

SEC.GAL/194/17  
21 December 2017



ENGLISH only

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

**2017 OSCE Mediterranean Conference  
on Large Movements of Migrants and Refugees in the Mediterranean:  
Challenges and Opportunities**

**Palermo, Italy**

*24 and 25 October 2017*

**Consolidated Summary**

## Table of contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Annotated Agenda</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Reports by Session Rapporteurs</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1	High-Level Political Segment on advancing Mediterranean security and co-operation in an age of large movements of migrants and refugees: challenges, including security-related issues, and opportunities.....	8
2.2	Side event on the links between drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism in the Mediterranean region .....	15
2.3	Session I - Countering smuggling and trafficking in human beings: a major common challenge in times of large movements of migrants and refugees.....	18
2.4	Session II - The economic and social potential of migration and the role of integration policies for inclusive growth, sustainable development, peace and stability.....	22
2.5	Session III: Successful integration, a common responsibility based on a twofold approach: encouraging social inclusion of migrants and refugees and combating intolerance, racism, xenophobia, and discrimination, also based on religious grounds .....	26
2.6	Closing session .....	29
<b>3.</b>	<b>List of Participants</b>	<b>30</b>

# 1. Annotated Agenda

## I. INTRODUCTION

The OSCE Ministerial Decision no. 3/16 on the OSCE's Role in the Governance of Large Movements of Migrants and Refugees addresses the issue of large-scale movements of migrants and refugees and anchors migration management to the OSCE agenda. The Decision makes a specific reference to “reinforcing activities leading to the exchange of best practices and enhancing dialogue and co-operation with Partners for Co-operation”.

Against this backdrop, the 2017 OSCE Mediterranean Conference and in particular its High Level Political Segment will focus on the topic of large movements of migrants and refugees across the Mediterranean and on the challenges, such as security related issues, as well as opportunities they entail for countries on all shores of the basin and beyond, with a view to turning consequent emergencies and crises into opportunities for renewed regional and international co-operation.

The first session will delve into the increased risks for smuggling and trafficking in human beings arising from large movements of refugees and migrants. A special focus will be dedicated to vulnerable groups, such as minors/children.

The second session will be devoted to the opportunities arising from migration and the role of integration policies for growth, sustainable development, peace and stability.

The third session will delve into the core of successful integration as a common responsibility based on a two-fold approach, with a focus on combating all forms of intolerance, racism, xenophobia, and discrimination, also based on religious grounds.

The Conference will provide the Participating States and Partners for Cooperation with an opportunity to exchange views, experiences, best practices, and lessons learned with a view to exploring together successful cooperative approaches to the issues posed by increased migration and refugee flows both in transit and receiving countries. The Conference will also serve as a platform to further develop dialogue and enhance cooperation for the sake of enhancing security in the Mediterranean, in line with the OSCE principles and commitments.

### Tuesday, 24 October 2017

9-9:30 a.m.	Registration of participants
9:30 a.m.–12 noon	<p>High-Level Political Segment on advancing Mediterranean security and cooperation in an age of large movements of migrants and refugees: challenges, including security related issues, and opportunities.</p> <p><i>Large movements of migrants and refugees are re-shaping our societies as well as the concepts of security and cooperation across the Mediterranean and throughout the OSCE area.</i></p> <p><i>Migrants and refugees are often perceived as yet another source of instability. As trans-border and trans-national phenomena, migration and refugee flows may also be viewed as linked to international terrorism. A broad and comprehensive approach to security-related</i></p>

*issues arising from large movement of migrants and refugees, including its root causes, is therefore urgently needed.*

*However, challenges and risks are only one side of the coin. They can be partially balanced by the opportunities arising from migration and refugees flows, especially when appropriate integration policies are in place.*

*Rather than being just a sea, the Mediterranean is a bridge, connecting peoples, societies and cultures across its shores.*

*Cooperation in migration management is the asset to address irreversible dynamics bound to deeply shape our societies, turning them into mutually beneficial opportunities.*

### **Introductory remarks**

**Hon. Angelino Alfano**, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation

**Mr. Michael Linhart**, Austrian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

**Amb. Thomas Greminger**, OSCE Secretary General

### **Ministerial Debate**

12-12:30 p.m. Photo opportunity

12:30-1:30 p.m. Side event on the links between drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism in the Mediterranean region

Keynote speakers:

- Mr. Nicola Gratteri, Chief Prosecutor and Special Advisor to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Yury Fedotov, UNODC Executive Director;
- Amb. Assia Bensalah Alaoui, Ambassador at large of His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco;
- Mr. Giuseppe Cucchiara, Central Director for Antidrug Services, Italian Ministry of Interior;
- Brig. Gen. Anwar Tarawneh, Anti-Narcotics Department Director of Jordan

Moderator: Ms. Rasa Ostrauskaite, Coordinator of Activities to address Transnational Threats, OSCE Transnational Threats Department

1:30–2.30 p.m. Lunch hosted by the OSCE Secretariat

2.30–4 p.m.

**Session I: Countering smuggling and trafficking in human beings: a major common challenge in time of large movements of migrants and refugees**

*Crisis situations, conflict, displacement and humanitarian emergencies have increased the risk of trafficking in human beings, particularly for the purposes of labour and sexual exploitation. Often being denied legal pathways to orderly and safe migration, migrants and refugees utilise smugglers and other irregular means of gaining access to third countries, thereby heightening the risk of exposure to trafficking, torture, violence, and other human rights violations. Vulnerable groups, such as children on the move, a significant number of which unaccompanied, face greater risks of violence, deprivation and more frequently become victims of criminal syndicates that intend to exploit them. Taking stock of the OSCE's regional approach and the evolving policies of countries all around the Mediterranean basin, this session will discuss efficient protection measures and already existing good practices in the prevention and repression of trafficking along migratory routes and smuggling stemming from large-scale migratory flows.*

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

Speakers

- Mr. Oleg Kravchenko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus;
- Amb. Ahmet Yıldız, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey;
- Mr. Vincent Cochetel, Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Route, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- Rear Adm. Enrico Credendino, EUNAVFOR MED Operation Commander;
- Dr. Heracles Moskoff, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Greece;
- Sen. Pascal Allizard, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Special Representative on Mediterranean Affairs;
- Presentation on "Operation Odissea" by Mr. José Luis Pérez Fernández, Inspector, Head of Group IX of the Central Brigade against Human Trafficking, Commissary General for Foreigners and Borders, Directorate General of Police, Spain and by Mr. Mustapha Hajjam, Controller General of the Directorate General of National Security, Head of the Central Office of Interpol, Morocco

4–4.30 p.m.

Coffee break

4.30–6 p.m.

**Session II: The economic and social potential of migration and the role of integration policies for inclusive growth, sustainable development, peace and stability**

*The public debate tends to focus on the emergency posed by unregulated large movements of migrants and refugees, especially challenges related to reception and border management. Yet, as a structural phenomenon that is set to affect human societies for the long term, migration management requires long-term approaches to unlock its too often overlooked economic, social, and cultural potential. In this context, integration provides an all-encompassing paradigm that can help connect short-term needs to long-term perspectives, highlighting the benefits stemming from sound migration policy. The session will showcase some local and national perspectives of how migrants and refugees have positively contributed to the development of receiving societies and vice versa, as well as offer an opportunity to link diverse regional experiences with integration from the OSCE area and the Mediterranean region to ongoing discussions about the adoption of a Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration in 2018.*

Moderator: Amb. Vuk Zujic, OSCE Coordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities

Speakers:

- Ms. Amal AbdelMawgoud AbdelHakam, Undersecretary, Central Department for Foreign Relations, Ministry of Manpower, Egypt;
- Min. Plen. Luigi Maria Vignali, Director General for Italian Citizens Abroad and Migration Policies;
- Mr. Arnon Mantver, Chairman of the Board of the Centre for International Migration and Integration (CIMI), Israel;
- Dr. Sebastian Müller, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Germany;
- Hon. Filippo Lombardi, Chair of the OSCE PA's Ad Hoc Committee on Migration;
- Amb. Kairat Sarybay, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the OSCE

**Wednesday, 25 October 2017**

9.30–10 a.m.

Registration of participants

10 a.m.–12 noon

**Session III: Successful integration, a common responsibility based on a two-fold approach: encouraging social inclusion of migrants and refugees and combating intolerance, racism, xenophobia, and discrimination, also based on religious grounds**

*Integration necessitates several conditions to be in place in order to progress, but it will never be fully successful if it is one-sided: both new comers and the receiving communities need to engage in a process of knowledge, exchange, and adaptation that will inevitably transform society as a result. As the respective responsibilities involved are the subject of intense debate, a focus on basic principles guiding and supporting integration processes is much needed in an international context. In particular, a discussion offering diverse perspectives, including those of youth, from the OSCE area and the Mediterranean region can help identify common ground between sending, transit, and receiving countries as well as diaspora and expatriate communities, identifying elements of a balanced approach safeguarding the rights of all involved. Such discussion should highlight the connections between the integration of migrants and refugees and the broader fight against racism, xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination also based on religious grounds.*

Moderator: Ms. Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, Director of ODIHR

Speakers:

- Mr. Harlem Désir, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media;
- Amb. Lamberto Zannier, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities;
- Prof. Adnen El Ghali, Researcher on Migration and Development, University of Tunis, Tunisia;
- Amb. José Luis Pardo Cuervo, Ambassador at Large for Migratory Issues, Spain;
- Mr. Federico Soda, Director of the Coordinating Office for the Mediterranean, International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- Mr. Matteo Pugliese, OSCE Special Representative on Youth and Security

12 noon–12.30 p.m. **Concluding remarks**

Hon. Enzo Amendola, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy  
 Amb. Radomir Bohac, Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE

12.30–2 p.m. Closing lunch

## 2. Reports by Session Rapporteurs

### 2.1 High-Level Political Segment on advancing Mediterranean security and co-operation in an age of large movements of migrants and refugees: challenges, including security-related issues, and opportunities.

*Report by Andrea Salvoni, Co-ordination Officer for the Italian Chairmanship, OSCE Secretariat*

#### Introductory remarks

- Hon. Angelino Alfano, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italy
- Ambassador Michael Linhart, Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Austria
- Ambassador Thomas Greminger, OSCE Secretary General

**Minister Angelino Alfano** welcomed the conference participants to Palermo, stressing the symbolic importance the city embodied on the grounds both of its location at the centre of the Mediterranean Sea and its extraordinary history and cultural heritage. The presence of high-level participants at the Conference showed that a discussion on migration within the framework of the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership was timely. Mr. Alfano also welcomed a delegation from Libya as a guest of the Chairmanship and recalled that Libya was a candidate for membership in the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership.

