LeszekBIERA *Staff*

173. Agata BOROWIEC *Membre du parlement*

174. Magdalena SKRZYNSKA *Membre de la délégation*

175. Elzbieta KRUK *Membre du parlement*

MAROC « 13 »

Chambre des conseillers :

- 176. *M. Mbarek SBAI, président du groupe Haraki*
- 177. *M. Aziz MOUKNIF, membre du groupe istiqlalien*
- 178. *M. Adil BARAKATE, membre du groupe du groupe authenticité et modernité*
- 179. *M.Mehdi ABDELKARIM, membre du groupe CGEM*

Chambre des représentants :

- 180. *M. DRISS LACHGAR, président du groupe socialiste*
- 181. *M. KHALID EL BOUKARAI, groupe PJD,*
- 182. *Mme. SAMIRA KASSIMI, groupe RNI,*
- 183. *Mme. HAKIMA FASLI, groupe PJD,*
- 184. *Mme. FATNA ELKHIEL, groupe de La mouvance populaire,)*
- 185. *M.ADNANE BENABDELLAH, groupe PAM,)*
- 186. *Mme. FATIHA BEKKALI, groupe Istiqlal,*
- 187. *M. ABDELLAH HINTI, groupe du progrès démocratique,*
- 188. *M. SAID KHAIROUN, groupe PJD,*

SUEDE « 3 »

- 189. *. M.THORELL Oll; Membre du parlement. , chef de délégation*
- 190. *M. ADAN Amir; Membre du parlement.*
- 191. *Mme. NILSSON Anette; secrétaire délégation.*

TUNISIE « 6 »

- 192. *Mme Leila CHETTAOUI, chef de délégation membre du parlement.*

193. *Mme Monia BRAHIM, Membre du parlement.*
194. *Mme Abir EBDELLI, Membre du parlement*
195. *Mme Imen BEN MOHAMED, Membre du parlement.*
196. *Mme Zaineb BRAHMI, Membre du parlement*
197. *M. Morched HAJJI, Conseiller à l'Assemblée des Représentants du Peuple Tunisien.*

TURQUIE « 16 »

198. *M. Ferzi SANVERDI; Membre du parlement.*
199. *M. Ahmet AYDIN ; représentant du Président.*
200. *M. Mustafa SERDENGECTI; Membre du parlement.*
201. *M. ERCOSKUN Ali; Membre du parlement, chef de la délégation.*
202. *M. AHMET SORGUN; Membre du parlement.*
203. *M. CEYHUN IRGIL ; membre du parlement*
204. *M. SERDAL KUYUCUOGLU; membre*
205. *Mlle FIKRIYE YAKISTIRAN; Staff, expert législatif*
206. *M. ALTAN TAN; membre*
207. *Mme BETÜL BOYDAK; staff*
208. *M. MUSTAFA ARABA; staff.*
209. *Mlle ELIF BATMAZ; interprète .*
210. *M ; EMRE AKCAOGLU, interprète*
211. *M. MUHAMMED TATAR, staff*
212. *Mme DILEK DEMIRKOL, interprète,*
213. *M. ERGIN KAPTAN, interprète.*

PARLEMENT EUROPEEN « 35 »

214. *M. Ramon Luis VALCARCEL SISO, Vice-président du Parlement Européen*
215. *M. Enrique CALVET CHAMBON; Membre du parlement.*
216. *M. Ernest MARAGALL; Membre du parlement.*
217. *Mme. Maria Teresa Gimenez Barbat; Membre du parlement.*

- 218. *Mme Inès AYALA SENDER; Membre du parlement.*
- 219. *Mme . TIZIANA Beghin; Membre du parlement.*
- 220. *Mlle. Ana GOMES ; Membre du parlement.*
- 221. *M.Gilles PARGNEAUX; Membre du parlement.*
- 222. *Mme. Michela GIUFFRIDA, membre du parlement.*
- 223. *M. Andréa COZZOLINO, membre du parlement*
- 224. *M. Pier Antonio PANZERI Membre du parlement*

SECRETARIAT DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN

- 225. *M. Marco AGUIRIANO NALDA ; Staff.*
- 226. *M. Ciril STOKELJ ; Staff.*
- 227. *M. François MASSOULIE; Staff.*
- 228. *Mme. ZAMMIT VELLA Anna; Staff.*
- 229. *M. BABIC Robertino; Staff.*
- 230. *M. Stefan KRAUSS ; Staff.*

- 231. *Mlle. MULLER SERTEN Annette; Staff.*
- 232. *M. Francois NEGRE ; Staff.*
- 233. *Mlle Barbara AJMI ; Staff.*
- 234. *Mlle. Nicole DEVOS ; Staff.*
- 235. *Mlle. Franziska HAIML ; Staff.*
- 236. *M; M. Philippe KAMARIS Staff.*
- 237. *Mlle.GALUCICKAITE Milda; Staff.*

DIRECTION GENERALE DE LA TRADUCTION

238. M. MACIONE Stéphane; *Interprète.*

239. M. Julian SIDDONS ; *Interprète.*

STAFF DU GROUPE POLITIQUE

240. Mlle.Sanja MIJIC; *Staff.*

241. M. Paolo LICANDRO ; *Staff.*

242. Mme .APOSTOL Marian; *Staff.*

243. M.SEMRAU Jakub; *Staff.*

244. M.TROMBETTA Rino; *Staff.*

245. M.BITTARELLI Carlo; *Staff.*

246. Mlle. Itziar MUNOA SALAVERRIA ; *Staff.*

PARLEMENT ARABE « 5 »

247. AHMED MOHAMED RASHED ALJARWAN ALSHALSI, *président du parlement arabe*

248. MOHSIN SAADOON AHMED AL SAADOON, *député Iraq*

249. HE JASIM ABOALLA ABDEKRAZOQ ABDALLA ALNAQBI; *député des Emirats Arabes Unies*

250. ABOU SALAH ABDESSALAM ABOU SALAH CHALABI, *député de la Libye*

251. MUDHER ABDULARAHEED ABDULHAMED, *chef du cabinet du président*

Invités

252. M. Henri MALOSSE ; *Ancien président et membre du Comité économique et social européen.*

AMBASSADE AU MAROC

- 253. *M.FKA PETESIC Zvonimir, Ambassadeur de Croatie au Maroc.*
- 254. *S.E.M ROBERTO NATALI ; L'ambassadeur d'Italie à Rabat*
- 255. *M. Alessandro FERRANTI ; Le Consul général d'Italie à Casablanca*
- 256. *M Pietro Paolo Proto ; 2ème Secrétaire de l'Ambassade d'Italie*
- 257. *M. Arturo REIG ; le Consul Général d'Espagne à Tanger*
- 258. *S.E.D Ricardo Diez-Hochleitner Rodriguez l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne à Rabat*
- 259. *S.E.M Rupert JOY ; l'Ambassadeur de l'UE à Rabat*

L'UPM

- 260. *M. FATHALLAH SIJIKMASSI, secrétaire général*
- 261. *M Mario GOMES, conseiller*
- 262. *M Ihab FAHMY, conseiller*

UNIVERSITE EURO-MEDITERRANEENNE DE FES

- 263. *M. Mustapha Bousmina ;*
- 264. *M.José Manuel ROLDAN NOGUERAS ;*

ASSEMBLE PARLEMENTAIRE DE LA MEDITERRANEE

- 265. *M. Lhou LMARBOUH, président*
- 266. *Mme Fatima KHACHI, staff*

ARLEM/ European Committee of the regions

267. M. Abdelmasih Hani, co president

268. M. Lebrun Michel, membre

ANEXO XVII

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط
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Committee on Women's Rights in the Euro-Mediterranean Countries

Tangier (Morocco) - 28 and 29 May 2016

RECOMMENDATION

on

**" Women's role in countering terrorism
 and promoting peace 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. Takes note of the international and regional instruments on «Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace», including in particular the Security Council Resolution number 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace and Security", the regional strategy for the Arab League issued in 2012 on "The protection of Arab Women: security and peace", the Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights of 19 September 1981 adopted by UNESCO; and the Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, adopted in Cairo on 5 August 1990 by the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
2. Stresses that the States and Society need, today, defensive and preventive measures to combat the phenomenon of terrorism, radicalization and recruitment, given the instable security and political situation in the Euro-Mediterranean region;
3. Draws attention to the fact that women constitute the first line of protection and play a crucial role as agents of change in developing and implementing prevention strategies against terrorism, and the necessity of promoting their capacities and concretisation of their role in order to take advantage of their potential, namely in the field of education and upbringing of generations, strengthening the family, social and community cohesion, promoting the values of coexistence, openness and tolerance and in establishing security and peace in the region; through eliminating all sources and causes of instability, including foreign occupation as defined by the United Nations (1);
4. Emphasizes the increasing role of women and women's organizations in the regulations and activities aiming at confronting violations of women's rights in the Euro-Med area and protecting them from any form of violence, including that of foreign occupation source, as defined by the United Nations, in order to fight and eliminate one of the source of terrorism and instability in the region (1);
5. Calls for intensification of statistics, researches and studies, creation of structures for of research and monitoring of existing instruments, as well as, exchanging of best practices between States in order to understand the relation between women and terrorism and the roles played by women as victims, active participants or agents of change to counteract radicalisation; Calls for intensification of studies and researches on women's status under occupation and how assistance could be offered to them;

