



CORTES GENERALES

Informe sobre la Conferencia interparlamentaria para la Política Exterior y de Seguridad Común (PESC) y la Política Común de Seguridad y Defensa (PCSD), celebrada en Copenhague (Dinamarca) los días 26 a 28 de agosto de 2025

1. Asistieron a la Conferencia D. César SÁNCHEZ PÉREZ, diputado del Grupo Parlamentario Popular en el Congreso y D. Rafael Damián LEMUS RUBIALES, senador del Grupo Socialista; acompañados de D. Enrique GARCÍA ORTEA, Letrado de las Cortes Generales. Su sede fue el centro de convenciones del hotel Tívoli.
2. El **martes 26 de agosto** a las 19 horas se celebró una recepción de bienvenida a los miembros de las delegaciones en el Parlamento danés en la que ejerció de anfitrión su presidente, el Sr. GADE.
3. El **miércoles 27 de agosto** a las 8:15 horas tuvieron lugar simultáneamente las reuniones de los parlamentarios con sus familias políticas y la de los funcionarios que los acompañaban. En esta última se discutieron cuestiones organizativas (ampliación de los turnos de intervención, institucionalización de las reuniones de los funcionarios, incorporación de expertos académicos, la posibilidad de establecer reuniones bilaterales...) y se presentó la propuesta de formación para el *staff* que se pondrá en marcha, como prueba piloto, en la próxima Conferencia. La conclusión principal fue la necesidad de reflexionar acerca de los asuntos discutidos a los efectos de adoptar decisiones sobre ellos en un futuro encuentro.
4. A continuación, a las 9:15 horas, el Sr. FRIIS BACH, presidente de la Comisión de Política Exterior del Parlamento danés, condujo la **apertura de la Conferencia**, en la que intervinieron los Sres. MCALLISTER, presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores del Parlamento Europeo, y GADE. El Sr. LØKKE RASMUSSEN, ministro de Asuntos Exteriores de Dinamarca, envió un vídeo.
 - El Sr. BACH destacó el papel de la ONU y de la OMC en la construcción de una atmósfera multilateral que garantice la seguridad global; así como el de la Unión Europea ante la situación actual tanto en Ucrania como en Gaza y ante los retos regionales más inmediatos (por ejemplo, el fenómeno migratorio).
 - El Sr. MCALLISTER, remarcando la necesidad de una actuación unitaria de la UE, subrayó también el protagonismo de esta en conflictos como los de Sudán o el Congo. Como ejes prioritarios de la Conferencia señaló el apoyo a Ucrania, la relación con la OTAN y la ampliación comunitaria en el marco de los criterios de Copenhague.



CORTES GENERALES

- El Sr. GADE reiteró los puntos esenciales de las anteriores intervenciones, poniendo el acento en la protección de las infraestructuras críticas y la búsqueda de una autonomía estratégica respecto de Rusia en la que juegue un papel crucial la energía verde. Asimismo, destacó la necesidad de que la UE asuma un papel más activo en su propia seguridad ante la nueva posición de los EEUU.
 - Por su parte, el Sr. LØKKE RASMUSSEN comparó el contexto presente con el de la última ocasión en la que Dinamarca asumió la presidencia rotatoria del Consejo, en 2012. En una visión prospectiva, señaló 2030 como fecha en la que la UE debe estar provista de autonomía defensiva y resaltó la importancia de la ampliación en los próximos años. Respecto a los acontecimientos de Gaza, manifestó la posición comunitaria de exigencia de liberación de los rehenes, respeto al Derecho humanitario y alto el fuego, así como el apoyo a la solución de dos Estados.
5. A las 10 horas comenzó la sesión *“Las prioridades y estrategias de la PESC/PCSD. El futuro de la política común de seguridad y defensa”*, conducida por el Sr. MCALLISTER. En ella intervino la Sra. VON SEHERR-THOSS, directora para la Paz, Seguridad y Defensa del Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior, que excusó la ausencia de la Alta Representante. Esta realzó la importancia de la autonomía estratégica de la UE, que se ha evidenciado como consecuencia de la guerra en Ucrania. Asimismo, destacó que el sufrimiento humanitario en Gaza ha llegado a niveles catastróficos con la hambruna que padece su población y que la solución pasa por el reconocimiento de dos Estados viables. Alabando la importancia de la diplomacia parlamentaria, advirtió de que el nuevo centro geopolítico vira hacia Asia y el Indo-pacífico, así como identificó los nuevos retos globales relativos a la guerra híbrida.
- En el turno de intervenciones, varios oradores plantearon una cuestión de orden, instando a un pronunciamiento común sobre la situación en Palestina. El Sr. MCALLISTER tomó conocimiento. Asimismo, el senador Sr. Lemus hizo uso de la palabra para advertir acerca de la nueva situación internacional derivada de lo que calificó como deriva autocrática estadounidense, ante la que la UE debe reconfigurar su posición como potencia democrática. También señaló que existe una responsabilidad histórica con Gaza de la que aquella debe hacerse cargo.
- En su alocución de cierre, la Sra. VON SEHERR-THOSS incidió en el rol de la llamada “coalition of the willing” en la situación de Ucrania y apoyó la postura en relación con Oriente Próximo manifestada previamente por el Sr. LØKKE RASMUSSEN. También refirió la exigencia de una mayor reciprocidad en las



