



*Parliament for the Peace Cohesion and
development of the Mediterranean Countries*

INTRODUCTION

The ICCD- INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OBSERVATORY and the EUROPEAN OBSERVATORY COUNCIL have given life to the MEDITERRANEAN PARLIAMENT.

The importance of the Mediterranean as a crossroads of cultures. "September 11 and it proved to be a virus that is bursting out all together to win a first step and return to the trust between people and people, so you must continue to invest in such a way that entrepreneurs traccino the road and the policy to protect them."

In this context Italy, thanks to its history and to its geographical position, is called upon to play a key role in Europe.

Hence the importance of a common culture, which by international crises go to the revival of political cooperation, cultural exchanges and promotion of environmental and historical-artistic, as well as to say 'go back to the creation of a true "legal space Mediterranean ", towards the opening of new frontiers that go towards the harmonization of the fundamental principles and legal cooperation is a relevant fact in this context of certainty, the same laws to identify with.

It is also important sustainable development as a guiding principle of the Mediterranean countries as well as the international community.

The need therefore a participatory approach territorial and the need to enhance cooperation in the field of environment and sustainable development and on the different levels, and thus through: PARLIAMENT cohesion for peace and development in the countries OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

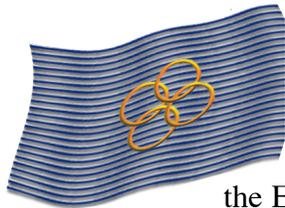
WHAT IS



It 'an NGO promoted and sponsored by CICS and dall'OPEEQ already registered with Interest Groups in the European Parliament, the Presidency of the Italian Council of Ministers (UNAR - Against Racial Discrimination) and with recognition at the United Nations, promoted and sponsored dall'OPEEQ, already credited to Interest Groups in the European Parliament and the CNEL -

Council of Labor Economics.

It is constituted as "Free Association of Mediterranean States" (EU and others) referred to as **"PARLIAMENT FOR PEACE, COHESION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES"** and for brevity **"PARLIAMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES"**, or **" MEDITERRANEAN PARLIAMENT "** (trade names) registered at the **Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN NGO BRANCH**, as such, will have to pay any moral, political, diplomatic, cultural, religious, economic and social support to all the governments of the nations, to their peoples and the respective parliamentary institutions and all States that are parties who are obliged to render mutual help and cooperation.



It constitutes as Organ - International among the states - Promoter Law, Guardian and Budget for the defense of Man and Civilization and Humanity Mediterranean and is motivated by the Constitution of 15 December 1975 on the International Charter on the Protection of Human Life of 15 January 1976, the European Council in Lisbon (June 1992) and the Barcelona Conference on 27-28

November 1995.

The Supreme Court of Justice for the Protection of Life is the Supreme Organ decisional about crimes reported to **" MEDITERRANEAN PARLIAMENT "**.

recognition II has declarative nature of the international legal personality.

It follows that an 'intergovernmental organization of states has plene et jure international legal personality, as well as with the organizations listed in the United Nations and other similar organisms All the nations of the Mediterranean are allowed by right to **"MEDITERRANEAN PARLIAMENT"**.

They may be represented by the Heads of State and Government, members of national parliaments, high religious hierarchies and other eminent personalities including university professors, scientists, world-renowned scholars, writers and artists who have shown with their knowledge, their country and whose scientific activity has exceeded the boundaries of the country.

Also may be eligible professionals of the highest reputation, high Hierarchies Diplomatic, Military, Religious and Social that in the field of their work or their ministry, have established an outstanding performance, as well as graduates, professionals, teachers, artists, scholars, representatives of cultural, social and voluntary organizations, but at the highest level.

- According to the criterion of the host State, these diplomats are protected by the rules of public international law and the Vienna Convention of 18 April 1961.