6. Draws attention to the fact that the psychological and ideological incitement, mobilization, recruitment and preparation for traveling to hot spots, are performed through the Internet and have nothing to do with Muslim religion. Calls for more detailed analyses and studies to detect terrorist recruitment channels and to identify appropriate response tools;
7. Firmly denounces the funding sources of terrorist organizations and calls on the international community to investigate and sanction this organized crime and endeavor to counter these organizations and to pursue them in order to eliminate their roots causes of radicaliation; and calls on the international community to strengthen all dimensions of the fight against terrorism according to a multidimensional approach including the enforcement of measures against the funding of terrorism;
8. Urges Member State governments of the PA-UfM to adopt an Euro-Mediterranean strategy on the "role of women in fighting against terrorism and promoting peace", drawing efficient national plans to counter this phenomenon, enacting and implementing the laws relating to advancing gender equality; Asks governments to launch networks of women, who want to engage in the fight against terrorism and the influx of young people into terrorist organisations;
9. Urges Member State governments of the PA-UfM to ratify and lift all reservations to the CEDAW convention while respecting the cultural specificities of the countries, and propose cooperation in that respect; Insists that equality between women and men is an essential tool for full empowerment of women at all levels of society, including participation in political decision-making, in women's rights organisations and in civil society movements promoting peace and dialogue. Women must be more involved in the fight against terrorism as a problem that threatens all of humanity;
10. Emphasizes that consolidating security and peace in the Euro-Med area demands exerting all efforts to eliminate causes of tension and instability, resulting from continuity of foreign occupation, as defined by the United Nations, to one people of the area (1);
11. Calls for disseminating the culture of human rights, democracy, citizenship and preventing incitement to violence and extremism in educational and social programs, and all religions in the countries in addition to the work to sensitize women to their important and vital capacity as agents of change for countering extremist violence at local and national level;

12. Stresses the importance of enhancing the role of women in civil society organizations in order to become equal participants in spreading the values of tolerance, dialogue and coexistence, in addition to the diffusion of positive messages that call for peace, given the Association of Women against violence in a partnership with the Moroccan Organization for Human Rights;
13. Indicates that the terrorist organizations recruit today the European Muslim women in Europe and abroad who suffer from multiple forms of discrimination; The Committee requests the treatment without discrimination of students, workers and women in general, coming from the south shore, who have not been able to integrate themselves, because of racism and exclusion; Governments should ensure and protect young girls and women to prevent them from joining the ranks of terrorists; Governments should establish monitoring systems and action against the selections of women and men with an inclination to travel to the terrorist organisations;
14. Calls for the need to intensify financial and logistical support by European Union Countries for the benefit of south Mediterranean countries; Emphasizes the need to include the gender perspective in the consideration and approval of new projects of the Union for the Mediterranean, in order to empower women economically, socially and politically, in addition to involving them in assuming responsibility and taking decision positions. Envisages tangible joint projects at university and professional level among women;
15. Requests to encourage women's access to positions of decision-making at local, regional, legislative and governmental levels in order to establish horizontal and vertical policy allowing the creation of mechanisms and means that help implementing the development programs and projects, and which enable the targeted women, by the terrorist thought, to immunize themselves physically, psychologically and morally, and become able to coexist in tolerance within the Union for Mediterranean countries.

(1) Reservation of Ms. Maria Teresa GIMENEZ BARBAT (Member of European Parliament) - Parag 3, Parag 4 et Parag 10.

Activity report 2015/2016

During the Session of 2015/2016 the Committee on Women's Rights of the PA-UfM held a meeting in Rabat on 1 April 2016. It discussed the following points:

- Exchange of views on the theme "Women's role in countering terrorism and promoting peace in the Euro-Med Region".
- Debate on the permanent item: "The situation of women in armed conflicts".
- Debate on the permanent item: "Women and migration".

It decided to establish two groups of research and contact, each one consists of four members, respecting the parity North/South.

The first group is responsible for the theme "the situation of women in armed conflicts." It is composed of:

- Ms. Fatiha Bakkali, Member of the House of Representatives of Morocco.
- Ms. Monia Brahim, Member of Tunisian Assembly of People's Representatives.
- Ms. Maria Mussini, Member of Italian Senate.
- Ms. Claudia Dall'Agnol, Member of Luxembourg Parliament.

The second group is responsible for the theme "Women and Migration". It is composed of:

- Ms. Akila Hachichi, Vice-Chair of the Committee, Member of National People's Assembly of Algeria.
- Ms. Hamdieh Alquaider, Member of the Jordanian Parliament.
- Mr. Miguel VIEGAS, Member of European Parliament.
- One member of the North Shore of the Mediterranean (tbc).

Each group will prepare a report and submit it to the Committee during its next meetings.

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

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

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Commission des Droits de la Femme dans les Pays Euro-méditerranéens

Tanger (Maroc): 28 et 29 mai 2016

RECOMMANDATION

Sur

**"Le rôle des femmes dans la lutte contre le terrorisme
et la promotion de la paix dans la région Euro-Med"**

Présidente de la Commission: Mme Leila CHETTAOUI (Tunisie).

1. Rappelle les instruments internationaux et régionaux relatifs au «rôle des femmes dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et la promotion de la paix», notamment la Résolution du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU numéro 1325 (2000) sur "la femme, la paix et la sécurité ", la Stratégie Régionale de la Ligue des Etats arabes publiée en 2012 sur: "la protection de la femme arabe: la sécurité et la paix"; la Déclaration islamique universelle des Droits de l'Homme du 19 septembre 1981 adoptée par UNESCO, et la Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme en Islam, adoptée au Caire le 5 août 1990 par l'Organisation de la Conférence Islamique;
2. Souligne que les États et la société ont besoin, aujourd'hui, de mesures défensives et préventives pour combattre le phénomène du terrorisme, de radicalisation et de recrutement, compte tenu de la situation sécuritaire et politique instable dans la région Euro- Méditerranéenne;
3. Attire l'attention sur le fait que la femme constitue la première ligne de protection et joue un rôle crucial en tant qu'agent du changement dans le développement et la mise en œuvre des stratégies de prévention contre le terrorisme et il est nécessaire de promouvoir ses capacités et la concrétisation de ses rôles pour tirer parti de son potentiel notamment dans les domaines de l'éducation et la formation des générations, le renforcement de la cohésion familiale, sociale et communautaire, dans la promotion des valeurs de la coexistence, la modération, la compréhension, l'ouverture et la tolérance, ainsi que dans l'établissement de la sécurité et de la paix dans la région, par l'élimination de toutes les sources et les causes d'instabilité, y compris l'occupation étrangère telle que définie par l'ONU (1);
4. Souligne le rôle croissant des femmes et des organisations féminines dans les règlements et les activités visant à faire face à des violations des droits des femmes dans la région Euro-méditerranéenne et les protéger contre toute forme de violence, y compris celle émanant de l'occupation étrangère telle que définie par l'ONU, afin de combattre et d'éliminer l'une des sources du terrorisme et d'instabilité dans la région (1);
5. Demande d'intensifier les statistiques, les recherches et les études, ainsi que de créer des structures de recherche et la surveillance des instruments existants ainsi que l'échange des meilleures pratiques entre les pays pour comprendre la relation de la

femme avec le terrorisme et ses rôles de victime, de participante active ou agent de changement pour contrecarrer la radicalisation ; et demande d'intensifier les études et les recherches sur la situation des femmes sous l'occupation et comment leur fournir l'assistance;

6. Attire l'attention sur le fait que l'incitation psychologique et idéologique, la mobilisation, le recrutement et la préparation pour se rendre à des points chauds; s'effectuent par l'Internet et n'a rien à voir avec la religion musulmane. Appelle à une analyse plus détaillée et des études pour détecter les canaux de recrutement terroristes et pour identifier les outils d'intervention;
7. Dénonce fermement le financement des organisations terroristes et invite la communauté internationale à enquêter et sanctionner ce crime organisé et à travailler pour lutter contre ces organisations et les suivre de près afin d'éliminer les causes profondes de la radicalisation, et invite la communauté internationale à renforcer toutes les dimensions de la lutte contre le terrorisme selon une approche multidimensionnelle, y compris l'application des mesures contre le financement du terrorisme;
8. Prie instamment les gouvernements des pays membres de l'AP-UpM d'élaborer une stratégie Euro- Méditerranéenne sur "le rôle de la femme dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et le renforcement de la paix", élaborer des plans efficaces pour combattre ce phénomène, adopter et appliquer les textes juridiques relatifs à la promotion de l'égalité des genres, Demande aux gouvernements de lancer des réseaux des femmes, qui veulent s'engager dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et l'adhésion des jeunes dans les organisations terroristes;
9. Exhorte les gouvernements des États membres de l'AP-UpM à ratifier et à lever toutes les réserves à la convention CEDAW tout en respectant les spécificités culturelles des pays, et propose la coopération à cet égard; Insiste sur le fait que l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes est un outil essentiel pour la pleine autonomisation des femmes à tous les niveaux de la société, y compris la participation à la prise de décision politique, aux organisations des droits des femmes et aux mouvements de la société civile pour promouvoir la paix et le dialogue. Les femmes doivent s'impliquer davantage dans la lutte contre le terrorisme, un problème qui menace toute l'humanité;
10. Souligne que la consolidation de la sécurité et de la paix dans la région Euro-méditerranéenne exige tous les efforts en vue d'éliminer les causes de tension et d'instabilité résultant de la poursuite de l'occupation étrangère, telle que définie par l'ONU, de l'un des peuples de la région (1);