The priorities for the Italian Chairmanship in the coming year included the crisis in and around Ukraine, protracted conflicts in the OSCE area and challenges originating in the south. In addition, the Mediterranean dimension was to be seen as complementary to the traditional OSCE East-West dimension rather than in contradiction to it. In that connection, building a stronger Mediterranean Partnership would strengthen the OSCE as a whole. Although the Mediterranean appeared to be no more than a lake when seen from outer space, once again the future of European security would largely be decided in the Mediterranean region.

With regard to migration, Mr. Alfano commended the adoption of Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/16 on the OSCE's role in the governance of large movements of migrants and refugees, which, however, should be only the beginning of a process leading to the increased involvement of the OSCE in the field of migration. Some migration-related issues, such as combating trafficking in human beings, were already high on the OSCE agenda. In that field the Organization had already proved itself to be effective, including through the successful implementation of projects such as the simulation exercises carried out in co-operation with the Carabinieri at the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units in Vicenza.

The “Palermo spirit” of multiculturalism and openness could be observed in one of the symbols of the city, the quadrilingual tombstone, a well-conserved plaque from 1149 whose inscriptions in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Arabic reflected the multicultural spirit of medieval Palermo. That spirit should guide all those taking part in the Conference.



**Ambassador Michael Linhart** thanked Italy for its warm hospitality and for the timely choice of topic. He outlined some of the challenges related to migration (including combating trafficking in human beings) and noted the number of fatalities in the Mediterranean in the preceding year alone. He mentioned the willingness of the Austrian Chairmanship to put forward a Ministerial draft decision on economic participation of migrants, and presented the Austrian approach towards integration, which was based on concrete achievements of the individual migrant rather than on the country of origin.

**Secretary General Thomas Greminger** joined Mr. Alfano in welcoming participants and commended the choice of location. For centuries, Sicily had been at the crossroads of countless movements of peoples that had shaped Mediterranean civilization, and today it was a testament to the ability of Mediterranean societies to renew themselves continuously through an open-ended process of exchange.

While migration was a phenomenon as old as humankind, in today's increasingly uncertain environment a growing "migration scare" could be observed in countries of transit or destination, fed by fears of diminished economic opportunities, declining social welfare, and the dilution of local cultures. Intolerance and xenophobia, which were returning to the mainstream, were of concern. At election after election, migration had been used to sow discord within and between societies. Indeed, migration had become a powerful geopolitical factor that had put international solidarity and the traditional dynamics of co-operation and competition to a formidable test. Participants should reject the view that migration was yet another dividing line cutting across the OSCE area and separating Europe from its neighbours.

With its comprehensive approach to security, the OSCE could be a platform where the complex connection between migration and security could be constructively discussed in all its relevant dimensions. Those included: the security of people on the move, whose human rights should be protected at all times; the security of both host communities and migrants through the promotion of effective integration policies; and the security of States, which needed to be able to manage migration instead of being challenged by it. To consider that the only options available were open or closed borders represented a false dichotomy. The alternative to both was well-managed borders, which required international and regional co-operation.

The often-forgotten topic of regular labour migration was also important. In today's interdependent world, the goal should be to identify co-operative and effective approaches that could transform people's drive to move into opportunities for growth and development; accordingly, Mr. Greminger called for work on issues such as labour migration policy from a regional and cross-regional perspective.

In conclusion, the Secretary General expressed his hope for a new phase in which the OSCE participating States would move from confrontation towards co-operation, developing a more meaningful and equitable dialogue, including the Partners for Co-operation, about the root

causes of large-scale migration, including war, poverty, environmental disasters, failures of governance, and human rights abuses.

## **Debate**

**Israel** stated that the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership had enjoyed a good year, and confirmed its commitment to continue co-operating on that good basis. It shared its strategic vision of the Middle East; Israel stood ready to participate in enhanced regional co-operation but recalled that certain challenges made an “OSCE-like” arrangement in the Middle East impossible. It also encouraged the participating States to adopt a definition of anti-Semitism.

**Algeria** stated that there was a pressing need for increased co-operation between the two shores of the Mediterranean. Algeria should be regarded not only as a country of origin of migration, but also as a country of transit and destination – its integration efforts in the preceding decades had not received adequate attention and credit in Europe. States should not take a hard-security approach to migration, which should instead be managed through a global and solidarity-based approach with shared responsibility.

**Egypt** asked participants to focus not only on the short-term security implications of migration flows, but also on the root causes. Egypt stood ready to co-operate with its partners and allies and was already participating in co-operation in such areas as human trafficking in relation to unaccompanied minors within the frameworks of African regional arrangements. Egypt was increasingly a country of destination and should be considered as such. Finally, Egypt welcomed the presence of Libya and expressed the wish that it would soon join the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership.

**Malta** congratulated the organizers on the choice of the topic for the conference, and asked participating States to support the creation of a new informal working group on migration. It proposed the appointment of a Special Representative for the Mediterranean, which could help mainstream the Mediterranean dimension in the OSCE. Finally, it joined previous speakers in advocating that Libya gain access to the Mediterranean Partnership; without Libya, the Partnership would not be complete.

**Armenia** stated that Mediterranean and European security were interconnected, and that it hosted the third-largest number of Syrians in Europe.

**Serbia** stated that solidarity was important when dealing with migration issues, and should be shown not only in the humanitarian management of the current emergency but also, even more importantly, in finding solutions. In that regard, Serbia asked participants to work on a solution encompassing all aspects of the complex issue of migration.

**Azerbaijan** stated that in order to comprehensively address the issue of large movements of migrants and refugees, participating States and Partners for Co-operation should focus on root causes such as conflicts and poverty. It was important that the discussion cover the topic of internally displaced persons (IDPs), whose increasing numbers did not make it any easier to

tackle the issues under discussion. Azerbaijan then encouraged the OSCE to elaborate its own approach to migration.

**Hungary** stated that migration should not be considered an exclusively positive phenomenon and encouraged participants to take a renewed approach to the issue. The current migration policies in Europe positively encouraged increased immigration; helping people in need before they began to travel in the direction of Europe would be a more effective way to tackle what it termed the migration threat. Only stricter control of the European borders would ensure a safer European space.

**Moldova**, after commending Italy for its humanitarian efforts in the Mediterranean, recalled that as Europe was still seen to represent opportunities and stability, it would continue to experience large movements of would-be settlers. Migration could serve as an opportunity for co-operation, and Moldova proposed a number of measures that would help with the integration of migrants (including the recognition of diplomas and academic degrees).

The **Holy See** called for a focus on the safety of people on the move, especially victims of trafficking. The person should be at the core of the discussion on migration, whether in dealing with short-term management (humanitarian help for those in need) or with long-term solutions (addressing root causes).

**Poland** stated that despite a decreasing number of arrivals, the issue of migration should remain high on the agenda. Countries should follow the example of the bilateral co-operation between Italy and Libya on the issue of flow management. The issue of regular migration should also be discussed, since a considerable percentage of the legal migrants coming to the European Union were choosing Poland as their destination.

**San Marino** stated that as migration had always occurred and would not cease to do so, it was important to elaborate a comprehensive policy that would encompass a strategy to counter the negative rhetoric about migration, a policy that would take into account the contribution of migrants to the economic system of their host countries, and the need for humanitarian support (in particular for unaccompanied minors).

**Bosnia and Herzegovina** stressed the issue of the root causes of migration, and proposed investment in education, partly to tackle those causes and partly to counter negative narratives. Walls and dividing lines should have no place in contemporary Europe and participating States should adopt a co-operative approach.

**Ukraine** called for a co-ordinated approach to migration, which – along with the conflict in and around Ukraine and terrorism – was now seen as one of the main challenges in the OSCE area. Ukraine also insisted on the need to include the issue of IDPs in all migration-related discussions in the OSCE.

**Montenegro** focused on youth, as that group was particularly vulnerable when on the move. It also stressed the importance of addressing root causes, and urged the OSCE to play a role in future migration-related discussions at the global level. Finally, Montenegro affirmed its readiness to co-operate, and recalled its own experience of migration management.

The Vice President of the **OSCE Parliamentary Assembly** listed the commitments elaborated by the Assembly in the field of migration, and called for intercultural and interreligious dialogue.

The Director General of the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** said that the Mediterranean was a key priority for the UNODC, which had developed a number of strategies on the topic. A co-operative approach was essential in combating criminal activities.

**Tunisia**, after commending Italy for inviting Libya, focused on the importance of considering the root causes of migration, such as armed conflicts. It called for solidarity and responsibility to be the guiding principles that States should follow when dealing with migration flows. Tunisia also focused on human trafficking, and suggested that a co-operative approach was taken to dealing with that scourge.

**Jordan** noted the progress made in the Mediterranean Partnership in the preceding year, and expressed hope that such progress could be made more tangible. Jordan stood ready to co-operate more actively. Having played a role in hosting refugees over the preceding decades, Jordan requested that European countries should go farther than merely commending that role and should provide specific help. Finally, a strong economic and social strategy was required to counter the risk of the radicalization of youth.

**Morocco** commended Italy and its navy on the humanitarian efforts deployed at sea over the preceding years. It also welcomed Italy's committed approach as Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group, and recalled a number of successful activities carried out throughout the year. As regards migration, Morocco recalled that it was a destination country as well as a country of origin or transit; consequently it faced challenges that in many cases were similar to those faced by Europe faces in the area of integration.

**Libya** expressed its willingness and readiness to join the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership. It then insisted on the importance of having strong economies on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, for only strong countries could be strong and reliable partners for co-operation.

**Germany** stressed the link between European security and Mediterranean security, and suggested investment in regional co-operation to help the countries of origin face the problems leading people to leave. The removal of barriers to food imports to Europe would create favourable conditions for economic development in a number of countries of origin and transit. Finally, it stressed the importance of investing in conflict prevention efforts and in humanitarian support for people affected by conflicts.

**Slovakia** proposed an initiative for the African continent along the lines of the Marshall Plan, and suggested involving all relevant international organizations, including those with a financial focus.