- International legal personality should be granted to all International Unions organized.
- The concrete activities of these Unions turn outside, in activities of the Member States of the Union to which extent they are charged.
- It is the same as what happens in the 'hypothesis of co-powers (or condo if you prefer).
- The States co-owners of the government power of certain territories exercise it setting up, by agreement, to an international administration which is based on their common will and the international bond that results. The recognition has constitutive nature of the international legal personality of the State. Before the recognition, therefore, the State is not subject to international law.
- It is argued that, despite " **MEDITERRANEAN PARLIAMENT** " is a non-governmental organization for the States, the institution and the appointment of Representatives, plenipotentiaries, Resident Directors, Officers Corporate and any other office, configure qualify as "external authority" within the meaning of international law, are the sole responsibility of the President, as is officially credited by the Governments of the Member concerned of its Representatives, plenipotentiaries, Resident Directors, Trustees Business.

The Parliament for peace cohesion and development of the Mediterranean countries, it operates through:

The General Assembly of Deputies. at the rate of one deputy for five million inhabitants of the country permitted.

These are co-opted on the recommendation of the respective countries every five years by the Supreme Council of the Presidency, and may be reappointed in future elections.

The president and the Supreme Council of the Presidency, composed of one member for every ten million inhabitants per participating country. The President appoints the Vice President of the deputies.

The deputies can take advantage of Directors Members, up to a maximum of two each. The President shall convene the Parliamentary Assembly and the Council and presides.

According to the rules of international law, the Members of **Parliament to the peace and development of the cohesion countries Del Mediterraneo** have immunity in states that have normal diplomatic relations.

For all other countries where there are no such protocol relations, the members can enjoy only functional immunity: in fact, they can not be prosecuted for their political and diplomatic activity in defense of peace, security, freedom and justice. According to the criterion of the host State, these diplomats are protected by the rules of law International Public and the Vienna Convention of 18 April 1961.

The representatives of the participating countries, propose to the President for peace cohesion and development in the countries of the Mediterranean, those personalities who will represent the Nations at the inter-with the charges of Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Minister Resident Directors, in charge of 'Business and diplomatic councilors: they answer only to the supreme authority of Parliament for Peace cohesion and development in the countries of the Mediterranean.

Duties and obligations of a member of the Parliamentary Group - Members of the parliamentary group, divided into parliamentary deputies and councilors National Assembly members must follow the rules of behavior under Order No. 001 RPM approved by the President.

So, being a member of the Parliamentary Group, must submit to the Office of the Presidency, bills, interpellations, motions, draft resolutions and anything else relating to the political and diplomatic functions of a member of an intergovernmental organization of states, what is the Parliament for Peace cohesion and development in the countries of the Mediterranean.

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Privileges of a member of the Parliamentary Group

All Members, credited to the General Assembly can enjoy parliamentary immunity as functional in the current international public law and international agreements between states. For which they will be provided with a card and a passport accepted parliamentary Nations members, with whom they enjoy all the privileges, including immunity, or diplomatic.

Every two years the Parliament for Peace cohesion and development in the countries of the Mediterranean organizes an International Meeting for the Promotion of Peace, Cohesion, Development and Security in the Mediterranean, where they can join diplomats and politicians of every nation.

MISSION



Wanting to give prosecution to the already defined thematic by European Councils of Lisbon (June 1992) Corfu (June 1994) and Essen (December 1994) and to the European Commission's proposals, it is proposed to transform the Mediterranean in a common space of peace, of stability and development and shared prosperity. So, it institutes a new Mediterranean Democratic Reality, which can represent a concrete answer to this exigence of Cohesion, Peace and Development, a new context for Mare Nostrum Countries, that in perspective of a partnership project, from the inside intensifies valorizes and promotes the relations through:

- The political dialogue (global and regular), consolidation .the Cooperation, the Peace,the Safety.
- The Protection of the man's rights and the fundamental freedoms (comprised free expression, free association, free-thought,free consciousness and religion)
- The promotion of an innovative:
- Politic and concerning Safety purposed to realize a common space of peace and stability;
- Economic and Financial which consent the creation of a shared prosperity area
- Social, cultural and human directed to develop the human resources, to favor the comprehension between cultures and the exchanges between the civil societies.

Partnership Project.

To Complement it proposes the " Magna Carta Mediterranea,international agreement, according to which the signers of the Adherent Countries engage themselves to: -Institute a total and regular political dialogue.