11. Appelle à diffuser la culture des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et de la citoyenneté, à prévenir l'incitation à la violence et l'extrémisme dans les programmes éducationnels et sociaux, et toutes religions dans les pays, et œuvrer pour rendre les femmes conscientes de leur capacité importante et dynamique comme agents de changement pour la lutte contre la violence extrémiste au niveau local et national;
12. Souligne l'importance de renforcer le rôle de la femme dans les organisations de la société civile afin de faire d'elle une participante à égalité avec les hommes dans la promotion des valeurs de tolérance, du dialogue et de coexistence ainsi que la diffusion des messages positifs qui appellent à la paix, vu l'Association femmes contre la violence dans un partenariat avec l'Organisation Marocaine des Droits de l'Homme;
13. Fait savoir que les organisations terroristes recrutent aujourd'hui des femmes européennes musulmanes en Europe et à l'étranger qui souffrent de multiples formes de discrimination; La commission demande un traitement, sans discrimination, des étudiantes, des travailleuses et des femmes en général venant de la rive Sud, et qui n'ont pas réussi à s'intégrer, à cause du racisme et de l'exclusion; Les gouvernements devraient veiller et protéger les jeunes filles et les femmes afin de les empêcher de se rendre aux côtés des terroristes; Les gouvernements devraient établir des systèmes de contrôle et d'action contre les sélections des femmes et des hommes ayant une inclination à rejoindre les organisations terroristes;
14. Appelle à la nécessité d'intensifier le soutien financier et logistique de la part des pays de l'Union Européenne au profit des pays du Nord de la Méditerranée; Souligne la nécessité d'intégrer la perspective de genre dans l'examen et l'approbation des nouveaux projets de l'Union pour la Méditerranée en vue de l'autonomisation des femmes sur le plan économique, social et politique, tout en leur confiant des postes de responsabilité et de prise de décisions. Envisage des projets communs tangibles, au niveau universitaire et professionnel parmi des femmes;
15. Demande d'encourager la femme à accéder aux postes de décision à tous les niveaux: local, régional, législatif et gouvernemental pour adopter une politique ainsi bien horizontale que verticale visant l'élaboration des mécanismes et des moyens qui aident à la mise en œuvre des programmes et des projets de développement, et qui permettent à la femme, ciblée par l'esprit terroriste, de se prémunir physiquement, psychologiquement et moralement, et d'être capable de coexister dans la tolérance au sein des pays de l'Union pour la Méditerranée.

(1) Réserve de Mme. Maria Teresa GIMENEZ BARBAT (Membre du Parlement Européen) - Parag 3, Parag 4 et Parag 10.

Rapport d'activité 2015/2016

Au cours de la Session 2015/2016 la Commission des droits de la femme de l'AP-UpM a tenu une réunion à Rabat le 1er Avril 2016, et a discuté les points suivants:

- Echange de vues sur le thème "Le rôle des femmes dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et la promotion de la paix dans la région Euro-Med".
- Débat sur le point permanent: "La situation des femmes dans les conflits armés".
- Débat sur le point permanent: "Femmes et migration".

La Commission a décidé de constituer deux groupes de recherche et de contact, chacun se compose de quatre membres en respectant la parité Nord/Sud.

Le 1er groupe est chargé du thème «la situation des femmes dans les conflits armés». Il comprend:

- Mme Fatiha Bakkali, Membre de la Chambre des Représentants du Maroc.
- Mme Monia Brahim, Membre de l'Assemblée des Représentants du Peuple Tunisien.
- Mme Maria Mussini, Membre du Sénat Italien.
- Mme Claudia Dall'Agnol, Membre du Parlement Luxembourgeois.

Le 2ème groupe est chargé du thème «femmes et migration». Il comprend:

- Mme Akila Hachichi, Vice-présidente de la Commission, Membre de l'Assemblée Populaire Nationale de l'Algérie.
- Mme Hamdieh Alquaider, Membre du Parlement Jordanien.
- M. Miguel VIEGAS, Membre du Parlement Européen.
- Un membre de la Rive Nord de la Méditerranée (à confirmer).

Chaque groupe préparera un rapport et le soumettra à la Commission au cours de ses prochaines réunions.

ANEXO XVIII

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط
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RECOMMENDATION
of the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs,
Social Affairs and Education

on:

“Enhancement of human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.”

“Effects of the terrorism on the economic, social and educational affairs on the PAUFM countries.”

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

1. Recognising that the Euro-Mediterranean region needs urgent stabilisation in order to fully enjoy its huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic, increasing and diverse population which have historically been game changer assets in the progress and development of its communities;
2. Notes that a sustainable growth of the Euro-Mediterranean population will benefit UfM member countries in terms of employment, development, welfare, social justice and enterprises and substantially tackle poverty and inequalities;
3. Emphasizes the need for the increase of human mobility within the Euro-Mediterranean region so as to take advantage of its population's full potential through cooperation and joint action in the face of opportunities and challenges;
4. Recommends a closer coordination between different levels of governance (local, national and international), including public and private stakeholders, such as civil society organisations, immigrant associations and NGOs, affording the UfM an effective role as a platform for dialogue and a forum for finding joint solutions, to enhance the mobility and growth within the Mediterranean region;
5. Points out that a strict visa system needs to be effectively enforced comprising both competent regulatory measures for migratory movements, control and surveillance and licensed requirements regarding human mobility in order to favour safe and controlled opportunities in the region, however avoiding any disproportionate obstacles for human mobility;
6. Bearing in mind the security aspect of the issue, underlining however the eventual interest in the increase of human mobility which will further contribute to the spirit of cooperation and welfare of the Euro-Mediterranean region and bring an added value to the existing ties between their people in different fields, such as trade, science, culture, arts, health, education, labour market, security, participation, housing, religious tolerance, fighting discrimination, racism and xenophobia;
7. Reminds the UpM member states that the process of making it easier to obtain visas goes in tandem with the signing of readmission agreements and that the creation of an environment conducive to the rapprochement of societies and cultures is fully conceivable only in a secure space based on equitable sharing of responsibilities, particularly in the fight against illegal immigration and in the protection of borders;
8. States that these processes should be considered as an important component of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional, private and public, stakeholders as well as civil society actors, especially immigrant organizations and NGOs;

9. Reminds the urgent need for address the root causes of destabilisation, displacement and irregular migration which has become the primary agenda item of the international community with the rise of migratory flows especially during summer 2015 in the Mediterranean as another component of a common and comprehensive migration policy;
10. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and human trafficking and replacing illegal migration with legal migration; establishing joint operations, counter intelligence cooperation and provision of logistics and equipment from all UfM states would avert human trafficking organisations and save lives at sea; encourages the member countries of the UfM to develop sustainable policing and judicial cooperation in order to fight more effectively against these phenomena;
11. Calls upon the UfM member countries to join forces in order to raise awareness not only between potential irregular migrants by drawing attention to the risk of dangerous journeys;
12. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration and underlines the importance of sharing responsibilities between northern and the southern shore of the Mediterranean and the necessity of a global and multidimensional approach through the reinforcement of sustainable development programs in disadvantaged regions with a strong migration potential so as to fight, in a preventive manner, against this phenomenon and the problem of despair among young people, which forms the breeding ground of extremism and terrorism;
13. Puts forward the necessity and urgency to bring up to the agenda of the international community the swift allocation of financial and development assistance to the origin and transit countries for irregular migration and the launch of genuine resettlement schemes and programmes;
14. Underlines the need to address the push factors behind irregular migration and to increase development and humanitarian aid to the countries of origin, by giving priority to the conflict-affected areas, such as Syria and to improve humanitarian conditions inside Syria, which would allow for the local population and refugees to live in safer areas;
15. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration; underlines necessary cooperation amongst UfM countries to establish a visa system towards implementing controlled legal migration channels comprising a comprehensive approach inclusive of mobility opportunities and security in the region;
16. Utterly condemns the heinous terrorist attacks perpetrated by different groups in various member countries, as well as in other cities around the World;

