

**Ezin da  
gehiago  
luzatu.**

**II. KONFERENTZIA**  
2025/10/18 · Bilbo  
Euskalduna Jauregia



Konponbidea.  
Bakea.  
Elkarbizitza.

Resolución.  
Paz.  
Convivencia.

***It cannot drag on forever***

**Resolution · Peace · Coexistence**

**SARE HERRITARRA 2nd CONFERENCE**

**October 18, 2025**

**EUSKALDUNA CONFERENCE CENTRE | BILBAO**

**10:00** • Welcome: Bego Atxa Azurmendi (Sare Spokesperson)



**10:15 • SESSION 1**

Title: **INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION MODELS**

Several countries have experienced violent, politically motivated conflicts. While each case is unique, the ways in which other countries have resolved such conflicts can provide valuable guidance for addressing our own situation in the Basque Country.

The continued existence of prisoners, exiles, and deportees — for whom a fair judicial and penitentiary solution is required, without exceptions that violate their rights — together with the urgent need to create a framework of coexistence in which all victims of all forms of violence are recognized, should be an objective capable of uniting people who, regardless of their political or ideological positions, stand for the application of human rights for all.



## Speakers:



### From Ireland: Michael Culbert.

Born in Belfast, he joined the IRA in the early 1970s. Arrested in 1978 and imprisoned in the Maze Prison (Long Kesh), he was sentenced to life imprisonment and served 16 years before being released in 1993.

While in prison, he participated in the Blanket Protest and, in 1983, began studying Social Studies, Education, and Counseling through the Open University. In 1992, he obtained an honours degree in Social Sciences and in 1993 a Postgraduate Diploma in Education and Counseling. The following year, he earned a Postgraduate Diploma in Peace Studies from the

University of Ulster.

M. Culbert shared his academic training with other Republican prisoners and worked as a personal development tutor between 1995 and 1999. He later became director of *Coiste na nIarchimí*, an organisation representing some 25,000 former Republican prisoners, which offers support and promotes reconciliation.

He has also maintained an active dialogue with former members of the armed forces and British Unionist loyalists, taking part in public reconciliation projects and educational initiatives.



### From South Africa - Roelof Petrus Meyer

Roelof Petrus Meyer GCOB (born 16 July 1947) is a South African politician and businessman. A Member of Parliament from 1979 to 1997, he was the chief negotiator for the National Party government during the negotiations to end apartheid. He later co-founded the United Democratic Movement.

During his time in Parliament, Meyer served in the governments of three successive presidents: P. W. Botha, F. W. de Klerk, and Nelson Mandela. After leaving the National Party in 1997, he co-founded the United Democratic Movement with Bantu Holomisa.

He returned briefly to Parliament between 1999 and 2000 before retiring from frontline politics in January 2000.

Meyer became well known as the government's chief negotiator in the 1993 Multiparty Negotiating Forum, following the failure of CODESA, where he established an effective



working relationship with the ANC's chief negotiator, Cyril Ramaphosa. In this role, he worked closely with Niel Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Service and a strong advocate of a negotiated settlement. After the conclusion of the negotiations in November 1993, he became the government's chief representative in the Transitional Executive Council (TEC). In 2004, Meyer and Ramaphosa received the South African Breweries Leadership and Service Award.

**Moderator: Xabier Madariaga Idirin** (journalist)



**11:15 Break**

**11:30-13:30 · SESSION 2**

Title: **VICTIMS OF A CONFLICT. IT'S TIME FOR THEIR RECOGNITION WITHOUT EXCEPTIONS**

Achieving the necessary recognition of all victims requires reflection on the treatment they receive from the various administrations, as well as the inclusion of those who, under the different laws approved by the parliaments of Vitoria, Navarre, and the Spanish Cortes Generales, were not recognised as such.

## Speakers:



### **Olatz Iglesias Mujika**

Daughter of Basque prisoners, and one of the 'backpack children'



### **Carlos Martin Beristain**

Physician and PhD in Psychology. A long-standing researcher of human rights violations in Latin America and other regions, he is also a leading figure in psychosocial care for victims. In addition to serving as an expert witness for medical and psychosocial evaluations on several occasions before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR), he has advised victims in various cases before the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Carlos Martín Beristain coordinated “Guatemala: Nunca Más”, the Human Rights report of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts established by the Inter-

American Human Rights Commission to investigate the Ayotzinapa case in Mexico, and has served as advisor to the Truth Commissions of Peru, Paraguay, and Ecuador.





## **Paco Etxeberria Gabilondo**



Basque forensic scientist and anthropologist. Doctor of Medicine, University of the Basque Country (1991). Specialist in Legal and Forensic Medicine, and in Forensic Anthropology and Biology at the Complutense University of Madrid. Professor of Legal and Forensic Medicine at the University of the Basque Country (EHU); president of the Department of Physical Anthropology of the Aranzadi Science Society (of which he was also president); president of the Legal and Forensic Medicine Section of the Bilbao Academy of Medical Sciences; and professor at the Basque Institute of Criminology, where he has served as secretary and deputy director.

## **Moderator: Naroa Iturri (journalist)**



Final words: **Joseba Azkarraga Roderio** (SARE) + **Maria Jauregi Lasa** ( ETA victim)



When we talk about coexistence and peace, we do not want it to remain an empty slogan. Achieving such important goals requires that we all take steps toward a fair solution to the situation of all victims of all forms of violence, without exception, and, at the same time, demand the application of judicial and penitentiary regulations to Basque prisoners. A society built on coexistence requires a fair resolution to these situations. In this way, without forgetting the past, Basque society — which has suffered both the violent confrontation and its response— will be able to move forward in rebuilding coexistence.

Conclusions, reading of the manifesto.