Act in conformity of the Chart of the United Nations and the universal Declaration of the man's rights, also as of other obligations according to of the International Right

-Introduce the State of right and the democracy in their political systems,recognizing in this context, the right of every participant to choose and develop liberally his politic, social, cultural, judicial and economic system.

-Respect their sovereign equality, the equality of the people rights and their right to the self-determination.

-Favor the principle of the territorial integrity respect, on the principle of not-intervention in the inner businesses and on the pacific composition of the controversies.

-Fight and cooperate in matter of fight against the terrorism, organized criminality and the flagellum of the drug in all its aspects.

-Actuate an oportune cooperation and a concerted action to economic level in the connected fields. - Gradually establish one zone of free exchange.

-Upgrade and Promote the financial attendance of the European Union, of the World Bank.

MEMBERS Admitted Countries



Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries is going to invite to the adhesion all the mediterranean countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Erzegovina, Cyprus, Croatia, Egypt, France, Jordan, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanese, Libia, Malta, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey.

All the Mediterranean Nations are admitted for right to the Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the Mediterranean countries.

They can be represented from Heads of State and Government, members of the national parliaments, religious highest hierarchies and other Great Personalities like academic professorials, scientists, students of world-wide reputation, lettermen, artists, who have illustrated, with their knowledge, their Country and whose scientific activity has exceeded also the borders of the Native land. Equally the professionals of highest reputation, high Diplomatic, Militaries, Religious and Social Hierarchies can be admitted, as long as, in their sectors, they have been affirmed in a exceptional way, beyond to graduated, professionals, teacher, artists, students, representatives of cultural and social associations and of voluntary service, but always of highest level.

According to the criterion of the accommodating State, these Diplomats are protected by the norms of the Public International Right and of the Convention of Vienna of the 18 April 1961. The representatives of affiliate countries, propose to the President for the peace cohesion and development of the Mediterranean Countries, the personalities who 'll have to represent the Nations in the Intergovernmental Organization, with the charges of Ambassadors, Plenipotentiary Ministers, Delegated Ministers Residents, People in charge of Affairs and Diplomatic Councilors:

these ones only respond of the Parliament's supreme authority for the peace cohesion and development of Mediterranean Countries and also to the nation's head of state. Cogitating that the countries which come forward the mediterranean accommodate, according to a medium reliable statistics, approximately 230 milion of people apart from Malta, Cyprus and Israel, the cultural and linguistic homogeneity in that area is denotive, but the economic gap between the developed countries and the average of the islamic countries is cause of a discrepancy of one to six between the incomes of Jordan, Egypt Morocco and Syria and Italy, we will place attention to the following divisions:

1. The 12 Mediterranean Countries, which already have affiliations with the European Union, Albany, through association agreements (Turkey, Cyprus, Malta) or cooperation agreements.
2. The riparian Countries (f.e ex Jugoslavia and Albany).
3. The third twelve Mediterranean countries (PTM): Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanese, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Palestinian Authority.
4. The alloy of arabic Nations and the arabic Maghreb Union (UMA) have been invited therefore like

the Mauritania (in quality of member of the UMA).

and economic features:

1. Petroliferous Economies, with various potentialities and features in comparison with the other areas's countries, deliberating the peculiar role played by the crude oil's exportations. Algeria, Libia and Syria are part of this group.
2. Diversified Economies in the productive specialization to which Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey belong.

Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries's Headquarter

Italy, always considered for her geographic and geo-economic position, "the cradle of the mediterranean culture" for the important role that actually has assumed, in the Mediterranean quadrant sector, Middle Eastern and European, independently from the internal politic board, in one logic of deepening of the bilateral mechanisms between UE towards the different Countries,it represents the appropriate bridge for the Institution's headquarter which will carry to the realization of a multilateral picture of dialogue and cooperation between the EU and the thirds mediterranean countries,abetting corrected strategic systems and the logic of the great alliances.

The headquarter of the Parliament's International presidency for the peace cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries,and also all the diplomatic headquarters operating in the Nations, are considered Neutral Territories,convening that neutrality is a International Right's term which establishes the imparziality and the total abstention of partisan initiatives of one Nation, when the others are in war.

The international juridic personality is acknowledged to every international organized union.