17. Stresses the need for the UfM countries to find a European strategy for growth and employment in tourism sector and encourage the will to find collectively tourism potentials to find opportunities for cooperation, investment and trade and tourism promotion; Common areas of cooperation should lead to the convergence of interests between the parties;
18. Expresses its concern over the increasing security threat posed by terrorism to the Mediterranean basin. Underlines the need to develop the Mediterranean societies and to assist the social stability in the area;
19. Highlights the dramatic consequences of these terrorist attacks, including loss of innocent lives, injured and traumatized people, as well as growing unrest, mistrust and fear that risk destabilizing societies, and not least, their negative economic impacts primarily on the tourism industries of the member countries;
20. Reiterates that terrorism should be condemned and countered in all forms and manifestations; that terrorism should not be affiliated with any system of belief, sect, ethnicity, geography or nationality;
21. Strongly rejects in particular, attempts and claims that terrorists act in the name of Islam, or they represent Muslims and Islam; pointing out to the fact that most of their victims are Muslims who have been killed, terrorised, abused and massacred by these terrorist groups;
22. Calls on political leaders and opinion makers to avoid making stigmatising generalisations that portray whole groups of the population as responsible for the acts of certain individuals or groups;
23. Acknowledges the role of education in protecting citizens from the propaganda of the violent extremist and terrorist groups; as well as in building immune in our societies and developing counter narratives against violent extremist ideologies;
24. Agrees that democracies have the fundamental right to defend themselves against terrorist groups, while ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law; underlining that countering terrorism and protecting human rights and freedoms are not contradictory but complementary;
25. Urges member states to do their utmost in order to eradicate the breeding grounds for terrorism and religious fanaticism, especially by means of education, social policies and an inclusive society including but not limited to adopting concrete measures aimed at preventing and fighting radicalisation particularly in schools, disadvantaged neighbourhoods, prisons, the Internet and social media;
26. Acknowledging that a number of factors such as unemployment, socioeconomic inequalities, denial of participation in the political system, feeling alienated from the society all play a role in the radicalization process of young people; urges member states to pay proper attention to the problems of youth and to devise programmes reaching out to these vulnerable segments of society;

27. Calls on the member states to devise proper strategies and programmes in the field of education with the aim of introducing values of tolerance, mutual understanding, and respect for differences to the school children and young people; to review their national curricula with this understanding;
28. Advises member states to develop specific programmes for teachers and those working in the field of education that would provide those professionals with the necessary tools to recognize the early signals of radicalization in students and to intervene properly in such cases;
29. Recognises that the fight against inequality as a cornerstone to reduce the existing gap between the countries in the region concerning socioeconomic differences, education, energy, welfare and employment amongst others, requires of the effort of all the UfM members; underlines in this sense the important role of the promotion of the new technologies.

2015-2016 Activity Report

Over the 2015 and 2016 working period, the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education held two meetings on 10 February 2016 in İstanbul and 28 May 2016 in Tangier.

In this period, the Committee focused on the following issues:

“Enhancement of human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.”

“Effects of the terrorism on the economic, social and educational affairs on the PAUFM countries.”

ANEXO XIX

ANEXO XIX

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط
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RECOMMENDATION

of the Committee on Energy, Environment and Water

on

- 1. Measures to Counter the Consequences of Global Warming on the Mediterranean**
- 2. An Action Plan for the Severely Polluted Mediterranean**

Presented by the Committee Chair

Stefan Schennach (Austria)

Measures to Counter the Consequences of Global Warming on the Mediterranean

The Committee on Environment, Energy and Water

- Referring to Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.18, 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the Conference of the Parties;
- Welcoming the draft decisions FCCC/CP/2015/13 and 15 on the call on the Parties that have not yet done so and to the operating entities of the financial mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to contribute urgently and in advance of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2016) to achieving the objective as set out in the Art.2 of the Convention;
- Also welcoming the draft decision FCCC/CP/2015/17 that notes the requirement of much greater emission reduction efforts than the intended nationally determined contributions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels;
- Acknowledging that the Mediterranean Sea, one of the most international waters, bordering nineteen countries and harbouring more than 100.000 species, is a vital source of food and income;
- Emphasizing that the Mediterranean coast is highly vulnerable to sea level rise from global warming due to the elevation of its coastal vegetation and decisions to prevent the loss of sediment and wetland is an urgent issue;
- Stressing that the recovery of the Mediterranean seabed from pollution would take more than a century due to its geography and that the increasing sediment and wetland deficit affects the ecosystem functioning as well as food production;
- Noting the ongoing actions and studies of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM), which have been permanent members of the Committee since the Zagreb meeting in 2014, towards a green economy and a clean environment in the Mediterranean Region;
- Having regard that the objective of Agency REMPEC is to contribute to preventing and reducing pollution from ships, to strengthen the capacities of the Mediterranean Countries to protect marine environment from ship pollution, to assist the coastal States in cases of emergency or incidents;
- Having regard that European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) is charged with the prevention of and response to sea pollution, with ship monitoring and identification, with control inspections of ships in EU ports, with control of national systems of vessel traffic monitoring, with rendering collection and treatment of waste in EU ports, and with supporting maritime security and investigations in accident events

1. Reiterates its call on the Member States to cooperate and foster comprehensive action for the purpose of reducing the consequences of global warming in full compliance with FCCC decisions;
2. Encourages the federal governments and local authorities to establish "waste recycling centres", thus to be role-models for the public and private sectors;
3. Urges the governmental and local authorities to promote thermal and non-thermal technologies to convert waste into energy;
4. Calls on the local and governmental authorities to promote and improve investments in waste water management;
5. Reiterates, in the context of climate change, the necessity of policy changes and the adoption of legal frameworks towards environmentally compatible infrastructures and measures to promote investment in, production of, and consumption of renewable energy;
6. Emphasises accelerating the adoption of policies towards energy efficiency by way of countering obstacles to investments in the renewable energy sector, especially taking into account falling fossil fuel prices;
7. Calls on Member States to support the initiatives of the Eco-Towns Network, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It Mediterranean! (LDIM) by way of providing financial resources and taking other necessary measures to support their studies.

An Action Plan for the Severely Polluted Mediterranean

The Committee on Environment, Energy and Water

- Owing to its already precarious water replenishment and renewal possibilities, the Mediterranean Sea is subject to massive environmental pressure from man-made sources, which may in the short run overwhelm its ecosystem with irreversible aftermath on the economies and on the security and stability of all coastal states;
- This pressure stems from a series of causes, of which the following are particularly noteworthy:
 - a) maritime transportation of pollutants and hazardous materials, most notably 400 million tonnes of hydrocarbons (25% of global trade), carried by over 300 daily tanker transits whose routine discharges, barring the serious threat of potential accidents, further aggravate a situation in which the Mediterranean has the world's largest volume of hydrocarbons (30mlg per cubic metre of seawater compared with the global average of 5-7mlg per cubic metre);
 - b) fresh water courses emptying into the sea, laden with chemical and bacterial municipal, industrial, agricultural and livestock waste;
 - c) direct and often untreated discharges from large urban and industrial sites;
 - d) dumping at sea of non-biodegradable material (e.g. plastic);

- This pressure is certainly bound to increase:
 - a) as a result of the socio-economic development of many areas, either coastal or any way connected to the sea;
 - b) specifically in relation to transport, as a result of the recent doubling of the Suez Canal;
 - c) in terms of the presence of hydrocarbons, as a consequence of numerous new drilling concessions or extensions of existing ones, issued by many states in relation to the territorial seabed;
 - d) in terms of biodiversity, as a consequence of genetic mutations and the mutation of native species following the doubling of the Suez Canal,
 - e) in terms of the integrity and value of the seabed's and fish spawning grounds, as a result of the use of explosives for prospection and exploration of hydrocarbons
- This pressure might be fatally aggravated in case of drilling accidents, thus leading to the rapid disappearance of every form of biodiversity in the Mediterranean and the consequent shutdown of such important economic activities as fishing and tourism;
- The Protocols for implementing the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention), adopted as part of the Plan of Action for the Mediterranean by 22 coastal states in 1976 as amended in 1995 and renamed Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean have not been fully ratified by all the parliaments of the signatory States as yet;
- The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean must in fact be deemed effective and binding on all governments since 2004 following the ratification of the first six signatory states;
- The Convention and its implementing protocols make provisions for the adoption of coordinated monitoring and action by signatory states, in order to prevent and solve environmental emergencies in the Mediterranean;
- The Convention envisages the establishment and actual completion of international protected marine areas for which the United Nations post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda has set the goal of extending the world's total protected marine and coastal areas by at least 10 per cent by 2020;

Commits UfM Member States and their Governments

8. to ensure that all signatory states of the Barcelona Convention, its amendments and implementing protocols, immediately ratify such instruments, thereby taking on their obligations;
9. to take steps in order to ensure that all coastal states and all states belonging to the Mediterranean area accede to the Convention in order to complete the international legal system created by the Plan for the Mediterranean;
10. to regulate the discharge of rivers into the sea without reducing their outflow rate and to meet the minimum agreed requirements regulating the treatment of water and municipal and industrial waste;