CORTES GENERALES

relaciones con China, el creciente interés por la zona africana y el carácter imperativo de la incorporación de nuevos Estados a la UE.

6. Tras una pausa para el almuerzo, la sesión I ***“El momento estratégico europeo: mejorando la complementariedad UE-OTAN en defensa, disuasión y disrupción global”*** se desarrolló a partir de las 13:30 horas de la mano de la Sra. STRACK-ZIMMERMANN, presidenta de la Comisión de Seguridad y Defensa del Parlamento Europeo. En la sesión participaron el Sr. ZILMER-JOHNS, ex embajador danés ante la OTAN y ex consejero especial en Seguridad y Defensa de la que fuera Alta Representante para la PESC, Sra. ASHTON, así como el Sr. Lund Poulsen, viceprimer ministro danés y ministro de Defensa.

- La Sra. STRACK-ZIMMERMANN explicó que la seguridad tiene grandes costes estratégicos y que, precisamente por ello, el papel de los Parlamentos es crucial en garantizar que se asumen con transparencia. A su parecer, la UE debería ser una protagonista activa en la alianza atlántica y no meramente una espectadora.
- El Sr. ZILMER-JOHNS advirtió de que en ocasiones las organizaciones pueden suponer una burbuja de la que ha de salirse. También reflexionó acerca de cómo la OTAN vuelve a su papel natural de asegurar la paz y soberanía en Europa y contener a Rusia. Aunque en un momento determinado la OTAN se hizo cargo de la urgencia de mirar hacia China, hoy esa orientación no es preeminente a pesar de que esta potencia puede considerarse como una amenaza para la seguridad de EEUU y sus aliados. Presentó las herramientas de las que dispone la Unión, las tareas más importantes que han de afrontarse en la relación con la OTAN y, en fin, los principales obstáculos. Entre estos, puso énfasis en la ocupación turca del norte de Chipre y en las variables políticas que interfieren en la cooperación con el Reino Unido.
- Después de un turno de intervenciones, el Sr. LUND expuso algunos ejemplos de cooperación entre la UE y la OTAN (como la construcción de aeronaves) y presentó el conocido como “modelo danés” de producción en materia de defensa, que ya ha tenido su réplica por países como Suecia o Canadá y que considera interesante para los Estados miembros. A continuación, los participantes formularon sus reflexiones y preguntas, que fueron respondidas por los oradores.

7. A partir de las 15:30 horas tuvo lugar la sesión II, cuyo objeto fue ***“Debate urgente. Europa unida: defendiendo la libertad, la democracia y una Ucrania soberana”***. El Sr. FRIIS BACH fue su conductor y contó con la presencia de la Sra. SVYRYDENKO, primera ministra ucraniana. Esta agradeció el apoyo de los



CORTES GENERALES

Estados miembros, especialmente en el contexto posterior a las últimas reuniones en Washington. Asimismo, explicó que cualquier acuerdo debe respetar la soberanía territorial de Ucrania y que el objetivo es la adhesión a la UE en una situación de solvencia financiera. Así pues, el apoyo de los aliados es crucial y, en consecuencia, expone una lista de necesidades de material y otra de las más de doscientas reformas que se están implementando en diferentes ámbitos, destacando las relativas a prevención de la corrupción e independencia judicial. Seguidamente, la primera ministra escuchó y respondió los planteamientos de los asistentes, quienes reiteraron unánimemente el apoyo a la causa ucraniana.