The concrete activities are resolved, on the external, in the Union's State Members activities, to which therefore they have to be attributed.It is the same of that it happens in the hypothesis of the Co-imperio.

The nations titleholder the Government's power on determined territories, operate it giving life,by an accordance, to an international administration that is based on their common will and on the international tie that derives from. The acknowledgment has a constituent nature of international juridic personality of the nation. So, before the acknowledgment, the Nation is not subject of international right.

LEGAL FOUNDATIONS

HEAD 1: The Fonts

Art.1

Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries verbalizes the Mediterranean Code for the man's and mediterranean civility's defence (for all the adherent States or not to the World-wide Parliament) and approves and promulgates it like -international between the States- Legislative, Tutor and Precautionary Organ for the Man and the Humanity's defence. The Universal Penal Code' s normative finds his font in the costitutional chart of 15th december 1975 and in the international chart on the protection of the human life (15th january 1976).

Supreme Court of Justice for the Protection of Life is the decisive Supreme Organ concerning the crimes communicated to the Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the Mediterranean countries.

HEAD 2: SUBJECTS

Art.2

The Nations is active subject of crime if, in consequence of one her own istitutional and ordinary normative, acts oppositely to the enacted principles by the Costitutional Chart and the Magna Carta Mediterranea.

Art.3

Man is active subject of crime if acts oppositely to the devices of the institutional and ordinary law of his own Nation, which respects in his own istitutional and ordinary normative the enacted principles by the Costitutional Chart and the Magna Carta Mediterranea. The man in that situation is submitted to the prescribed sanctions of the Penal Code of his Nation. The man, that observes in istitutional and ordinary legislation of his own country, unconformable norms to the Costitutional Chart and the Magna Carta Mediterranea's ones, have to refers, independently to being the injured one, to the Mediterranean countries's Parliament, which will act through the supreme Court of Justice, and the accusation can be forwarded directly to the Presidency of the same Supreme Court.

Art.4

The Woman is equalized to the Man.

Art.5

Are crimes against the Humanity the ones aimed to: genocide, massacre, racism, immigrations and emigrations of entire populations, abortion, political and religious persecutions, illegal cultivation and drug sale species to under-age and young , lacked or denied sanitary attendance to needy and the sanitary errors, artificial sophistication of foods.

Art.6

The Nation achieves offence against the Man, actualizing and allowing abortion, exile, illegal arrests, preventive long continuance incarceration , physical and moral tortures, police and judicial persecutions, personal seizures and tangents, white women and minors's trade , juvenile prostitution , sexual pornography , violences on women and children, minors's exploitation and job.

Art.7

It is crime against the Nation the citizen's activity which is directed to damage his own State, favoring in peace and in war, another Outland State's interests, attacking the international healty equilibrium.

The nation which doesn't punish this behaviour or promotes it, becomes responsible of crime against her own human collectivity.

Art.8

The State perpetrates crime against the Fauna not avoiding: crudelty, brutality, torture and animal vivisection, pitiless hunting and abandonment of the domestic animals. **Art.9** The State perpetrates crime against the Flora not avoiding: fraudulent fires against forests and plantations, unadvised deforestation. **Art.10** The State perpetrates crime against the natural Atmosphere not avoiding: pollution and toxication (pesticidals and other poisoning substances, uncontrolled elimination of garbage and driftages)of territories, cultivations, sea waters, rivers, torrents and lakes; nuclear experiments in the sea, in the underground and in the atmosphere, abusive and intensive constructions.

HEAD IV: SANCTION

Art.11

Against the State guilty of the crimes previewed from the articles listed in the Head 3, sanctions will be apply from the articles 10,11,12,15,19 and 20 of the International Chart on Human Life Protection (15th january 1976)

Art. 12

Against the Man who in his function and charges of delegate of the State, has become guilty of crimes listed in Haed III it will be applied: the life imprisonment with or without costrained work , determined times imprisonment or the perpetuate/determinate suspension from the governmental functions, or also an elevate sanction.