11. to bring into operational effect the national and international marine and coastal areas, and to promote the establishment of new such areas consistently with the provisions of the United Nations post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda;
 12. to design a common, shared and binding Environmental Impact Assessment model for the issuing of concessions for offshore hydrocarbon prospection, exploration and exploitation, and in the wind energy sector, so as to ensure protection of the maritime environment as a whole, and in particular prohibit the installation of wind turbines near protected marine and coastal areas, in order to comply with the principles of liability, accountability and the provision of guarantees and payment of compensation for any environmental damage caused by the use of such concessions;
 13. to enforce polluter pays agreements also with the owners of the cargo rather than merely with the carrier of hydrocarbons, as is the case today. This would encourage all companies to use specialised carriers with state-of-the-art equipment, rather than unseaworthy vessels;
 14. under the leadership of Egypt and the Suez Canal Authority, to promote and support an Agency to monitor, prevent and mitigate the impact on the Mediterranean marine ecosystem from the doubling of the Suez Canal;
 15. to draft through the UfM, a "Mediterranean Code", to be adopted by all countries in the broader Mediterranean basin, in order to protect and enhance the marine resource in the interest of the peoples around it and their future generations;
 16. and also commits the signatory states to the Barcelona Convention to fully implement all the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols, including:
 - a) the establishment and activation of a joint operational agency to monitor sea traffic compliance with environmental rules, to provide prompt response in the event of emergencies, to impose penalties on bad practices through the existing agencies: REMPEC (Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea) and EMSA (European Maritime Safety Agency);
 - b) to equip their main ports with facilities to wash the holds of merchant ships and to ensure that all waste water and bilge water is properly treated, so as to put an end to the bad practice of washing out the bilges and discharging bilge water at sea while sailing.
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2015-2016 Activity Report

The Committee on Energy, Environment and Water held meetings in Vienna on 19 October 2015 and in Tangier on 28 May 2016.

During the meeting in Vienna the discussion focused on:

- The refugee tragedy and its challenges for local authorities
- Increasing environmental challenges for the Mediterranean
- International cooperation in the field of energy and sustainability
- Improving access to sustainable energy

The meeting was followed by an excursion on 20 October 2015 including a visit to a Higher Technical Institute with a special programme for renewables, a district cooling centre as well as the “Wind2Hydrogen” project.

PA-UfM  AP-UpM	PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط
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RECOMMANDATION

de la Commission de l'énergie, de l'environnement et de l'eau

- 1. Mesures pour lutter contre les conséquences du réchauffement climatique sur la Méditerranée**
- 2. Un Plan d'action pour la Méditerranée gravement polluée**

Présenté par le Président de la Commission

Stefan Schennach (Autriche)

Mesures pour lutter contre les conséquences du réchauffement climatique sur la Méditerranée

La Commission de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de l'eau

- Se référant aux articles 2, 3 et 4 de la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC), aux décisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.18, 1/CP.19 et 1/CP.20 de la Conférence des Parties ;
- Se félicitant des projets de décision CCNUCC/CP/2015/13 et 15 qui en appellent aux Parties qui ne l'ont pas encore fait et aux entités opérationnelles du mécanisme financier et à toute autre organisation qui en est capable de contribuer d'urgence et avant la vingt-deuxième session de la Conférence des Parties (qui aura lieu en novembre 2016) à atteindre l'objectif formulé dans l'article 2 de la Convention ;
- Se félicitant également du projet de décision CCNUCC/CP/2015/17 qui constate que, pour réduire les émissions, il faudrait des efforts bien plus importants que les contributions envisagées qui seraient déterminées sur le plan national afin de maintenir l'augmentation de la température moyenne mondiale bien en-dessous de 2°C au-dessus des niveaux pré-industriels et de poursuivre les efforts visant à limiter l'augmentation de la température à 1,5°C au-dessus des niveaux pré-industriels ;
- Reconnaissant que la mer Méditerranée, l'une des eaux les plus internationales, qui compte dix-neuf pays sur son pourtour et qui héberge plus de 100 000 espèces, est une source vitale de nourriture et de revenu ;
- Soulignant que la côte de la Méditerranée est extrêmement vulnérable à la hausse du niveau de la mer due au réchauffement climatique qui a des conséquences négatives sur la végétation des littoraux ; de même, il serait urgent de prendre des décisions pour prévenir la perte en sédiments et en zones humides ;
- Insistant sur le fait que le rétablissement des fonds marins pollués de la Méditerranée prendrait plus d'un siècle en raison de sa géographie et le fait que la disparition progressive des sédiments et des zones humides affecte aussi bien le bon fonctionnement de l'écosystème que la production de denrées alimentaires ;
- Prenant note des actions et des études entreprises par le Réseau des écovilles, Horizon 2020, MedPAN, Let's Do It à la méditerranéenne ! (LDIM), entités membres permanents de la Commission depuis la réunion de Zagreb en 2014, en faveur d'une économie verte et d'un environnement propre dans la région de la Méditerranée ;
- Considérant que l'objectif de l'agence REMPEC est de contribuer à la prévention et à la réduction de la pollution provenant des bateaux, de renforcer les capacités des pays de la Méditerranée de protéger le milieu marin contre la pollution causée par les bateaux, d'assister les États côtiers en cas d'urgence ou d'incidents ;

- Considérant que l'Agence européenne de sécurité maritime (EMSA) est chargée de la prévention de et de la réaction à la pollution marine par le suivi et l'identification des bateaux, par des inspections de contrôle de bateaux dans les ports de l'UE, par le contrôle des systèmes nationaux de suivi du trafic des vaisseaux, par la collecte et le traitement des déchets dans les ports de l'UE et par le soutien à la sécurité maritime et aux enquêtes en cas d'accidents
1. Réitère son appel aux États membres de coopérer et d'encourager une action globale en vue d'atténuer les conséquences du réchauffement de la terre dans le plein respect des décisions de la CCNUCC ;
 2. Encourage les gouvernements centraux et les collectivités locales à créer des « centres de recyclage des déchets », devenant ainsi des modèles pour les secteurs public et privé ;
 3. Exhorte les autorités gouvernementales et locales à promouvoir les technologies thermiques et non-thermiques servant à transformer les déchets en énergie ;
 4. Invite les autorités locales et gouvernementales à promouvoir et à accroître les investissements dans la gestion des eaux usées ;
 5. Rappelle, dans le contexte des changements climatiques, la nécessité d'une réorientation des politiques et de l'adoption de cadres réglementaires favorisant la réalisation d'infrastructures éco-compatibles et de mesures visant à promouvoir les investissements dans la production et la consommation d'énergies renouvelables ;
 6. Souligne la nécessité d'accélérer l'adoption de politiques visant à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique en levant les obstacles freinant les investissements dans le secteur des énergies renouvelables, en tenant notamment compte de la chute des prix des combustibles fossiles ;
 7. Invite les États membres à soutenir les initiatives du Réseau des écovilles, d'Horizon 2020, de MedPAN, de Let's Do It à la méditerranéenne ! (LDIM) en fournissant des ressources financières et en prenant d'autres mesures nécessaires en vue de soutenir leurs études.

Plan d'action pour la Méditerranée gravement polluée

La Commission de l'environnement, de l'énergie et de l'eau

- Étant donné ses capacités déjà précaires de réalimentation en eau et de renouvellement, la Méditerranée subit une pression environnementale massive de la part des sources anthropiques, ce qui pourrait dans le court terme mettre en péril son écosystème avec des conséquences irréversibles pour les économies ainsi que la sécurité et la stabilité de tous les États riverains ;

- Cette pression a toute une série de causes dont les suivantes sont particulièrement significatives :
 - a) les transports maritimes de matières polluantes et dangereuses, notamment 400 millions de tonnes d'hydrocarbures (25% du commerce mondial), transportés par plus de 300 bateaux-citernes par jour dont les déversements de routine, abstraction faite du danger sérieux d'éventuels accidents, aggravent encore une situation qui fait que la Méditerranée présente les plus grandes concentrations d'hydrocarbures du monde (30 mg par mètre cube d'eau de mer, par rapport à une moyenne mondiale de 5-7 mg par mètre cube) ;
 - b) les cours d'eau douce qui se déversent dans la mer sont chargés de déchets chimiques et bactériens provenant des agglomérations, de l'industrie, de l'agriculture et de l'élevage ;
 - c) les effluents directs et souvent non traités des grands sites urbains et industriels ;
 - d) le déversement en mer de matières non biodégradables (p.ex. les plastiques) ;
- Cette pression va certainement augmenter :
 - a) comme résultat du développement socio-économique dans de nombreuses zones, qu'elles soient côtières ou autrement liées à la mer ;
 - b) plus spécialement en rapport avec les transports résultant du doublement récent du canal de Suez ;
 - c) à cause de la présence d'hydrocarbures comme conséquence des nombreuses nouvelles concessions de forage ou de la reconduction de concessions existantes, délivrées par de nombreux États dans le cadre de leurs eaux territoriales ;
 - d) en termes de diversité biologique, comme conséquence de mutations génétiques et de la mutation d'espèces indigènes à la suite du doublement du canal de Suez ;
 - e) en termes d'intégrité et de valeur des fonds marins et des aires de reproduction des poissons comme résultat de l'emploi d'explosifs pour la prospection et l'exploration des hydrocarbures.
- Cette pression pourrait être aggravée de manière fatale en cas d'accidents de forage, menant ainsi à la disparition rapide de toute diversité biologique en Méditerranée, et par conséquent à la cessation d'activités économiques aussi importantes que la pêche et le tourisme ;
- Les Protocoles d'application de la Convention pour la protection de la mer Méditerranée contre la pollution (Convention de Barcelone), adoptée comme faisant partie du Plan d'action pour la Méditerranée par 22 États côtiers en 1976, amendée en 1995 et renommée Convention pour la protection du milieu marin et du littoral de la mer Méditerranée, n'ont pas encore été tous ratifiés par tous les parlements des États signataires ;
- La Convention sur la protection du milieu marin et du littoral de la mer Méditerranée doit en fait être considérée comme effective et contraignante pour tous les gouvernements depuis 2004, suite à sa ratification par les six premiers États signataires ;
- La Convention et ses Protocoles d'application prévoient une surveillance coordonnée et des actions de la part des États signataires en vue de prévenir et de résoudre les problèmes écologiques urgents en Méditerranée ;