8. A las 17 horas, la delegación española recibió la **visita del Sr. RUEDA RABANAL, embajador de España en Dinamarca.**
9. La jornada finalizó con una cena en el castillo H.C. Andersen, del parque Tívoli, seguida de una visita al recinto.
10. El **jueves 28 de agosto** se celebraron, en primer lugar, dos **sesiones alternativas y simultáneas** a las 8:30 horas. Por un lado, la relativa a migraciones y cooperación con terceros países. Por otro, la vinculada a **la situación en Oriente Próximo y la articulación de una respuesta europea coherente**, a la que asistieron los miembros de la delegación española. Los panelistas fueron el Sr. DI MAIO, representante especial de la UE para la región del Golfo, y el Sr. BARNES-DACEY, director del programa de Oriente Medio y Norte de África en el Consejo Europeo de Relaciones Exteriores.

Las exposiciones abordaron sobre todo la situación en Palestina, destacando la capacidad de articular una respuesta comunitaria en tanto que la Unión es el principal socio comercial de Israel.

- El Sr. DI MAIO considera que la UE nunca podrá reemplazar a la ONU y que se necesita que esta última organización sea fuerte para lograr los objetivos de ambas. Ello es especialmente evidente en la actual coyuntura. El ponente reflexiona además acerca del futuro del apoyo a la Autoridad Nacional Palestina por parte de la UE, así como del coste político de las negociaciones que puedan darse en el corto y medio plazo con los actores del conflicto.
- El Sr. BARNES-DACEY hizo hincapié en la exigencia de credibilidad a través de la fijación de líneas rojas en coherencia con el Derecho internacional humanitario. Además, destacó que la coyuntura internacional ha supuesto una pérdida de la posición estratégica de la UE. La redefinición del papel comunitario exige reconsiderar, por ejemplo, la alianza con los países del Golfo, que parecen mostrarse dispuestos a colaborar.



CORTES GENERALES

- Seguidamente, se abre un nuevo turno de intervenciones en el que algunos oradores reiteran la necesidad de unas conclusiones o declaración final respecto a Gaza. El Sr. FRIIS BACH explica que no es posible conforme al modelo actual de las conferencias, pero que la documentación reflejará las posiciones manifestadas. En las respuestas de los oradores, estos abordan la cuestión del programa nuclear iraní y de la diplomacia como medio para frenarlo, así como la necesidad de escuchar a la opinión pública europea en la cuestión de Gaza, ya que su posición parece en ocasiones distar de la de la clase política.
11. La sesión III “*Más allá de las fronteras: la ampliación como una inversión estratégica en la seguridad de Europa*” comenzó a las 10:30 horas, coordinada por el Sr. BRASK, vicepresidente del Parlamento danés y vicepresidente de su Comisión de Política Exterior y en la que intervinieron el Sr. LAJČÁK, exministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Europeos de Eslovaquia y ex representante especial de la UE para el diálogo Belgrado-Pristina y otros asuntos regionales de los Balcanes Occidentales; la Sra. BJERRE, ministra para los Asuntos de la Unión Europea de Dinamarca; y la Sra. GHERASIMOV, viceprimera ministra para la integración europea de Moldavia.
- El Sr. BRASK identificó la ampliación como una prioridad comunitaria acentuada tras la guerra de Ucrania; especialmente en relación con este país, Moldavia y los Balcanes.
 - La alocución del Sr. LAJČÁK pivotó en torno a la nueva ventana de oportunidad geopolítica en los Balcanes, la transformación del mecanismo integrador como instrumento de política exterior y las prioridades de los Estados candidatos. Frente a un contexto en el que EEUU representaba el *hard power* y la UE el *soft power*, destacó las potenciales adhesiones como una forma de reforzar la Unión.
 - La Sra. BJERRE instó a considerar la UE no solo como una zona de libre comercio, sino un espacio democrático y de Derecho que a su vez viene inspirado por los valores liberales que dan coherencia a aquella estructura económica. Identifica la ampliación como un punto clave de la presidencia rotatoria danesa y rechaza el bloqueo en el avance de las negociaciones con Ucrania causado por la actitud de Hungría.
 - La Sra. GHERASIMOV destacó que, si bien la geopolítica creó la ventana de oportunidad para Moldavia, el país ha dado en los últimos cinco años muchos pasos en materia de independencia judicial o autonomía energética respecto a Rusia. Identificó a esta última como un peligro para la soberanía estatal, en coherencia con su estrategia de seguridad nacional.



CORTES GENERALES

Asimismo, destacó que en un mes se producirán las elecciones parlamentarias en las que para las fuerzas europeístas es crucial el apoyo de los Estados miembros.

- Tras un turno de intervenciones, la Sra. GHERASIMOV reitera el compromiso de cumplir con las exigencias de la política de integración.