Art.13

In application of the article 12- the genocide,massacre, racism, immigrations and emigrations of entire populations, abortion, political and religious persecutions,illegal cultivation and drug's sale species to under-age and young, are persecuted with the life imprisonment with costrained work. Lacked or denied sanitary attendance to needy like the sanitary errors and the artificial sophistication of foods, are punished with the limited time imprisonment, according to the gravity and the recidivism of the crime.

HEAD V: ACTION

Art.14

All the citizens of the Nation who have acquaintances among the persecuted, tortured, imprisoned, and exiled people , can recur to the Parliament for the peace, cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries, for their own defence. Citizens who found themselves in those condition already mentioned, have the obligation to recur to the Parliament for the peace, cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries, for their own defence.The exposal has to be routed to the Parliament for the peace, cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries or to the Supreme Court of Justice for Life's Protection.

Art.15

Parliament for the peace, cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries in application to the supreme Court of Justice for the life's protection with the citizens who have made recourse, is going to proceeds against the responsible nations and their legal delagates, applying the articles 10 and 14 of the International Chart on the Lifes's Protection.

HEAD VI:

ACTION

Art.16

Parliament for the peace, cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries will appoint High International Commissars to anticipate and to eliminate any form of constitutional illegality, which can appear in the overwhelmed Nations by oppressive and absolutist regimes even if in appearance they introduce themselves like pseudodemocratic governments.

Art.17

Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries detains the right to superintend the Nations, in application of the article 17 of the International Chart on the Human Lives's protection (15 January 1976)

Art. 18

Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries will creates, through the contributions of the adherent States, an international budget destined for his own operativeness, and also the attendance for the Persecuted people, the Prisoners recognized as innocent and the torture invalids . It will be instituted an Office,in the inside of the Parliament,for the management of the aforesaid Budget.

Doubtless it is a peculiar Non Governative Organization, structured almost like the Onu. Next we will pay attention to the headquarter of this organization, hoping to have some more certainties.

Art. 19

Transitory Disposition

The Organizations which constitute the Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries, adopt the President and the Presidency council members, which remain in charge for the first 5 years from today, date of Parliament for the peace cohesion and development of the mediterranean countries's constitution.

THE LOGO

The four solutions provide the utilization of the more or less elaborated icon of Mediterranean, but the fundamental and significant element is the sigil which emblemizes four tightly entwined rings to constitute a solid chain which symbolizes the strength of a pacific brotherhood.

The choice of the ring's number, obviously, is not casual. The Four number takes his meaning from a lot of fonts: it is the first not prime number; it is the tetrahedron's number, the most simple solid shape which has four faces; it is associated to material and to the earth. It is connected to the four Cardinal Points (north, south, east, west).

In the hebraic religion, the four number emblemizes the biblic tetragram, that is the four letters that compose the name of God that are too sacred to be pronounced, by everybody. The Marriage ebraic ceremony evolves preferably on the outside, under a nuptial baldaquin whose four angles symbolize the house that the couple is going to built from that day.

The year is subdivided in four seasons, months have about four weeks and according to a cristian point of view, Jesus's life is told in the four Gospels and each one is also connected to the four classic alchemic elements of Fire, Air, Earth and Water.

Specifically, the Gospel According to St. Matthew is associated to the earth (because it emphasizes the incarnation of Christ in his earthly form); the Gospel according St.Mark is associated to the water (because it emphasizes the baptism importance).

The Gospel of St Jhon is connected with fire (because is the most spiritual one), whereas the St Luke Gospel is associated to the air (because is the longest). In the islamic culture, generally the beginning of any salat is given by the annunciation (adh...n) to which one special employed called Muezzin (Mu'adhdhin) addict himself, knowing with extreme precision the moments in which deliver the annunciation.

This adhan consists of the following forms: God is the greatest (allah akbar), let's come to the prayer (hayy 'ala as-salat), and also the pronunciation of the shahada, then, come to salvation (hayy 'ala al-falah), God is the greatest (allah akbar), repeated four times.

In his postive valency the number four whereas, being the first not prime number personality, who takes ideas from unusual a proud and original way of thinking. It is a full meaning number for all the riversides of this sea, commons full o represents the being practical, is associated to a composed fonts and often in conflict to eleborate commons which come forward the traditions and culture.