- La Convention envisage la mise en place et la réalisation effective d'aires maritimes internationales protégées pour lesquelles le Programme de développement durable pour l'après-2015 des Nations Unies a fixé comme objectif l'extension des aires marines et des zones côtières protégées du monde d'au moins 10% à l'horizon 2020 ;

Engage les États membres de l'UpM et leurs gouvernements

8. à veiller à ce que tous les États signataires de la Convention de Barcelone, de ses amendements et Protocoles d'application, ratifient immédiatement ces instruments, respectant ainsi leurs obligations ;
9. à prendre des mesures pour veiller à ce que tous les États côtiers et tous les États appartenant à la zone méditerranéenne adhèrent à la Convention en vue de compléter le système de droit international créé par le Plan pour la Méditerranée ;
10. à réguler le déversement des fleuves dans la mer, sans réduire pour autant leur débit, et à respecter les normes minima convenues pour le traitement des eaux usées et des déchets ménagers et industriels ;
11. à rendre opérationnelles les aires marines et côtières nationales et internationales et à promouvoir la création de nouvelles aires conformément aux dispositions du Programme de développement durable pour l'après-2015 de l'ONU ;
12. à élaborer un modèle commun, partagé et contraignant d'une évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement de la délivrance de concessions pour la prospection, l'exploration et l'exploitation offshore d'hydrocarbures et dans le secteur de l'énergie éolienne afin d'assurer la protection du milieu marin dans son ensemble, et d'interdire notamment l'installation d'éoliennes à proximité d'aires marines et côtières protégées ; de cette manière, on pourrait assurer le respect des principes de responsabilité, de reddition de comptes et la fourniture de garanties et le versement d'indemnités pour compenser tout dommage à l'environnement causé par l'utilisation de ce genre de concessions ;
13. à faire respecter les accords pollueur-payeur également dans les relations avec les propriétaires du fret plutôt qu'avec le transporteur des hydrocarbures seulement, comme c'est le cas aujourd'hui. Ainsi on encouragerait toutes les sociétés à faire appel à des transporteurs spécialisés qui utilisent des navires modernes plutôt que des bateaux impropres à la navigation ;
14. à promouvoir et soutenir, sous la direction de l'Égypte et de l'Autorité du canal de Suez, une Agence ayant pour tâche de surveiller, de prévenir et d'atténuer l'impact du doublement du canal de Suez sur l'écosystème marin de la Méditerranée ;
15. à rédiger, grâce aux bons offices de l'UpM, un « Code de la Méditerranée » qui serait adopté par tous les pays situés dans le bassin méditerranéen au sens large, en vue de protéger et de renforcer les ressources marines dans l'intérêt des populations qui y vivent et de leurs générations futures ;

16. et engage également les États signataires de la Convention de Barcelone à appliquer intégralement les dispositions de la Convention et de ses Protocoles, y compris :
- a) la création et l'activation d'une agence opérationnelle conjointe appelée à surveiller le respect des règles environnementales par le trafic maritime, à réagir rapidement en cas d'urgence, à imposer des sanctions face à de mauvaises pratiques par l'intermédiaire des agences existantes : REMPEC (Centre régional méditerranéen pour l'intervention d'urgence contre la pollution marine accidentelle) et l'EMSA (Agence européenne pour la sécurité maritime) ;
 - b) à équiper leurs principaux ports maritimes d'installations pour nettoyer les cales des navires marchands et de veiller à ce que toutes les eaux usées et eaux de cale soient traitées de manière appropriée, afin de mettre fin à la mauvaise habitude de nettoyer les cales et de déverser l'eau de cale dans la mer en cours de route.
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Rapport d'activité 2015-2016

La Commission de l'énergie, de l'environnement et de l'eau a tenu des réunions à Vienne le 19 octobre 2015 et à Tanger le 28 mai 2016.

Pendant la réunion à Vienne, la discussion s'est concentrée sur :

- La tragédie des réfugiés et ses défis pour les collectivités locales
- Les défis écologiques croissants pour la Méditerranée
- La coopération internationale dans les domaines de l'énergie et du développement durable
- L'amélioration de l'accès aux sources d'énergie durables

La réunion a été suivie d'une excursion le 20 octobre 2015, qui a compris la visite d'un Institut supérieur de technologie proposant un programme spécial sur les énergies renouvelables, d'un centre de refroidissement urbain ainsi que du projet « Wind2Hydrogen ».

ANEXO XX

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

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

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط

Committee on Improving Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture

RECOMMENDATION

A common cultural heritage and interfaith dialogue as instruments of peace and for the prevention of radicalism

The Committee on Improving Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture:

1. Expresses its deep sorrow and concern at the dramatic state of war and instability throughout the Mediterranean region, causing thousands of civilian victims, including many women and children, devastations of cities and lands, and hundreds of thousands of refugees. Conflicts in Libya and Syria, the threat of Daesh, the resurgence of terrorism, and the migration crisis call for a renewed international and regional commitment, including an improved cooperation between Mediterranean countries, to restore the Mediterranean region's ancient identity as the crucible of exchanges and culture;
2. Firmly condemns terror attacks and all forms of terrorism perpetrated by Daesh and by other terrorist organizations that cause many victims regardless of their ethnic or religious affiliation. It underlines that terrorism cannot, and must not, be associated with any particular religion, nationality or civilisation;
3. Deems it crucially important to foster cultural and interfaith dialogue as the fundamental means of preventing intolerance, fanaticism and terrorism. In this connection it recalls the "Milan Declaration", drawn up at the Conference on 31 July and 1 August, 2015 at the Milan EXPO, endorsed by the delegations of 83 countries, calling upon "the United Nations and UNESCO to ensure that the principles of intercultural dialogue, the strengthening of tolerance and mutual respect among diverse peoples and cultures are kept in the focus of the international community";
4. Considers that a robust initiative is needed to defend the artistic and cultural heritage of the Mediterranean, which has already been seriously jeopardised by war, and by the destruction and trafficking of works of art by Daesh. It therefore welcomes the UNITFORHERITAGE "blue helmets for culture" initiative, proposed by the Italian Government, to set up a unit within UNESCO and the



United Nations specialising in safeguarding archaeological sites and works of art in war zones;

5. Welcomes that this initiative was launched on 16 February 2016 in Rome, with the creation of a specialised task force comprising the Carabinieri unit for the protection of the cultural heritage, and the institutes of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, namely the *Istituto superiore per la conservazione e il restauro*, *Opificio delle pietre dure*, *Istituto centrale per la documentazione e il catalogo*, and the *Istituto centrale per la conservazione e il restauro del patrimonio archivistico e librario*;
6. Considers that the destruction of artistic and cultural heritage means for any people the loss of its own memory and of its social and cultural identity as well as a damage to the whole heritage of humankind; believes that through education citizens should again feel ownership of their own cultural heritage and be in the first line of defence for its protection;
7. Urges, therefore, a concerted action against illicit trafficking of cultural property and works of art, notably coming from conflict and post conflict areas in the Mediterranean, also through an active support to the work and initiatives of the monitoring mechanism of UNESCO for the implementation of the UNIDROIT Convention of 1995 and the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Subsidiary Committee), as well as by creating synergies with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
8. Expresses its conviction that the Internet and the social networks are effective means for promoting freedom of expression and disseminating a discourse based on respect for human rights and opposing violence; nevertheless it draws attention to the need that the social networks do not become a vehicle to spread hatred in all its forms;
9. Points out that the Internet has often become a medium of choice to recruit and radicalise people, and hence deems it essential to activate IT governance measures by promoting synergies with the large corporations that manage the technological infrastructure, particularly “service providers” and “search engines”, in order to disseminate a counter-narrative to debunk terrorist propaganda, and encourage critical thinking regarding violent and radical messages;
10. Underlines the relationship between poverty and lack of education, together with social exclusion, represent the breeding ground for radicalization and ultimately for terrorism;