**Spain** stated that the shores of the Mediterranean were linked by a natural affinity and common goals. It stressed the importance of integrating a perspective related to youth into

policy discussions on migration, especially since the majority of migrants were young people. In that connection, Spain recalled the OSCE Youth Conference held in Malaga in May 2017 with its focus on strengthening security and co-operation online, and the decalogue of recommendations that was drafted and presented at that conference.

**Romania** commended the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the Office of the Special Representative for their work on and commitment to a decisive issue. It also called for migration to be given a high priority on the OSCE agenda and for participating States to engage in more resolute integration efforts.

**Greece** stated that it was in the front line of the current migration challenge. Thanking Italy and Germany for their help, it called on all participating States to make greater efforts in a spirit of solidarity to help to manage the humanitarian crisis on the Greek islands. Work was also needed on the root causes of migration, such as growing inequalities. The challenge called for a co-ordinated approach, development assistance to countries of origin, international co-operation and, above all, solidarity. Finally, Greece stressed the important roles that parliamentarians could play, which were in many cases more effective than those played by actual governments.

**Portugal** claimed that the OSCE was in a good position and had great potential for addressing the issue of migration. It also suggested developing a combined approach to countries of origin, transit and destination. Finally, Portugal's integration policy included guaranteed access to public schools and to public health care for all citizens and migrants (both regular and irregular).

**Switzerland** stressed the importance of solidarity, which was essential to properly tackling challenges such as the recent large movements of migrants and refugees pose. Solidarity was not a matter of generosity but of common security. Switzerland had worked together with the European Union on reallocation efforts. Finally, it was important to focus on the root causes of migration such as poverty and armed conflicts, and the OSCE migration debate should be further stimulated.

**Slovenia** stated that co-operation should be promoted in the area of border control and that it was important to start thinking in terms of "shared solidarity". It also recommended preventing irregular migration by ensuring that hopes were not inordinately raised among people prepared to travel in search of a better future.

**Turkey** recalled that it hosted the largest numbers of people fleeing from Syria and Iraq, and that it was a safe haven providing guaranteed access to the labour market and education. However, its resources and capacities were not unlimited, and geographic proximity should not entail exclusive responsibility. Turkey also encouraged participating States to move towards granting Libya the status of Partner for Co-operation.

**Albania** said that even if the numbers of arrivals were decreasing in comparison with previous years, the challenge of safely managing large movements of people would remain, and a collective solution was required.

**Cyprus** called for a common approach in the spirit of solidarity and shared response. It also said that there was a need to tackle organized crime, which was flourishing on account of the lack of an effective legal framework. Cyprus then reminded participants of the importance of education in the integration of migrants and refugees, and insisted on economic development as a way to achieve security and hence partially tackle the root causes of migration.

**Georgia** said that global challenges such as migration required global responses. As the largest regional security arrangement under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, the OSCE had a role to play in the area of migration, as had been made clear in Hamburg in 2016 through the adoption of the first Ministerial Council decision on migration. The issue of IDPs should not be omitted from the debate.

**Finland** called for full respect for human rights and international law, stressing the importance of humanitarian assistance and protection. Investment in development co-operation in Africa represented a sustainable solution, and aspects related to women and youth should be included when addressing migration.

**Estonia** asked the EU countries to commit themselves to a reform of the asylum system, and said that the current crisis could be regarded as an opportunity for renewed co-operation.

The **United States of America** welcomed the prioritization of migration on the OSCE agenda; the OSCE was well positioned to convert the present emergency into an opportunity for renewed regional co-operation.

The **Russian Federation** said that a distinction should always be made between refugees and economic migrants. The issues that countries were forced to tackle in connection with migration, included human trafficking and the return of foreign terrorist fighters. Finally, the root causes of the current migration flows should be addressed, including the conflicts in North Africa and the Middle East that had destabilized the region.

**France** also stressed that the distinction between migrants and refugees should always be taken into account, and expressed support for the candidacy of Libya to become an OSCE Partner for Co-operation.

The **United Kingdom** supported the views expressed by the OSCE Secretary General and joined previous delegations in stressing the importance of distinguishing between migrants and refugees. It then expressed concerns about the links between migration flows and human trafficking. Finally, it expressed support for the United Nations-led process in Libya and called on participating States to do the same.

**Norway** called on the participating States to elaborate a common strategy to combat human trafficking. It also asked for the notion of asylum to be protected by maintaining the distinction between refugees and migrants.

**Monaco** welcomed the adoption of Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/16. It urged participating States to tackle trafficking in human beings, and shared examples of projects financed by Monaco in recent years.

The **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** called on participating States to elaborate, in line with the OSCE approach, a comprehensive response to the current migration challenge, and exhorted participants to be creative in finding solutions.

Following delegations represented at the political level, a number of other delegates took the floor. The constructive discussion highlighted national priorities and approaches while also contributing to articulate the OSCE role in migration governance.

## 2.2 Side event on the links between drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism in the Mediterranean region

*Report by Mr. Michal Vančo, Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE*

Moderator:

**Ms. Rasa Ostrauskaite**, Co-ordinator of Activities to Address Transnational Threats, OSCE Transnational Threats Department

Keynote speakers:

- **Mr. Nicola Gratteri**, Chief Prosecutor and Special Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy
- **Mr. Yury Fedotov**, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- **Ambassador Assia Bensalah Alaoui**, Ambassador at large of His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco
- **Mr. Giuseppe Cucchiara**, Central Director for Antidrug Services, Italian Ministry of the Interior
- **Brig. Gen. Anwar Tarawneh**, Director of the Anti-Narcotics Department of Jordan

**Mr. Gratteri** began his presentation by focusing on the drug flow into Europe and the revenue thereby created for mafias. Cocaine in its pure form was produced in Columbia, Bolivia and Peru; only Columbia was actively taking steps against coca cultivation. Calabrian mafia 'Ndrangheta earned 54 billion Euros in revenues from drug trafficking. Italy played an important role in fighting the phenomenon through bilateral agreements concluded with Colombia. Consequently, Colombia, as the main destination country of cocaine trafficking to Europe was replaced by Brazil (80 per cent) targeting the Netherlands and Spain as the main sea ports (28,000 tons of cocaine). Moreover cocaine was also shipped through Central African countries with the involvement of criminal groups. As these countries also produced the largest number of irregular migrants, there was a need for bilateral and judicial agreements with Central African countries aimed at investigating relevant criminal activities, including profiting from sending migrants to Europe. The root causes of migration needed to be sorted out at source and not solely in transit countries, particularly in Libya, which was currently at the centre of focus and engagement. Mr. Gratteri stressed the need to co-operate more with the secret services of Central African countries, and to work on modalities for legal migration

to Europe. He also pointed out that cocaine was a supranational product and called for the United Nations to strengthen activities in the conversion of coca production given the urgent need to address the issue at a global level. Mr. Gratteri called on the OSCE to be more operational and react faster to these issues. Mr. Gratteri noted that as 99 per cent of terrorist attacks were perpetrated by people who grew up in Europe but had failed to be integrated into society. More should be done to help migrants integrate into our societies. Mr. Gratteri concluded that mafias operated in all European countries, making huge revenues from selling cocaine and hashish from Morocco and buying anything that is for sale. Yet many European countries have no interest in changing legislation for fighting mafias, unlike the US and Canada, which are more advanced in this field. The differences between legislations across Europe constitute a problem for enhancing co-operation on fighting mafias and drug traffickers. Mr. Gratteri added that Italy has huge expertise in this area, including highly developed legislation for fighting mafias.

**Mr. Fedotov** gave a short account of the role and activities of the UNODC as a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and transnational crime. The UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices and is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. Mr. Fedotov noted that the Mediterranean region is affected by cocaine trafficking from South America and heroine from Afghanistan, and by illegal fishing and poaching. Toxic waste was transported from Europe through the Mediterranean by criminal groups. Migrants were smuggled to Europe, and antiquities were illegally transported and trafficked to support terrorists in the Middle East. Terrorist groups also exploited criminal infrastructure in the region. Mr. Fedotov emphasized that the UNODC is mandated to confront these challenges and is working closely with OSCE to strengthen regional co-operation. The UNODC is also developing regional programmes designed to bring countries of the Mediterranean region together. He stressed the need to foster criminal justice responses to counter foreign terrorist fighters. Preventing terrorism is a priority for the UN; in this context he mentioned the Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons. With partners such as UNESCO and INTERPOL, the UNODC also focused on the protection of cultural heritage and the fight against the trafficking of cultural goods as the source of funding for terrorists. Mr. Fedotov pointed out as a matter of concern that criminal organizations and terrorists used the same infrastructure for trafficking goods and moving people in the Mediterranean. It is critically important to enhance co-operation in this field in the Mediterranean region.

**Ambassador Alaoui** made a number of observations, in particular concerning the increased diversification in organized crime and drug trafficking networks with regard to illegal trade in commodities and products. Human trafficking had diversified to children, which is a matter of the utmost concern. Non-State actors are taking advantage of instability around the Mediterranean which has an impact on collective security, mainly of the fragile States. There is an urgent need to focus on youth in the region, because of its extreme vulnerability. Furthermore, there is a need to address negative developments both on the periphery of and within the Mediterranean region. Young people and women also have an important role to



play in countering violent extremism. While international co-operation in fighting organized crime and drug trafficking has been strengthened, it is a matter of concern that the relevant legislation in Europe is still fragmented. There is a need for a holistic view and the development of tools to fight organized crime, improve the capabilities of partners, and strengthen South-South co-operation, which is currently extremely weak.

**Mr. Cucchiara** gave a brief introduction to the role and activities of the Italian Antidrug Services. He referred drug trafficking as the engine for the most serious criminal activities, because their revenues is a critical factor in other criminal activities. These revenues are increasingly being used for terrorist activities and organizations, helping them to survive and carry out their activities. There is an obvious nexus between drug trafficking and terrorism. It is important to enact relevant legislation and provide adequate resources for police and investigators. It is necessary to revise strategies for combating drug trafficking and focus on the fight against illicit financial flows and financial agencies involved .

**Brig. Gen. Tarawneh** focused on the situation in Jordan and the achievements of his country's Anti-Narcotics Department. In Jordan, a transit country for drugs, 18 million Captagon tablets have been seized in the current year. Given the important link between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism, there is an urgent need for enhanced international support, inter-agency co-operation and combined efforts in tracking down criminal networks and illicit financial flows.