12. Después de la comida, la sesión IV “**Infraestructura crítica, resiliencia de las sociedades y energía/clima**” se desarrolló a partir de las 13:30 horas bajo la coordinación del Sr. MØLLER MORTENSEN, miembro de la Comisión de Política Exterior del Parlamento danés. En ella participaron el Sr. SCHACK PEDERSEN, ministro para la resiliencia social y contingencia del Gobierno danés, y el Sr. JØRGENSEN, comisario de Energía y Vivienda.

- El Sr. SCHACK PEDERSEN identifica el cambio climático y la interdependencia como los retos fundamentales para la UE. Explica que la infraestructura es solo una parte de la ecuación, siendo fundamentales las personas y las instituciones en un proceso de adaptación y recuperación de una crisis como la que se ha vivido. Entre las nuevas herramientas destaca el European Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) y la Critical Entities Resilience Directive (CER).
- El Sr. JØRGENSEN recuerda el protagonismo de la energía en el informe Draghi y cómo la seguridad energética es una condición de posibilidad de la seguridad comunitaria, no pudiendo considerarse garantizada si depende de terceros actores como Rusia. A estos efectos contrapuso los datos de las compras de gas a Rusia y las contribuciones a Ucrania desde 2022, mostrando los pasos que aún quedan por dar para lograr la autonomía. Considera una buena noticia que las energías verdes sirvan para afrontar los retos de la política energética, que ya estaban presentes en el germen comunitario.
- Concluidas las preguntas y observaciones de los asistentes, los intervinientes se pronuncian sobre ellas, aclarando que si bien las causas del apagón eléctrico en la Península ibérica están siendo objeto de estudio, en todo caso la prevención de un episodio similar pasa por la interconexión.

13. Por último, el **cierre de la Conferencia** se produjo a las 15 horas y corrió a cargo del Sr. BACH y del Sr. GEORGIADIS, presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores y Europeos de la Cámara de Representantes de la República de Chipre. El Sr. Bach refirió los riesgos que enfrenta Groenlandia ante la nueva posición estadounidense y el Sr. GEORGIADIS avanzó que la próxima Conferencia, que tendrá lugar en Nicosia (Chipre), abordará muchas de las cuestiones puestas sobre



CORTES GENERALES

la mesa durante la presidencia danesa pero también otras centradas en la realidad mediterránea.

Palacio del Congreso de los Diputados, 28 de agosto de 2025.

Se incorporan como **anexos** a este informe los siguientes documentos en su versión en inglés:

- I. Programa de la Conferencia y notas de contexto proporcionadas por la organización.
- II. Comunicado conjunto de la organización en relación con los asuntos tratados.



CORTES GENERALES

ANEXO 1

Programa de la Conferencia y notas de contexto proporcionadas por la organización.



Interparliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

Draft programme

26 – 28 August 2025

Copenhagen, Tivoli Hotel & Congress Center

Version August 25th

26 August 2025, Tuesday

	Arrival of the delegations
14:00 – 18:30	Conference registration at the hotels
16:30 – 17:30	Meeting of the Presidency Troika <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i>
17:30	Troika family photo

27 August 2025, Wednesday

08:00	Participants of the IPC leave from the hotels to Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center
08:15 – 09:00	Meeting of the Political Groups
08:15 – 09:00	Meeting of officials of National Parliaments <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i>
09:15 – 10:00	Opening of the IPC <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i> <i>Chair:</i> <i>Mr. Christian Friis Bach</i> , Chair of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the Danish Parliament <i>Introductory remarks:</i> <i>Mr. David McAllister</i> , Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament <i>Welcoming address:</i> <i>Mr. Søren Gade</i> , Speaker of the Danish Parliament <i>Mr. Lars Løkke Rasmussen</i> , Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark (video message)
10:00 – 12:00	The CFSP/CDSP priorities and strategies. The future of European Foreign Policy and Security <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i> <i>Chair:</i> <i>Mr. David McAllister</i> , Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament <i>Address:</i> <i>Ms Benedikta von Seherr-Thoss</i> , EEAS Managing Director for Peace, Security and Defence Exchange of views
12:00	Family photo
12:00 – 13:30	Buffet lunch hosted by the Danish Parliament <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i>

13:30 – 15:00

Session I: Europe's strategic moment: Enhancing EU and NATO complementarity in defence, deterrence and global disruption

Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center

Chair:

Ms. Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Chair of the Committee on Security and Defence of the European Parliament

Addressees:

Mr. Troels Lund Poulsen, Danish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence

Mr. Michael Zilmer-Johns, former Ambassador of Denmark to NATO, former Special Advisor on Security and Defence to the EU High Representative on Foreign Affairs