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

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط

11. Stresses that curbing radicalisation is not only a policing and security issue, but a cultural matter, to offer an alternative model to the one offered by those who foment hatred and practise violence, based on mutual respect and tolerance, identifying what most unites us, to foster real integration;
12. Proposes, accordingly, to embark on de-radicalisation programmes, already underway in some countries, which entails strengthening intercultural and interfaith engagement and cooperation with all sections of civil society, by setting up specialised units to establish contact networks involving head-teachers and school teachers, social workers, police officers and neighbourhood policemen, imams, and sports coaches, to identify the early signs of radicalisation and to make it possible to take targeted prompt action, not to criminalise, but to assist and rescue young people in difficulties;
13. Emphasises the importance of constantly working in schools at all levels by promoting citizenship education, to pre-empt and combat radicalisation among young people and points out that constant cooperation between schools, local authorities and Muslim communities is key to combating the drift towards fundamentalism, racism and intolerance;
14. Considers it necessary to emphasise the value of the social and cultural dimension of the Mediterranean, by intensifying cultural exchanges at all levels of civil society and in the institutions, backing up the work of the Anna Lindh Foundation, supporting the work of the Euro-Mediterranean Universities at Portorož / Portorose and Fez, enhancing the student and teacher exchange programmes, including the Erasmus programme, and creating opportunities for cooperation in the fields of culture (theatre performances, audio-visuals, etc.) and the artistic and historical heritage, and by instituting cooperation programmes between local and regional authorities;
15. Mindful of the importance of promoting and building upon the Euro-Mediterranean cultural identity as a key factor for ensuring peace and development, urges the cultural institutions and universities in the member countries of the UfM to create opportunities for fostering better knowledge of the Mediterranean cultural heritage, by organising exhibitions, events and conferences to promote our shared cultural roots and values;
16. Reiterates the need to strengthen, and to give greater visibility to interfaith dialogue to which religious and spiritual leaders have given a fresh boost, in order to explore and overcome the problems connected with our diverse religious and cultural identities, ensure peaceful coexistence within the social fabric and firmly and resolutely reject anything which has to do with violent extremism.

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AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– Union FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

Assemblée parlementaire – Union pour la Méditerranée

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من أجل المتوسط

**COMMISSION POUR LA PROMOTION DE LA QUALITÉ DE LA VIE, LES ÉCHANGES ENTRE
LES SOCIÉTÉS CIVILES ET LA CULTURE**

RECOMMANDATION

***Le patrimoine culturel commun et le dialogue inter-religieux comme instruments de paix
et de prévention du radicalisme***

La Commission pour la promotion de la qualité de la vie, les échanges entre les sociétés civiles et la culture:

1. exprime une profonde douleur et une forte préoccupation pour la situation dramatique de guerre et d'instabilité que connaît la région méditerranéenne et qui a provoqué des milliers de victimes civiles, parmi lesquelles femmes et enfants, des dévastations de villes et de territoires et des centaines de milliers de réfugiés. Le conflit en Lybie et en Syrie, la menace représentée par Daech, la recrudescence du terrorisme, ainsi que la crise migratoire exigent un engagement renouvelé au niveau international et régional, y compris une meilleure coopération parmi les pays méditerranéens, pour rendre à la région méditerranéenne son identité de carrefour d'échanges et de cultures;
2. condamne fermement les attentats terroristes et toutes les formes de terrorisme perpétrées par Daech et les autres organisations terroristes qui causent un grand nombre de victimes indépendamment de leur appartenance ethnique ou religieuses. Elle souligne que le terrorisme ne peut et ne doit être associé à aucune religion, nationalité ou civilisation spécifique ;
3. estime qu'il est essentiel d'intensifier le dialogue culturel et inter-religieux qui est l'instrument fondamental de prévention de l'intolérance, du fanatisme et de la dérive terroriste. Elle rappelle, à ce propos, la « Déclaration de Milan », rédigée à l'occasion de la Conférence qui a eu lieu les 31 juillet et 1^{er} août 2015 à l'EXPO de Milan, signée par les délégations de 83 Pays qui, entre autres, adressait un appel : *“aux Nations Unies et à l'Unesco afin que les principes du dialogue entre les cultures, le renforcement de la tolérance et du respect mutuel entre les peuples et les cultures différentes restent au centre de l'action de la communauté internationale”*;

4. estime qu'il est nécessaire de lancer une initiative musclée pour défendre le patrimoine artistique et culturel de la Méditerranée, déjà gravement endommagé par les guerres, les actions de destruction et le trafic d'œuvres d'art perpétrés par Daech. Elle salue, par conséquent, l'initiative UNITFORHERITAGE établissant, sur proposition du Gouvernement italien, un corps spécialisé, dans le cadre de l'Unesco et des Nations Unies, pour la protection des sites archéologiques et des œuvres d'art qui se trouvent dans des théâtres de guerre ;
5. exprime son appréciation pour le lancement de cette initiative, le 16 février 2016 à Rome, avec la constitution d'une *task force* spécialisée, formée par l'unité de protection du patrimoine artistique des Carabinieri et par les instituts du Ministère des biens et des activités culturelles et du tourisme, à savoir *l'Istituto superiore per la conservazione e il restauro*, *l'Opificio delle pietre dure*, *l'Istituto centrale per la documentazione e il catalogo* et *l'Istituto centrale per la conservazione e il restauro del patrimonio archivistico e librario*;
6. pense que la destruction du patrimoine artistique et culturel signifie, pour n'importe quel peuple, une perte de sa mémoire et de son identité sociale et culturelle, ainsi qu'un préjudice pour l'héritage de toute l'humanité ; estime que, par le biais de l'éducation, les citoyens peuvent s'approprier de nouveau de leur patrimoine culturel et être en première ligne pour le défendre ;
7. demande, par conséquent, une action concertée contre le trafic de biens culturels et d'œuvres d'art, surtout en provenance de régions en conflit ou post conflit dans la Méditerranée, même par le biais d'un soutien actif au travail et aux initiatives du mécanisme de monitoring de l'Unesco pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention Unidroit de 1995 et de la Convention de 1970 concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels (Comité subsidiaire), ainsi que par le biais de synergies avec le Comité intergouvernemental du Deuxième Protocole relatif à la Convention de la Haye de 1954 pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé ;
8. est convaincue qu'Internet et les médias sociaux représentent un instrument efficace pour promouvoir la liberté d'expression et diffuser un discours promouvant le respect des droits humains et le rejet de la violence; toutefois, elle attire l'attention sur la nécessité que les médias sociaux ne deviennent pas un instrument véhiculant la haine dans toutes ses formes ;
9. observe que la Toile est devenue souvent un espace privilégié de recrutement et de radicalisation et considère comme essentiel de mettre en place des instruments de gouvernance des technologies de l'information, par la promotion d'une action en synergie avec les grandes entreprises qui gèrent les infrastructures technologiques, notamment les prestataires de service et les moteurs de recherche, afin aussi de diffuser une « contre-narrative » qui démystifie la propagande terroriste et développe une pensée critique envers les messages violents et radicaux;
10. souligne la relation entre la pauvreté et le manque d'éducation; est convaincue que ces facteurs, conjugués à l'exclusion sociale, représentent un terrain fertile pour la radicalisation et finalement le terrorisme;
11. souligne que l'action pour endiguer les phénomènes de radicalisation n'implique pas seulement des interventions répressives et sécuritaires, mais aussi culturelles, afin d'offrir un autre modèle, par rapport à celui offert par ceux qui incitent à la haine et à la violence, fondé sur

le respect mutuel, la tolérance et l'identification de ce qui nous unit le plus dans le but de favoriser une intégration efficace ;

12. propose, pour ce faire, d'engager des programmes de dé-radicalisation, déjà introduits dans certains pays, à travers le renforcement de l'échange interculturel et inter-religieux et la coopération avec différentes organisations de la société civile, par l'établissement d'unités spécialisées capables de créer un réseau de contacts, impliquant les directeurs et les enseignants des écoles, les assistants sociaux, les policiers et les gendarmes de proximité, les imams, les entraîneurs sportifs, avec le but d'identifier les premiers signes de radicalisation et de permettre des interventions ciblées et immédiates, non pas pour criminaliser mais plutôt pour aider et récupérer les jeunes en difficulté;

13. souligne l'importance d'une action continue dans les écoles à tous les niveaux, en promouvant des parcours d'éducation à la citoyenneté afin de prévenir et lutter contre les phénomènes de radicalisation chez les jeunes ; elle met en exergue qu'une coopération soutenue entre les écoles, les collectivités locales et les communautés musulmanes est un élément clé contre la dérive fondamentaliste, ainsi que contre les phénomènes de racisme et d'intolérance;

14. pense qu'il faut valoriser la dimension sociale et culturelle de la Méditerranée, en intensifiant les échanges culturels à tous les niveaux de la société civile et des institutions, en consolidant le travail réalisé par la Fondation Anna Lindh, en soutenant l'activité des Universités euro-méditerranéennes de Portorož / Portorose et de Fès, en renforçant les programmes d'échange d'étudiants et de professeurs, notamment le programme Erasmus, en créant des opportunités de coopération dans le domaine de la culture (spectacles théâtraux, initiatives audio-visuelles, etc.) et du patrimoine artistique et historique, et en introduisant des programmes de collaboration entre les administrateurs locaux et régionaux;

15. consciente de l'importance de promouvoir et mettre en valeur l'identité culturelle euro-méditerranéenne en tant que facteur de paix et développement, invite les institutions culturelles et les universités des Pays membres de l'UpM à créer des opportunités pour approfondir la connaissance du patrimoine culturel méditerranéen, à travers la tenue d'expositions, d'événements et de conférences visant à mettre en exergue la racine culturelle commune et les valeurs partagées;

16. réaffirme la nécessité de renforcer et donner plus de visibilité au dialogue inter-religieux, auquel les leaders religieux et spirituels ont donné une nouvelle impulsion, pour comprendre mieux et dépasser les problèmes liés aux différentes identités religieuses et culturelles, tout en assurant une coexistence pacifique à l'intérieur du tissu social et en rejetant avec force et détermination tout élément lié à l'extrémisme violent.