**Ms. Ostrauskaite** summarized by stating that the links between terrorism and organized crime are not only manifold but, furthermore constantly evolving. There is an urgent need to look at the illicit drug market and drug routes, which are diversifying at an alarming speed with rapidly changing business models. Increased co-operation in fighting criminal networks is of the utmost importance. OSCE could strengthen its role in bringing different partners together in combating these threats.

## **Debate**

One delegation representing a Mediterranean Partner for Co-operation called for strengthened co-operation and information-sharing between States with active drug trafficking routes on their territories. Such routes were also used for arms trafficking. Illicit financial flows also needed to be tackled and co-operation enhanced. Security threats and humanitarian challenges had to be addressed together. Another delegation from a Mediterranean partner country stressed the need to focus on the Sahel and Sahara regions, as significant sources of terrorism. Criminal and terrorist networks are operating there, thriving on drug trafficking and kidnapping for ransom. Many Daesh fighters will be returning to the Sahel and Sahara regions and to Europe as well. Young people in this region have only two options, either to emigrate or to become members of criminal groups. It is therefore necessary for the international community to address these threats and invest more in the region, not only through large-scale missions such as the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), but also through micro-projects

### 2.3 Session I - Countering smuggling and trafficking in human beings: a major common challenge in times of large movements of migrants and refugees

*Report by Claudio Formisano, Executive Programme Officer, Office of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*

#### Moderator:

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

#### Keynote Speakers:

- **Mr. Oleg Kravchenko**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus;
- **Amb. Ahmet Yıldız**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey;
- **Mr. Vincent Cochetel**, Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Route, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- **Rear Adm. Enrico Credendino**, EUNAVFOR MED Operation Commander;
- **Dr. Heracles Moskoff**, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Greece;
- **Sen. Pascal Allizard**, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly’s Special Representative on Mediterranean Affairs.

Followed by: Presentation on “Operation Odissea” by **Mr. José Luis Pérez Fernández**, Inspector, Head of Group IX of the Central Brigade against Human Trafficking, Commissary General for Foreigners and Borders, Directorate General of Police, Spain and by **Mr. Mustapha Hajjam**, Controller General of the Directorate General of National Security, Head of the Central Office of Interpol, Morocco.

**Ambassador Jarbussynova** emphasized the perilous links between migration and human exploitation. She argued that anti-trafficking interventions in migrant reception facilities require the establishment of a multi-agency co-ordination mechanism. In this respect, and as a result of a series of fact-finding visits, as well as an expert needs assessment conducted by her Office, she announced the forthcoming results of an OSCE report to enhance anti-trafficking responses in first identification and accommodation centres. As excellent practices and guidelines for the identification of victims and prosecution of traffickers among migrant populations already exist, the report argues that:

Clear roles should be assigned to actors operating in migrant reception facilities to maximize their expertise and goodwill;

Anti-trafficking efforts should be supported by sufficient resources and clearly reflected in respective national action plans;

Regular training of all actors operating at migrant reception facilities or coming into contact with migrants across all sites is crucial.

**Mr Oleg Kravchenko** maintained that the only viable, long-term strategy to respond to the global scale and complexity of human trafficking is, first and foremost, a multifaceted, coordinated action, both at national and international levels. A concerted action is particularly crucial to eradicate trafficking in persons in its emerging forms, such as its risks stemming from conflict and large scale migration. In this respect, Minister Kravchenko praised the efforts of the OSCE - as partner member of the UN Inter-agency coordination group against trafficking in persons - in providing support through multi-agency, high-impact capacity-building assistance, and its important efforts in response to the current migration flows. He also emphasized the need to address root causes and the demand side of human trafficking, which is a prominent drive for sexual and labour exploitation. Minister Kravchenko also stressed that adequate resources need to be made available to match the scale of the challenges being faced. In this respect, the Belarus-sponsored UN Group of Friends united against trafficking in persons conducted comprehensive advocacy campaigns to raise the profile of anti-trafficking. As its third largest contributor, Belarus prides itself on having successfully promoted the establishment of the UN Trust fund for victims.

**Ambassador Ahmet Yıldız, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey**, stated that both the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking, because of their severe humanitarian consequences, need to be tackled effectively. Criminals prey upon the vulnerabilities of people and by exploiting the loopholes in humanitarian assistance. As a means of defying traffickers, Ambassador Yıldız called upon the importance of ensuring legal, safe pathways and orderly migration, and to address migration on a global, international scale. He further presented the experience of Turkey, where more than 3 million migrants arrived in recent years. Amb. Yıldız highlighted the significant efforts needed to mitigate these fluxes while breaking smuggling networks and tackling illegal migration. In this respect, he praised the EU-Turkey agreement as well as the patrolling activities undertaken by the Turkish authorities which dramatically abated the number of irregular detections. He outlined the adoption of the 2013 law on foreigners and protection, which, based on regional and international experiences, led to the establishment of a directorate general for migration and of temporary protection mechanisms for improved migration governance.

**Mr Vincent Cochetel, UNHCR Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Route**, outlined three main actions to be urgently implemented within the context of the current migration flows along the Mediterranean route:

1) *States of origin, transit and destination need to strengthen their efforts to protect victims of human trafficking en route towards or in Libya.* Although migrants and refugees should not be detained, many are reported to be arrested. There is a significant need to aid the resettlement of victims of trafficking and refugees. To that end, Mr Cochetel commended the efforts of Egypt and Niger. Furthermore, as trafficking networks also continue to operate in Europe, comprehensive mechanisms to tackle this crime should be in place, including ensuring witness protection to identify perpetrators. In this respect, he underscored that political support is even more instrumental to protect refugees and migrants reaching Libya than the building detention camps.

2) *There is an urgent need to step-up criminal justice responses against human traffickers, rather than focusing exclusively on smugglers.* Mr Cochetel maintained that so far, there is only one case reported of prosecution of human traffickers in Libya. As in the case of terrorism and other illicit trafficking such as of weapons and drugs, comprehensive instruments should assist the prosecution of perpetrators of trafficking in persons, such as sanctions and financial investigation to follow the money flows of criminals and freeze their assets, wherever they are. To that end, Mr Cochetel mentioned the good practice of UK in Sudan and France and Spain in Niger to assist local authorities in prosecuting human traffickers.

3) *The business model of human traffickers needs to be destroyed.* Mr Cochetel welcomed the recent EU Foreign Council decision to ban the import of rubber dinghies that are often sent to Libya. Similarly, criminals should be deprived of their trade and assets such as oil revenues. Although the June 2016 UNSC sanctions and the EUNAVFOR mandate extension are encouraging, they are not sufficient to dismantle illicit activities. He therefore called upon the full implementation of UNSC Res 2362 to prevent the illegal purchase of smuggled oil in Libya which benefits to the same militia protecting human traffickers.

**Admiral Enrico Credendino, Commander of the European Union Naval Force – EUNAVFOR MED operation SOPHIA**, presented latest 2017 data, showing 140,000 new arrivals in Europe, of which 15 percent through the Balkan route and 75 percent through the central Mediterranean route. The latter route crosses EUNAVFOR area of operation, which now counts 27 participating states, a high-number record for any EU CSDP operation. Originally mandated in 2015 to contribute to disrupt the business model of smugglers and enforce the embargo to Libya, EUNAVFOR is currently training the Libyan coast guard. Although not mandated to enter Libyan waters, the Mission so far neutralised more than 500 boats and rescued over 40,000 people, 10,000 already at sea and at danger, as an international obligation to offer assistance at sea. Since the second half of 2017, thanks to the donation of patrol boats by Italy and the training provided by EUNAVFORMED, in co-operation with Member States, EU and international organizations, the Libyan coast guard has been much more active in fighting illicit activities, including smuggling and trafficking of human beings and saving lives at sea. So far in 2017 the Libyan Coast Guard has saved almost 18,000 people while in 2015 they saved just 500 people.. Admiral Credendino finally stressed the need for comprehensive international partnership. To that end, he presented the SHADE MED initiative (SHared Awareness and DE-confliction in the MEDiterranean Sea), which brings together representatives from several national and international organizations to share situational awareness and assessment of the trends and best practices.

**Mr Heracles Moskoff - National Rapporteur in Trafficking in Human Beings (THB), Greece**, described human trafficking as a hidden human rights violation. He praised the OSCE as an organization which, from the early 2000s, inspired policy development and innovative solutions against human trafficking in Greece, often centred on less explored areas such as THB for forced criminality. Mr Moskoff called upon collective efforts to uphold the human dignity of people savagely exploited for profit. He argued that human exploitation often occurs because society tolerates it, and that failure to protect THB victims among

migrant populations does not arise because of a lack of resources, as States are more equipped than ever to screen and identify it. Mr Moskoff maintained that human smugglers' revenues amount to over 6 billion euros only across the Aegean Sea. Similarly, there is a large demand for low paid jobs; in this framework, the media often create a *banal evil*, as victims would sign up for exploitation voluntary. One such stereotype is that of sex trade, where 80 percent of prostitutes face instead violence and threats. Mr Moskoff also outlined the experience of Greece, a transit country for many individuals, which is trying to respond to the current situation offering basic services and psychosocial support to victims. In this regard, training of operators and standard operating procedures for the identification of possible THB victims among migrant populations was identified as critical. Targeting and recognizing vulnerability should be the primary goal, he stated.

**Senator Pascal Allizard, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Special Representative on Mediterranean Affairs**, called for practical measures to enhance EU legislation, and faster procedures to protect and promote the human rights of migrants. He outlined a recent PA resolution setting targets for reducing effects of illegal migration and strengthen assistance protection, including for women workers. As the number of female THB victims is very high, also in the labour sector, he argued there is an urgent need to enhance the co-ordination of all national agencies to prevent the phenomenon. He further recommended that the OSCE look into hotel and transport services, so as to reduce the possibility of labour exploitation, and encouraged an MC decision against forced labour and domestic servitude.

**Mr. José Luis Pérez Fernández**, Inspector, Central Brigade against Human Trafficking, Directorate General of Police, Spain, presented the main focus of the international anti-trafficking operation *Odissea*, where large networks of traffickers for the purpose of sexual exploitation were arrested in Morocco, following their cross-border illegal activity through an international arrest warrant issued by Spain to Morocco and Italy.

**Mr. Mustapha Hajjam**, Controller General of the Directorate General of National Security, Head of the Central Office of Interpol, Morocco, emphasised the necessity of international co-operation at regional, national and international level. This is indispensable because of the interconnection that usually exists among different types of organized crime in times of large movements of migrants. He presented the experience of Morocco, where efforts are made to integrate and regularize migrants from Syria and Sub-Saharan Africa, to protect possible victims of organized crime networks, and intensify international co-operation in dismantling unlawful activities.

## 2.4 Session II - The economic and social potential of migration and the role of integration policies for inclusive growth, sustainable development, peace and stability

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

### Moderator:

**Ambassador Vuk Žugić**, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

### Keynote Speakers:

- **Minister Plenipotentiary Luigi Maria Vignali**, Director General for Italian Citizens Abroad and Migration Policies
- **Ms. Amal Abdel Mawgoud AbdelHakam**, Undersecretary, Central Department for Foreign Relations, Ministry of Manpower, Egypt
- **Mr. Arnon Mantver**, Chairman of the Board of the Centre for International Migration and Integration (CIMI), Israel
- **Dr. Sebastian Müller**, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Germany
- **Hon. Filippo Lombardi**, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee on Migration
- **Ambassador Kairat Sarybay**, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the OSCE

In his introduction, **Ambassador Žugić** underlined that good migration governance was one of the present time's most dynamic policy areas. The OSCE's solid mandate and experience had led to a great awareness of the difficulties in identifying responses that aim at capitalizing on the opportunities triggered by people's movements. Accordingly, he invited the speakers to offer their reflections on the positive impact of migration on sustainable development and growth.

**Minister Vignali** outlined Italy's approach to migration under two headings: solidarity in saving lives and re-establishing security through the fight against smugglers. He then highlighted the positive impact of migrants on the economy, mentioning some data of the recent study carried out by Moressa Foundation: migrants in Italy contribute 8.9 per cent of GDP, producing a total of 1.3 billion euros; they contribute to national welfare with 11.5 billion euros, supporting the payment of pensions for national citizens and themselves; and they pay 7.2 billion euro in taxes. Minister presence of migrants is particularly relevant in sectors of the economy that are no longer appealing for Italian citizens, such as construction, agriculture, gastronomy and domestic work; furthermore, migrants account for 56 per cent of those working in the care sector for the elderly. Mr. Vignali concluded by referring to the "economy of integration", in relation to the national strategy aimed at the linguistic inclusion and social and labour inclusion of newcomers in the national socio-economic fabric.

**Ms. Amal Abdel Mawgoud** described her role at the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower as that of promoting a comprehensive approach to migration in line with international labour standards. In this connection she referred to the UN Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and its low level of ratification, particularly by countries of destination. She then

turned to the Egyptian Government's 2016–2026 strategy on migration management, primarily in connection with the fight against illegal migration and human trafficking, she highlighted the establishment of the National Coordinating Committee on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking, which ensured a comprehensive approach to tackling this crime by co-ordinating all the relevant Ministries. She then underlined that migration has direct and indirect effects on the economies of countries involved. In this connection, she highlighted the need to create job opportunities and ensure decent working conditions both in Egypt and in countries of destination, considering that migrants not only contribute to the economies of countries of destination but, through remittances, also to the living conditions of families and communities in the home countries. She reported that this positive effect had also made itself felt in Egypt, thanks to the growing presence of Syrians fleeing the current crisis in their country; in fact, the entrepreneurial spirit of Syrian migrants had led to increased economic opportunities in Egypt. She concluded underlining the importance to establish an international framework to govern migration flows, envisaging greater inclusion of refugees and established quotas for migrant workers.

**Mr. Mantver** underlined that Israel's 25 years of experience makes it an interesting case study, its failures and successes being material for reflection and inspiration. In particular, he highlighted how integration is a complex process where each experience is unique and likewise contains lessons to be learned. He observed that one of the major hindrances in dealing with integration is the rigidity in services on offer in comparison with the diversity of beneficiaries' needs, as, for example, in the area of housing. He then highlighted three main factors that are critical for successful integration processes: employment, social integration, and language-learning. Of the three, employment plays a particularly important role in promoting dignified inclusion in the host society, as he described through a number of examples. In this connection, Mr. Mantver outlined the major dilemmas that he as representative of an NGO had to face in providing integration services, in particular the dilemma of how to manage relations with beneficiaries and maintain an ever-changing balance between their dependence and independence vis-à-vis service providers, while at the same time managing competition with the locals and dealing with the inevitable animosity often aroused by newcomers. Mr. Mantver frankly underlined the many challenges to be addressed in each individual's integration path: the de-skilling effect that often accompanies migration processes, the increasing difficulties faced by the elderly, the identity crises of the young. Despite the failures, however, and despite the pain and the difficulties, he concluded that integration is a prodigious saga and one worth pursuing as a source of immense richness.

**Dr. Müller** from the office of the International Labour Organization at the German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs underlined the need for a whole-society approach to migrants' integration, depicting integration as a formidable opportunity for societal change. Dr. Müller underlined how Governments should provide an institutional and operational environment that enables integration. In supporting labour inclusion, he highlighted how critical it is to avoid social dumping practices - resulting from a differential treatment of national and foreign workers - that create distortions in the labour market. One major factor in preventing social dumping is the recognition of skills. In this connection, amongst the

relevant measures undertaken by the German Government was the passing of the Recognition Act aimed at facilitating fair and effective labour inclusion and developing an enabling environment; also noteworthy in this connection was the website for the recognition of skills, accessible in nine languages. Dr. Muller concluded that developing migration governance tools is an ongoing and complex process calling for a multi-stakeholder approach.

**Hon. Filippo Lombardi** drew the attention of his listeners to the recent report of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on Migration and to its key recommendations following visits to certain critical areas, notably in France, Italy, Greece and Turkey. He then underlined how security and solidarity should be promoted equally and how important it is to go beyond the emergency and tackle the root causes of large movements of people, in particular the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Amongst the policies and actions described in the report he mentioned relocation, fast family reunion, accommodating individuals in small housing units rather than in big reception centres, as well as voluntary and other, remunerated work for asylum-seekers. Mr. Lombardi then referred to the Canadian experience supported by faith-based organizations and other NGOs of providing private sponsorship to individuals needing to flee conflict-torn areas, describing it as a largely positive initiative offering a source of inspiration and possible replication. He then underlined the need to mobilize local communities and called for the full implementation of Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/16, notably through enhanced collaboration with the OSCE Mediterranean Partners.

**Ambassador Sarybai** emphasized that Central Asia had always been an area of exchanges, characterizing Kazakhstan as an area connecting East and West, North and South. He then mentioned the Almaty Process as the main migration dialogue taking place in the region, facilitated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In the context of the Kazakh Government's commitment to addressing modern migration governance challenges, he mentioned its involvement in fighting human trafficking, notably through the hosting of the capacity-building programme of the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) in its regional hub, and envisaging a simulation on how to deal with trafficking cases from a multi-level and multi-dimensional perspective. Mr. Sarybai then recalled his positive experience as Chair of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Committee, which regularly discusses migration governance, and recognized the benefits of such dialogue. He underlined the need to involve both local and national authorities in dealing with migration governance, and identified the OSCE Field Operations as tools for concrete change on the ground. He concluded by recalling the innovations brought about by refugees, the need to incorporate peace in education at all levels, and the urgency of properly implementing the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants through the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.



## **Debate**

The representative of the **European Union** delegation highlighted the EU's commitment to promoting the integration of newcomers, particularly through vocational and educational training (VET), labour market inclusion, and education. The representative asked the panellists for suggestions on how to increase public acceptance of legal migration in the current circumstances.

The representative of the delegation of **Morocco** observed that demographic growth is currently asymmetrical, not only in traditional destination countries in the EU, or in the USA or in the Russian Federation, but also in Morocco. He then underlined how difficult it is for his country to absorb the migratory pressure from Sub-Saharan Africa with its current annual economic growth rate of 3 per cent.

The representative of **Switzerland** underlined the importance of migrant workers at all skills levels for his country's economic growth and stability, offering the recent example of the train tunnel built with foreign workers forming 90 per cent of the workforce. He then underlined the critical role of the private sector and of private-run projects, offering the example of the multinational company Singer providing training and support in developing start-ups. He therefore called for the private sector to be included in the overall debate about migration governance and migrants' integration; in his opinion, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is the ideal continuation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The representative of the delegation of the **United States of America** pointed to the dissatisfaction of youth with their countries' governance environment as a powerful driving force behind migration flows.

In their collective replies, the panellists underlined that there is a strong need for frank and open discussion on good migration governance and that such discussion should involve diasporas, which are critical in bridging the gap between locals and newcomers. One of the panellists recalled the importance of the emotional side of integration, underlining that integration is not a mechanical process: emotions play an extremely relevant role that should be properly understood and incorporated into the overall approach towards integration policies and measures. The involvement of the local level in promoting integration was mentioned as essential together with the need to involve a wide range of partnerships and promote multi-sectoral approaches. The need to engage young people at all stages was also mentioned as important in order to take advantage of their amazing potential. Finally it was observed that, despite the undoubted difficulties, Kazakhstan is a multi-ethnic society offering an enabling environment for the integration of foreigners; the speaker recognized the complexity of identifying the most suitable policies and called for the OSCE to play a greater role in providing policy advice and support for policy development.

## 2.5 Session III: Successful integration, a common responsibility based on a twofold approach: encouraging social inclusion of migrants and refugees and combating intolerance, racism, xenophobia, and discrimination, also based on religious grounds

*Report by Raphaël Bez, Political Adviser, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, the United Nations and the International Organizations in Vienna*

### Moderator:

**Ms. Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir**, Director, ODIHR

### Speakers:

- **Mr. Harlem Désir**, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media
- **Ambassador Lamberto Zannier**, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
- **Prof. Adnen El Ghali**, Researcher on Migration and Development, University of Tunis, Tunisia
- **Ambassador José Luis Pardo Cuervo**, Ambassador at Large for Migratory Issues, Spain
- **Mr. Federico Soda**, Director of the Coordinating Office for the Mediterranean, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- **Mr. Matteo Pugliese**, Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Youth and Security

Following a brief introduction by **Ms. Gísladóttir** concerning the importance of the gender perspective and gender equality in the context of integration of migrants and refugees, **Ambassador Zannier** highlighted the work of his office and pleaded for a better use of the existing instruments. He put a particular emphasis on the Ljubljana Guidelines on Integration of Diverse Societies and the Bolzano/Bozen Recommendations on National Minorities in Inter-State Relations. Both tools, if implemented, should guarantee the cohesion and stability of States and allow inclusive societies. Integration was a continuous process.