ANEXO XXI



ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE UNION POUR LA MEDITERRANÉE

Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean

Draft Final Declaration of the 12th Plenary Sessions

▪ Under the chairmanship of Mr. Rachid Talbi El Alami, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean, and at his invitation;

▪ The 12th session of the PA_UfM was held in Tangier, on May 29th, 2016, on the theme:

" TOGETHER FOR A COMMON FUTURE IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE ": An ambition to bring about a better intercultural environment in the Mediterranean, conducive to shared development, for the promotion of peace security and sustainable development, taking into account climate change and environmental protection in the Mediterranean;

- Driven by a common desire to continue the Euro-Mediterranean dialogue, this 12th plenary session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean seeks to consolidate the efforts already made to turn the Mediterranean region into an area of peace, democracy, cooperation and prosperity; it decides to send the Summit recommendations to the institutions of the European Union and to the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Union for the Mediterranean;
- The PA-UfM 12th Session and Heads of delegation emphasize, once again, their firm belief in the importance of finding concerted answers to the challenges and threats facing the region; they reiterate their commitment to work together to inject fresh momentum into the Union for the Mediterranean and further promote the European Union's neighborhood policy by making the most of all cooperation prospects in this area for the achievement of sustainable security and shared prosperity for Mediterranean peoples; and to this end, they;
- Agree to strengthen parliamentary relations and support the Euro-Mediterranean process, using an approach that can help bring about a better intercultural environment in the Mediterranean, conducive to shared development for the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development, making sure Mediterranean populations are fully engaged through special university programs, local and regional management and tangible projects from which they can benefit;

1. - On the one hand, the 12th Session of the PA-UfM meeting in Tangier, agree that:

- Local and regional authorities are key players both in facilitating the development of sustainable local policies suited to specific local conditions, and in implementing practical, inclusive projects;
- Calls on UfM members to strengthen the exchange of experience and best practices in order to facilitate decentralization in the South Mediterranean as a lever for development and democratic participation;
- Consider it appropriate that parliaments, together with local authorities, academia, social partners and civil society, support government efforts to promote regional integration in the South Mediterranean;

- On the other hand, through this 12th plenary session which aims to consolidate the strong momentum generated by PA-UfM Member States, they call for the following:
- Combat extremism and terrorism, wherever they may be, making sure there is full awareness of the seriousness of the situation and of the need to join efforts in order to tackle growing terrorist threats, which should not be attributed to any specific faith or country; to be involved in international efforts designed to shore up security and promote stability in the world, and to defend universal human values lest many countries continue to suffer from painful blows;
- Ensure greater coordination, cooperation and optimization of the resources available to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of joint action against extremist gangs and terrorist groups that are carrying on with their despicable plots, endangering innocent lives, wrecking economic infrastructure, destroying centuries-old symbols of human heritage and civilization and undermining the territorial integrity of States; the aim is to tackle the alarming expansion of this global scourge which represents a concern for us;
- Develop a comprehensive strategy, involving a social and development dimension as well as educational and religious components based on promoting a culture of tolerance and moderation, good faith partnerships, sincere cooperation and fulfilled commitments;
- Combat this scourge by relying on strong, collective will, on bilateral and regional cooperation and coordination and on combining integrated national strategies; address the illusions nurtured by extremist ideologies through the rehabilitation of religious, spiritual, cultural and human values while remaining unswervingly committed to the belief that this global scourge is not to be associated with any religion, civilization or culture.
- Recognizing that the fight against terrorism and extremism require answers tailored to rapidly evolving terrorist threats, Mediterranean countries are called upon to promote intercultural and inter-faith dialogue in order to ward off radicalism, this dialogue should be part of a participatory, preventive approach focused on the citizens' endorsement of the measures undertaken by state institutions; they should also adopt comprehensive strategies combining preventive action to eliminate the factors and causes of extremism as well as the imperatives of safeguarding security and stability.
- Lastly, as well as denouncing and vigorously and unreservedly condemning the despicable terrorist attacks in several Mediterranean cities -and in whatever other city around the world - we reiterate our solidarity with and support to all victims of terrorist attacks; we call for unity and rallying together to confront all forms of violence, which are inconsistent with the moral values of Islam - a religion of mercy, compassion, tolerance, peace and respect for human dignity and human rights; we also call for striving doubly hard in the fight against terrorism and radicalization so as to counter terrorist ideologies and promote tolerance and dialogue between cultures and civilizations, non-discrimination, fundamental freedoms and solidarity, thereby ensuring the security of Mediterranean populations and fostering the development of a democratic, stable and prosperous Euro-Mediterranean region committed to international legality and the use of peaceful means to resolve inter-State disputes.
- Aware that issues of irregular migration, drug trafficking and circulation of illicit financial flows have been compounded by other, far more unsettling threats that might engulf the entire Mediterranean basin and reverberate inside the African and European continents, the 12th session of delegation:
- Point out, once again, that in order deal with the multiple challenges plaguing the region, particularly the security threats arising from growing extremism and the spread of terrorism, it is their moral and political duty to make sure a new, large-

scale project is launched by the Union for the Mediterranean, involving actual engagement by Mediterranean populations and based on human security as a multi-faceted concept that includes spiritual security, which is designed to help prevent as well as tackle security risks.

- To this end, we call for comprehensive, coherent migration policies conducive to improved mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region, together with a common European policy for legal migration based on new legal mechanisms and allowing for more humanitarian channels in the Mediterranean countries most affected by migration, in accordance with Mediterranean countries' migration policies;
- Furthermore, the PA-UfM 12th session meeting in the city of Tangier, express concern over the impacts of climate change on the environment in the Mediterranean.
- To this end, they:
- Urge parliaments, local authorities, social partners and civil society to support the efforts already made by governments to address the future of climate change in the Mediterranean, encourage all types of renewable energy and consider energy saving measures.
- Agree to work together to define an appropriate Mediterranean action plan on global warming; they fully realize the geographical nature of the Mediterranean basin as a virtually closed sea, which is considered to be among the most sensitive regions, and which is suffering from severe pollution, whose consequences include rising temperatures, declining rainfall, an increase in the number and intensity of extreme events and a possible rise of sea level, all of which overlap and compound the pressure already exerted by human activity on the natural environment.
- Concerned about the scarcity of water resources in the southern Mediterranean basin, the parliaments of Mediterranean countries call for quick, joint action allowing for the identification and implementation of adaptation options to address the crucial issue of scarcity of water resources, which is set to have serious consequences in the 21st century on human activities, especially agriculture, the fisheries, tourism, infrastructure, developed coastal areas and hydro-electrical power generation, in order to minimize damage and economic losses as much as possible.
- To this end, and given that the challenge for the UfM is to bolster parliamentary relations and support the Euro-Mediterranean process to make sure it leads to concrete projects:
- Recognize the importance of the pivotal role played by the UfM in promoting regional cooperation and regional integration in the Mediterranean; they express satisfaction with the progress made by the UfM to carry the regional agenda forward, to consolidate the regional political dialogue by facilitating the implementation of several projects that have a direct impact on the population, and to interact with all actors involved in cooperation in the region.
- In this regard, we call on governments to increase their political and financial support to the UfM and its General Secretariat to increase impacts and contribute more effectively to regional socio-economic and human development.
- The PA-UfM 12th session note with satisfaction that the European neighborhood policy (ENP) stresses that regional cooperation in the Southern neighboring countries has achieved progress through the Union for the Mediterranean, and that the UfM has proven to be a valuable forum for political and economic debate, providing a framework for cooperation on issues of common interest as well as on operational projects in the region. In this respect, they call for further complementarities and synergy between ENP and UfM activities. They also call on the ENP to increase its support for UfM's regional cooperation efforts.

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- As well, they encourage stronger partnerships and synergies with other groupings and forums, such as the Arab Maghreb Union, the 5 + 5 Dialogue, ARLEM and the Arab League of Mediterranean, making sure strategic relations with African countries is taken into account.
- Finally, the members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean reiterate their support for the resumption of peace talks and all international efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian issue based on the solution the two states as well as the international references signed agreements
- Wishing a peaceful resolution of the crises, including Yemen, Syria, Iraq and Libya.