**Mr. Désir** spoke about the media's important role and contribution to building perceptions among the population concerning, among other things, large movements of migrants and refugees. Given the impact of media coverage of events on politics and politicians in general, meticulousness in the work of the press was of the greatest importance. Mr. Désir therefore called for joint work between media actors north and south of the Mediterranean through the exchange of best practices and the establishment of a common language to cover the migratory movements (as exemplified by the OSCE-UNHCR project *Carta di Roma*), and, finally, for better mutual understanding, high ethical standards in journalism and a free and open space for debate, which was the only proper way to fight hate speech and disinformation.

**Prof. El Ghali**, in his presentation, highlighted the various identities of Sicily as an example of the many migratory movements that had come to or originated in Europe, and pleaded for a

better understanding of Europe's history. We had the necessary tools to build inclusive societies and integrate the migrants coming to Europe successfully – we only have to “reactivate” the experience accumulated during the past centuries. The regions and local territories, such as the cities, might play an important role in this process.

The presentation by **Ambassador Pardo** showed the Spanish approach to the integration of migrants. As the level of resistance towards this process among the Spanish population was low – even with a high unemployment rate and after the terrorist attacks in Madrid and Barcelona – Spain was in a position to implement a broad inclusion policy covering the social, cultural and economic aspects of integration (access to education and social welfare, promotion of employment, certification of professional skills, family reunification).

**Mr. Soda** called for greater awareness of the link between inequalities and integration, as inequalities put migrants at a greater risk of marginalization. He pleaded, in particular, for a stronger involvement of local communities, municipalities and cities, whose knowledge of the reality on the ground and the specificities of their context was key, given that there was no “one-size-fits-all” solution. Mr. Soda also condemned all forms of exclusion of migrants. He highlighted that there is no evidence of the link between migration and terrorism and affirmed that inclusion and access to services can contribute to reducing marginalization and that some countries promote inclusion to counter radicalization. The OSCE could play a role in this regard by promoting the exchange of best practices in the fight against exclusion or radicalization. Finally, Mr. Soda underlined the importance of establishing legal and safe migration channels and citizenship as an important aspect of successful integration processes.

Last but not least, **Mr. Pugliese** recalled the importance of working with and for youth: migration was a youth issue. He called for more solidarity with the African continent and a greater inclusion of the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation in the OSCE's work. In tackling the root causes of migration, he said, education, youth employment and women empowerment should be at the core of the work of the international community. In this regard, Mr. Pugliese pleaded for a reinforcement of the complementarity between the OSCE and the Union for the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean region – with its youth – offered great opportunities that deserved to be advanced.

The **discussion** that followed allowed a number of delegations to highlight their national integration policies. Most of them supported the various points raised by the panellists. One Partner for Co-operation underlined the important contribution of Islam and the Islamic civilization to Europe, and called on the OSCE to do more to promote awareness of this aspect of European history. One participating State also called for greater understanding between cultures, suggesting promoting the opportunities offered by migration rather than its more challenging aspects. One delegation presented its private-sponsorship programme, which fostered the inclusion of migrants by local communities. Another delegation pleaded for the OSCE to pursue a stronger focus on the fight against trafficking in human beings, also reminding the participants about the legal differences between a migrant and a refugee.

Finally, one delegation called for more political will and an honest dialogue based on facts and exchange: without this, the rise of inclusive societies would be slowed down.

In conclusion, various speakers encouraged the OSCE to do more in the fields of exchanging best practices, of including young people, and of involving local authorities and cities. In this context, the Mediterranean Partnership for Co-operation was seen as a much-needed a bridge between the two shores of the Mediterranean and indirectly with the rest of the African continent.

## 2.6 Closing session

- **Hon. Enzo Amendola**, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italy
- **Ambassador Radomir Bohac**, Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE

In the closing session, **Deputy Minister Enzo Amendola** thanked all participants, underlining the record participation of 71 delegations.

Mr. Amendola issued a strong call for continued multilateral efforts in the face of the current global challenges. In his view, the current turbulent multilateral environment, in which relations among continents were being reshaped, represented a window of opportunity for the OSCE. While the global multilateral agenda did not work and some countries were turning back to a national protectionist agenda, a new approach was needed, to which the OSCE could contribute. A solution could only be found through multilateral efforts. While closing borders might be used for short-term political communication, it was not a solution. Emphasizing the imperative of international co-operation and solidarity, he also reminded participants that the biggest migration flows were not taking place between but within continents (e.g., Africa). Tackling all the connected challenges necessitated multilateral co-operation through such bodies as the OSCE. A “Helsinki method” should be applied to the Middle East. When working on current challenges, account should be taken of the basic cultural value of the Mediterranean region as a melting pot of different cultures and religions. The coming forty years had to see a dialogue between Europe and Africa taking place – and one based not on tragedies but on opportunities. This was also true for Eastern Europe.

**Ambassador Bohac** – Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE and representative of the incoming Slovak Chairmanship of the Mediterranean Contact Group – thanked the Italian Chairmanship of the Contact Group for its work in 2017 and in particular for the organization of the Conference, and the Austrian Chairmanship-in-Office for its overall leadership in the OSCE. Mr. Bohac underlined the need to look at migration from different angles. Common efforts must be undertaken and root causes addressed, because the problem did not lie in migration as such but, rather, in underlying challenges such as poverty and conflicts. Recapitulating the main messages from each session, he emphasized that the OSCE could support the much-needed comprehensive approach to migration. The Slovak Chairmanship of the Mediterranean Contact Group would build upon the Italian Chairmanship’s engagement and provide continuity. Exchanges would take place, both at the expert and at the political level. The priorities should be driven by the Partners, and contacts had been established to define these. In closing, Mr. Bohac thanked Spain for having agreed to host the 2018 Mediterranean Conference, the topic of which was still under discussion.

### 3. List of Participants

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
<b>OSCE Participating States</b>			
Albania	Dralo	Artemis	Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania
Albania	Gjoka	Sokol	Director of International Organisations, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
Germany / OSCE Troika	Erlar	Gernot	Special Representative of the Federal Foreign Office for the OSCE
Germany / OSCE Troika	Dachtler	Petra	Head of Unit OSCE & Council of Europe, Federal Foreign Office
Germany / OSCE Troika	Müller	Sebastian	Dr., Legal Officer, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Germany / OSCE Troika	Friese	Matthias	Politico-Military Advisor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE
USA	Kamian	Harry	Charge D'Affaires, a.i.
USA	Price	Everett	Policy Advisor, U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
USA	Samuelson	Andrea	Program Officer, Department of State
USA	Samuel-Ahl	Kathleen	Political Specialist
Armenia	Nalbandian	Edward	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Armenia	Baghdasaryan	Viktorya	Ambassador of the Republic of Armenia to Italy
Armenia	Hovhannisyan	Andranik	Adviser to the Minister, MFA
Armenia	Balayan	Tigran	Spokesman, MFA
Armenia	Ayvazyan	Aghvan	Consul, Embassy of the Republic of Armenia in Italy
Austria / OSCE CIO	Linhart	Michael	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Austria / OSCE CIO	Koja	Clemens	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Austria / OSCE CIO	Pollitzer	René	Ambassador, Embassy in Rome
Austria / OSCE CIO	Leibetseder	Johannes	Office of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
Austria / OSCE CIO	Geiger	Konstanze	First Secretary
Austria / OSCE CIO	Pugliese	Matteo	Special Representative of the Chairperson on Youth and Security
Austria / OSCE CIO	Safdary	Asif	Special Representative of the OSCE CIO on Youth and Security
Austria / OSCE CIO	Deininger	Anna-Katharina	Special Representative of the Chairperson on Youth and Security
Azerbaijan	Mammadyarov	Elmar	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Azerbaijan	Ahmadzada	Mammad	Ambassador of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Rome
Azerbaijan	Heydarli	Erkin	First Secretary of the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Rome
Belarus	Kravchenko	Oleg	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, Head of Delegation
Belarus	Guryanov	Aleksandr	Ambassador, Embassy in Rome
Belarus	Golubev	Oleg	Head , OSCE and Council of Europe Division, European Cooperation Department, MFA
Belarus	Romanovsky	Roman	Deputy Permanent Representative of Belarus to

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
			the OSCE
Belgium	Huynen	Paul	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Belgium	Castiaux	Jacques	Counsellor of Embassy in Italy
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Crnadak	Igor	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Halimović	Sanjin	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gelo	Josip	Ambassador, Embassy in Rome
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Šupić	Milica	Counsellor in the Cabinet of the Minister
Bulgaria	Raykov	Marin	Ambassador
Canada	Barbarie	Daniel	Counsellor, OSCE Delegation
Canada	Hayward	Sarah Elizabeth	Counsellor, Embassy of Canada to Italy
Canada	Faessler	Cristina	Political Officer, Embassy of Canada to Italy
Cyprus	Zenon	Alexandros	State Secretary
Cyprus	Thoma	Elena	Deputy Permanent Representative
Cyprus	Apeyitou	Eleni	OSCE Desk Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Croatia	Plejić Marković	Dubravka	Ambassador
Spain	Castro López	Ildefonso	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
Spain	González Román	María Victoria	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Spain to the OSCE
Spain	Gracia Aldaz	Jesús Manuel	Ambassador of Spain to Italy
Spain	Scola Pliego	María Victoria	Deputy Permanent Representative of Spain to the OSCE
Spain	Tarín Martín	Luis	Senior Advisor for the Council of Europe and the OSCE
Spain	Chicote Escrich	Lucia	Senior Advisor of the Cabinet of the Vice Minister
Spain	Pardo Cuerdo	José Luis	Ambassador at Large for Migration Affairs
Spain	Pérez Fernández	José Luis	Inspector, Head of the Group 9, Central Brigade against Human Trafficking
Estonia/European Union	Kala	Eve-Küllli	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Estonia to the OSCE, Head of Delegation
Estonia/European Union	Alakivi	Airi	Desk Officer, MFA
Estonia/European Union	Vrailas	Ioannis	Permanent Representative of the EU to the OSCE
Estonia/European Union	Lienhart	Kornelia	Policy Officer
Estonia/European Union	Credendino	Enrico	Rear Adm., EUNAVFOR MED Operation
Estonia/European Union	Mondani	Federica	Major; Human Rights Advisor to Operation Commander
Estonia/European Union	Di Giammatteo	Valerio	Aide de Camp to OP Commander EUNAVFOR MED
Finland	Sipiläinen	Anne	Under-Secretary of State, Finland, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Finland	Taalas	Janne	Ambassador of Finland to Italy
Finland	Stude	Ann-Sofie	National Focal Point on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325)

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
Finland	Koskela	Katja Päivikki	Counsellor
Finland	Lehto	Heli	First Secretary/Desk Officer for OSCE
France	Teixeira Da Silva	Pascal	Ambassador in Charge of Migration, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
France	Roger-Lacan	Véronique	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
France	Mathey	Eveline	Counsellor
Georgia	Zalkaliani	David	First Deputy Foreign Minister
Georgia	Botchorishvilil	Maka	Deputy Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Georgia	Giorgobiani	Ana	Counsellor in OSCE Division
United Kingdom	Cole	Timothy	Migration Envoy
United Kingdom	Andrews	Danny	Counselor Political
United Kingdom	Venturotti	Vincent Paul	Second Secretary Political, UK Delegation to the OSCE
Greece	Quick	Terens Spencer Nikolaos	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece
Greece	Zannos	Alexios	Permanent Representative of the Greece to the OSCE
Greece	Katsanis	Alexandros	Minister Counsellor Expert, D3 OSCE & COE Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Hungary	Szijjártó	Péter	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary
Hungary	Benkő	Levente	Political Advisor
Hungary	Dán	Károly	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the OSCE
Hungary	Kovács	Ádam Zoltán	Ambassador, Embassy of Hungary, Rome
Hungary	Heltai	Péter	Ambassador-at-Large
Hungary	Hársfalvai	Hajnalka	Deputy Chief of Press
Hungary	Lajos	Luca	Political Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Hungary	Galántai	László	Second Secretary
Hungary	Paczolay	Máté	Press Officer
Hungary	Temesi	Norbert	Protocol Officer
Ireland	Dowling	Kevin	Ambassador, Head of Mission
Italy / OSCE Troika	<b>Head of Delegation</b>		
Italy / OSCE Troika	Alfano	Angelino	Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy / OSCE Troika	Amendola	Enzo	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Italy / OSCE Troika	<b>Minister's Staff</b>		
Italy / OSCE Troika	Cornado	Cornado	Ambassador, Minister's Chief of Staff
Italy / OSCE Troika	Peronaci	Marco	Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of Press Office and Institutional Communication
Italy / OSCE Troika	Fanara	Lorenzo	Counsellor, Minister's Vice Chief of Staff
Italy / OSCE Troika	Subranni	Subranni	Dr., Minister's spokesperson
Italy / OSCE Troika	Pancamo	Adriana	Dr., Minister's counsellor
Italy / OSCE Troika	<b>Permanent Mission of Italy to OSCE and Italy's Liaison Office in OSCE Secretariat</b>		
Italy / OSCE Troika	Azzoni	Alessandro	Ambassador, Permanent Representative at the OSCE,



Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
Italy / OSCE Troika	Clemente	Marco	Minister Plenipotentiary, Chairmanship Liaison Officer in the Office of the OSCE Secretary General
Italy / OSCE Troika	Ghivarelli	Isa	Counsellor, Italian Delegation to the OSCE
Italy / OSCE Troika	Italy Sessa	Arturo	Lieutenant Colonel Attaché, Italian Delegation to the OSCE
Italy / OSCE Troika	Salvoni	Andrea	Dr., Co-ordination Officer to the Italian Chairmanship in the Office of the OSCE Secretary General
Italy / OSCE Troika	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</b>		
Italy / OSCE Troika	Vignali	Luigi Maria	Minister Plenipotentiary, Director General for Italian Citizens Abroad and Migration Policies
Italy / OSCE Troika	D'Aviano	Pasquale	Minister Plenipotentiary, Italian OSCE Taskforce
Italy / OSCE Troika	Cortese	Alessandro	Minister Plenipotentiary, Italian OSCE Taskforce
Italy / OSCE Troika	Berlendi	Giuseppe	Counsellor, Head of VI Office, Political Affairs
Italy / OSCE Troika	Romano	Filippo	Counsellor, VI Office, Political Affairs
Italy / OSCE Troika	Santarossa	Sabina	Counsellor, Italian OSCE Taskforce
Italy / OSCE Troika	Perugini	Andrea	Dr., Italian OSCE Taskforce
Italy / OSCE Troika	<b>Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior</b>		
Italy / OSCE Troika	Gratteri	Nicola	Dr., Public Prosecutor in Catanzaro
Italy / OSCE Troika	Cucchiara	Giuseppe	Dr., Central Director, Ministry of the Interior, Central Directorate for Antidrug Services
Italy / OSCE Troika	Mattalino	Davide	Dr., Director's Head of Staff, Ministry of the Interior - Central Directorate for Antidrug Services
Italy / OSCE Troika	<b>Diplomatic Protocol</b>		
Italy / OSCE Troika	Guariglia	Riccardo	Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Diplomatic Protocol
Italy / OSCE Troika	Zanini	Stefano	Minister Plenipotentiary, Vice Head of the Diplomatic Protocol
Italy / OSCE Troika	Roscigno	Massimo	Minister Plenipotentiary, Senior Protocol Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Iannuzzi	Giovanni	Minister Plenipotentiary, Senior Protocol Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Di Giandomenico	Paolo	Counsellor, Head of Protocol Secretariat
Italy / OSCE Troika	Albergoni	Jacopo	Counsellor, Head of Office III Protocol
Italy / OSCE Troika	Mignini	Alessandro	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Genchi	Carlo	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Pirrone	Guglielmo	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Badde	Francesco	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Spinelli	Vincenzo	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Donatelli	Lorenzo	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Perale	Francesco	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Casagrande	Giulia	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Montemarani	Giacomo	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Purello	Santo	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Claudi	Tommaso	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Amadei	Alberto	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Scarano	Alberto	Protocol Liaison Officer

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
Italy / OSCE Troika	Spada	Nicole	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Gattanella	Jacopo	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Esposito	Marco	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Mazzara	Giulia	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Cornacchia	Antonietta	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Dionisio	Marta	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Lupini	Mattia	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Giavoni	Tommaso	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Ferrara	Andrea	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Cascone	Luigi	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Fralleone	Emilio	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Alias	Sergio	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Dionisi	Giovanni Nicola	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Rotaru	Eugeniu	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	La Verde	Damiano	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Bianchi	Daniele	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Polsinelli	Elisa	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Savona	Mario	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Tidu	Carlo	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Magnini	Gabriela	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Fontana	Elena	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Bolognini	Giulia	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Zuccardi Merli	Andrea	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Benedet	Sonia	Protocol Liaison Officer
Italy / OSCE Troika	Perla	Giovanni	Protocol vehicles/logistics coordinator
Italy / OSCE Troika	La Banca	Domenico	Protocol vehicles/logistics
Kazakhstan	Sarybay	Kairat	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Kazakhstan	Kuspan	Aigul	Director of the Department of Europe, MFA of Kazakhstan
Latvia	Bērtulis	Artis	Ambassador, Embassy of Latvia in Italy
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ilioski	Kire	Head of Delegation, Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Lithuania	Šlepavičius	Ričardas	Ambassador of Lithuania to Italy
Lithuania	Klevečkienė	Virginija	Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the International Organizations in Vienna
Luxembourg	Frentz	Jean-Marie	Conseiller de légation adjoint, Afrique du Nord, Proche et Moyen Orient Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
Malta	Abela	Carmelo	Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion
Malta	Garrard	Arthur	Chief of Staff
Malta	Calleja	Maria	Director, International Department, Economic Affairs & Trade Promotions
Moldova	Galbur	Andrei	Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
Moldova	Stingaci	Stela	Ambassador of the Republic of Moldova to Italy
Moldova	Mircos	Vasile	Head of the OSCE and International Security Unit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova
Moldova	Stelea	Andrei	Interpreter, Embassy in Rome
Monaco	Berro-Amadeï	Isabelle	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Monaco	Albertini	Marie-Noëlle	Diplomatic Advisor
Monaco	Ravano	Lorenzo	First Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative
Montenegro	Darmanović	Srđan	Prof dr, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro
Montenegro	Milačić	Slavica	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the UN, OSCE and Other International Organizations
Montenegro	Petrović	Marija	Chief of the Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro
Montenegro	Vuletić Manthou	Jela	Director of the Directorate for the OSCE and CoE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro
Montenegro	Vuković	Tijana	Second Secretary, MFA
Norway	Kongstad	Steffen	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Norway	Naqvi	Mariam	Senior Adviser
Netherlands	Kopmels	Desirée	Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OSCE
Netherlands	Rothenberger	Alexandra	First Secretary
Poland	Waszczykowski	Witold	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Poland	Hałaciński	Adam	Director, Security Policy Department
Poland	Wojtasik	Szymon	European Policy Department - Head of IJA Unit
Poland	Ćwioro	Barbara	Director, MFA
Poland	Zielińska-Sliwka	Marta Ewa	Chargé D'Affaires a.i. Embassy of Poland in Rome
Poland	Znajdek	Paweł	Office of the Government Protection Bureau
Poland	Trudzik	Magdalena Ewa	Second Secretary, Embassy in Rome
Portugal	Ribeiro	Teresa	Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Portugal	Marcelino	Vítor	Minister Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative
Portugal	Castelo Branco	Luis	Adviser of the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Romania	Ciamba	George	State Secretary, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Romania	Stefănescu	Mihaela	Director, OSCE Asymmetric Risks and Non-Proliferation Department
Romania	Blaga	Vadim Lucian	Advisor to the Secretary of State
Romania	Bologan	George Gabriel	Ambassador of Romania to Italy
Russian Federation	Lukashevich	Alexander	Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Russian Federation	Pantaleev	Evgeny	Consul General in Palermo
San Marino	Zanotti	Guerrino	Minister of Interior
San Marino	Molaroni	Elena	Ambassador
San Marino	Fantini	Sabrina	Personal Assistant to the Minister of Interior

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
			Affairs
Holy See	Gallagher	Paul Richard	Secretary for the Holy See's Relations with States
Holy See	Baggio	Fabio	Undersecretary of the department for Refugees and Migrants of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development
Holy See	Wachowski	Mirosław	OSCE Desk Officer
Serbia	Dačić	Ivica	First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia
Serbia	Aleksić	Goran	Ambassador of Serbia to Italy
Serbia	Ničić	Roksanda	Permanent Representative of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna
Serbia	Nedeljković	Nikola	Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia
Serbia	Prodežović	Jelena	First Counsellor, Embassy of Serbia to Italy
Serbia	Jovanović	Nevena	Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna
Serbia	Mitev	Sandra	Interpreter
Serbia	Stanic	Zoran	Cameraman
Slovakia	Parížek	Lukáš	State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic
Slovakia	Boháč	Radomir	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE
Slovakia	Wursterová	Karla	Director General for International Organizations, Development Assistance and Humanitarian Aid
Slovakia	Záková	Katarína	Director of the OSCE Chairmanship Department
Slovakia	Kratochvíl	Ivan	Diplomat
Slovakia	Vančo	Michal	Third Secretary, PM of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE
Slovenia	Logar	Andrej	State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Slovenia	Nastav	Eva	Minister Counsellor at the MFA of Slovenia
Slovenia	Širnik	Boštjan	First Counsellor at the Permanent Representation of Slovenia in Vienna
Sweden	Nystöm	Anders	Director, Coordination for Migration and Refugee Issues
Switzerland	Krystyna	Marty Lang	Deputy State Secretary
Switzerland	Mona	Pietro	Ambassador for Development, Forced Displacement and Migration, State Secretariat, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Berne
Switzerland	Nägeli	Raphael	Deputy Head, Human Security Division, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Berne
Switzerland	Bez	Raphaël	Political Adviser, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, the United Nations and to the International Organizations in Vienna
Czech Republic	Vacek	Pavel	Director for the Department of Security Policy
Czech Republic	Jílek	Jiří	Economic and Commercial Counsellor
Turkey	Yıldız	Ahmet	Deputy Foreign Minister
Turkey	Esenli	Murat Salim	Ambassador of Turkey to Italy
Turkey	Orbay	Neval	First Counsellor

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
Turkey	Haner	Alper	Third Secretary
Ukraine	Klimkin	Pavlo	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine
Ukraine	Perelygin	Yevhen	Ambassador to Italy
Ukraine	Prokopchuk	Ihor	Ambassador to OSCE
Ukraine	Khymynets	Vasyl	Director General, Department for Europe, MFA
Ukraine	Volovnykiv	Dmytro	Counsellor, Embassy to Italy
Ukraine	Kanevskyi	Vladyslav	Chief of Staff MFA Ukraine
<b>Partners for Co-operation</b>			
Australia	Tarnawsky	Jo	Deputy Ambassador, Australian Embassy, Rome
Australia	Rushby	Robert	Australian Border Force Counsellor Europe
Algeria	Ayadi	Noureddine	Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Algeria	Senouci Bereksi	Abdelhamid	Ambassador to Italy, Deputy Chief of delegation
Algeria	Zergot	Mohamed	Deputy Director of Migration
Algeria	Ammouche	Abdelhakim	Minister Counsellor
Egypt	Fawzy	Ehab	Assistant Minister for Multilateral Affairs and International Security, MFA, Head of Delegation
Egypt	Youssef	Omar Amer	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Vienna, Austria
Egypt	Abdelmawgoud Abdelhakam	Amal	Undersecretary of Central Department for Foreign Relations
Israel	Hanegbi	Tzachi	Minister for Regional Co-operation
Israel	Draznin	Joseph	Dr., Director General of the Ministry for Regional Cooperation
Israel	Lador-Fresher	Talya	Permanent Representative to the UN, OSCE and International Organizations in Vienna
Israel	Sachs	Ofer	Ambassador, Embassy in Rome
Israel	Miller	Brett Jonathan	Director of Department for European Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Israel	Berlanski-Baruch	Silvia	Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, OSCE and International Organizations in Vienna
Israel	Avraham	Eitan	Consul and Head of Administration to the Permanent Mission of Israel in Rome
Israel	Havivyan	Eitan Rotem	Security
Israel	Yissachar	Erez	Security
Jordan	Al Hussein	Hussam A.H.G	Head of Delegation and Ambassador/Permanent Representative
Jordan	Al Tarawneh	Anwar	Public Security Directorate/Anti-Narcotics Department
Morocco	Abou Ayoub	Hassan	Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to Italy
Morocco	Bensalah Alaoui	Assia	Dr., Ambassador at Large for HM Mohamed VI King of Morocco
Tunisia	Mezghani	Mohamed	General Director Europe and European Union
Tunisia	Ben Belgacem	Jalal	Consul of Tunisia in Palermo
<b>International Organizations</b>			
African Union	Bramdeo	Ajay Kumar	Permanent Representative of the AU to EU & ACP Secretariat
CICA	Gong	Jianwei	Ambassador, Executive Director
CICA	Pandey	Avinash	Consultant

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
EBRD	Quattrocio	Enzo	Secretary General
EBRD	Liotta	Gabriele	Counsellor
ICMPD	Matzner	Tobias	Regional Portfolio Manager for the Mediterranean
IOM	Soda	Federico	Chief of Mission
IOM	Alvarez	Sandra Paola	Project Development Officer - Mediterranean
LAS	Elfergany	Enas	Director of Refugees, Expatriates and Migration Affairs Department
NATO	De Santis	Nicola	Head of Section Middle East and North Africa, Political Affairs and Security Policy Division
Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM)	Roque Da Vistacao Oliveira	Antonio Pedro	President
PAM	Bouran	Alia	Vice-President
PAM	Nurchi	Andrea	Deputy Secretary General a.i.
PAM	Al Neef	Naser	Secretary of the Delegation
United Nations	Bilman	Levent	Director for Europe, Department of Political Affairs
United Nations	Singhal	Amit Kumar	Senior Political Affairs Officer, Europe Division, Department of Political Affairs
UNODC	Fedotov	Yury	Executive Director
UNODC	Arbitrio	Roberto	Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Operations and Chief of the Director-General/executive Director and Strategy Advisor to the Executive Director of UNODC
UNODC	Marchesi	Daniele	Associate Programme Officer, Office of the Director-General/Executive Director
UNHCR	Cochetel	Vincent	Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Situation
UNHCR	Remus	Frank	Head of UNHCR Liaison Office to the OSCE and Vienna-based UN Agencies
Union for the Mediterranean (UFM)	Farrugia	Marisa	Dr, Ambassador
UFM Secretariat	Gomes	Mário	Diplomatic Advisor
World Bank	Verme	Paolo	Lead Economist
<b>Speakers</b>			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece	Moskoff	Heracles	PhD, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings – Speaker Session I
General Direction of National Security, Morocco	Hajjam	Mustapha	Controleur General De Police. Head of NCB Rabat – Speaker Session II
CIMI	Mantver	Arnon	Centre for International Migration and Integration – Speaker Session III
University of Tunis	El Ghali	Adnen	Prof. Researcher on Migration and Development – Speaker Session III
<b>Guests of the Host Country</b>			
Libya	Albesbas	Ibrahim	Dr., Ambassador to Austria, Head of Delegation
<b>OSCE Structures</b>			
OSCE Secretariat	Greminger	Thomas	Secretary General
OSCE Secretariat	Bekkers	Paul	Director, Office of the Secretary General

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
OSCE Secretariat	Ostrauskaite	Rasa	Co-ordinator of Activities to Address Transnational Threats
OSCE Secretariat	Jarbussynova	Madina	Ambassador/Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
OSCE Secretariat	Zugic	Vuk	Co-Ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
OSCE Secretariat	Sacchetti	Sandra	Head of External Co-operation
OSCE Secretariat	Parvanova	Tsvetelina	Head of OSCE Communication and Media Relations Section
OSCE Secretariat	Albon	Mary	Senior Adviser
OSCE Secretariat	Alessandri	Emiliano	Senior External Co-operation Officer
OSCE Secretariat	Schlegl	Friederike	Senior Linguist
OSCE Secretariat	Vatavuk	Jasminka	Senior Co-ordination Adviser
OSCE Secretariat	Formisano	Claudio	Executive Programme Officer, Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
OSCE Secretariat	Causevic Podzic	Mersiha	Media and Outreach Officer
OSCE Secretariat	Lokotunin	Eduard	Police Affairs Officer on Combating Illicit Drugs
OSCE Secretariat	Albano	Teresa	Economic Affairs Officer
OSCE Secretariat	Avonius	Leena	Gender Adviser
OSCE Secretariat	Szymanski	Aldona	Senior External Co-operation Assistant
OSCE Secretariat	Alidemaj	Anita	Secretary
OSCE Secretariat	Plešinger	Jan	Head of OSCE Documentation Centre in Prague
OSCE ODIHR	Gisladottir	Ingibjorg Solrun	Director of ODIHR
OSCE ODIHR	Haukaas	Jan	Senior Adviser to the Director, Rep. In Vienna
OSCE ODIHR	Kotlyarenko	Tatiana	Adviser on Anti-Trafficking Issues
OSCE HCNM	Zannier	Lamberto	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
OSCE HCNM	Romans	William	Senior Legal Adviser
OSCE FOM	Desir	Harlem Jean-Philippe	Representative on Freedom of the Media
OSCE FOM	Berman	Matthijs	Principal Adviser
OSCE PA	Tidei	Marietta	Vice-President
OSCE PA	Allizard	Pascal	Senator- OSCE-PA Special Representative on Mediterranean Affairs
OSCE PA	Lombardi	Filippo	Chair of Committee on Political Affairs and Security, and of the Ad Hoc Committee on Migration
OSCE PA	Montella	Roberto	Secretary General
OSCE PA	Pagani	Francesco	Chief Political Advisor
OSCE PA	Bonabello	Marco	Liaison Officer and Advisor
OSCE PA	Hugot	Fabrice	Secretary of the French Delegation to OSCE PA
OSCE PA	Trezza	Giuseppe	Secretary of the Italian Delegation to OSCE PA
OSCE Mission to Serbia	Mazzolani	Denise	Head, Police Affairs Department
<b>Other</b>			
Academic Community	Butt	Usama	Director, Institute for Islamic Strategic Affairs
Interpreter	Castelli Adragna	Francesca	Interpreter
Interpreter	Friedman	Maureen Silvia	Interpreter

Affiliation	Family Name	First Name	Title / Position
Interpreter	Pelletti Clark	Lisa	Interpreter
Interpreter	El Sayegh	Sabine	Interpreter
Interpreter	Kattan	Rania	Interpreter
Interpreter	MonTERSINO	Anna	Interpreter
Interpreter	Abi Abdala	Rabih	Interpreter
Interpreter	Ghiostine	Salim	Interpreter
Interpreter	Perricone	Alessandra	Interpreter