Exchange of views

15:00 – 15:30

Coffee break

Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center

15:30 – 17:00

Session II: Urgent debate - Europe united: Defending freedom, democracy and a sovereign Ukraine

Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center

Chair:

Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Chair of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the Danish Parliament

Addressees:

High-level participant from Ukraine (confirmed)

Exchange of views

17:00

Return to hotels

28 August 2025, Thursday

08:00

Participants of the IPC leave from the hotels to Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center

08:30 – 10:00

Two breakout sessions:

1. Addressing migration: Advancing cooperation with third countries

Chair: Trine Pertou Mach, Member of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the Danish Parliament

Ms. Aija Kalnaja, Deputy Executive Director for Capabilities at FRONTEX

Mr. Gerald Knaus, Chairman of the European Stability Initiative

2. Europe's role in a changing/turbulent Middle east: Crafting a coherent EU response

Chair: Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Chair of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the Danish Parliament

Mr. Luigi Di Maio, EU Special Representative for the Gulf region

Mr. Julien Barnes-Dacey, director of the Middle East & North Africa programme, European Council on Foreign Relations

10:00 – 10:30	Coffee break
10:30 – 12:00	Session III: Beyond Borders: Enlargement as a strategic Investment in Europe's Security <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i> <i>Chair:</i> <i>Mr. Lars-Christian Brask</i>, Deputy Speaker of the Danish Parliament and Vice-chair of the Danish Foreign Policy Committee <i>Addresses:</i> <i>Mr. Miroslav Lajčák</i>, former Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia, former EU Special Representative for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and other Western Balkan regional issues <i>Ms. Marie Bjerre</i>, Minister for European Union Affairs of Denmark <i>Ms. Cristina Gherasimov</i>, Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration of Moldova
12:00 – 13:30	Buffet lunch hosted by the Danish Parliament <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i>
13:30 – 15:00	Session IV: Critical infrastructure, Societal Resilience, Energy/Climate <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i> <i>Chair:</i> <i>Flemming Møller Mortensen</i>, member of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the Danish Parliament <i>Addresses:</i> <i>Mr. Dan Jørgensen</i>, Commissioner on Energy and Housing <i>Mr. Torsten Schack Pedersen</i>, Minister for Societal Resilience and Contingency Exchange of views
15:00 – 15:30	Closing of the IPC <i>Venue: Tivoli Hotel and Congress Center</i> <i>Address:</i> <i>Mr. Christian Friis Bach</i>, Chair of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the Danish Parliament <i>Mr. Harris Georgiades</i>, Chair of the Committee on Foreign and European Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus
15:30	Departure of delegations

Background Note

Session I: Urgent debate - Europe's strategic moment: Enhancing EU and NATO complementarity in defence, deterrence and global disruption

The geopolitical situation is changing rapidly. The speed and impact of these changes are accelerating. Some for the better, most for the worse. This is particularly evident in Europe, as several factors challenge Europe. To mention a few: the rising tensions in the Arctic region, increasing and complex illegal migration, hybrid warfare, the full-scale invasion of Ukraine - and the list increases every day.

The safety of the Europeans is first and foremost provided by each member state and by the EU and NATO. Each organization has its own unique strengths that complement the other, and their partnership is based on shared democratic values. The cooperation between the EU and NATO is stronger than ever. Today the EU and NATO have 74 common projects, however, there is still room for improvement and closer cooperation.

Guiding questions for the discussion:

- 23 out of the 27 EU member states are members of NATO. Would it benefit the European population to increase this number?
- The Arctic region has long been a low-tension area. This is not the case anymore. How can the EU and NATO work together in the Arctic? And how can we avoid duplications of efforts?
- Security is not only a matter for governments, but also for parliaments. What is the best way to enhance the cooperation between the EU and NATO on a parliamentary level?
- What can we learn from the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in terms of cooperation between the EU and NATO?

Background document

Session II: Europe United: Defending Freedom, Democracy and a Sovereign Ukraine

Russia's illegal war of aggression against Ukraine has fundamentally altered the security landscape of Europe. It has also reinforced the importance of European unity in defending not only the sovereignty of Ukraine, but the very principles upon which the European Union is founded: freedom, democracy, and the rule of law.

This session will provide a forum for dialogue between national parliaments, EU institutions and key partners on how Europe is responding - politically, economically, and militarily - to authoritarian challenges. The war in Ukraine remains the most pressing and visible test, however it also serves as a catalyst for deeper cooperation across Europe in foreign, security, and defence policy.

Guiding questions for the discussion:

- How can the EU and its Member States remain united and credible in their long-term support for Ukraine - including military assistance, reconstruction, and political integration?
- What steps are needed to strengthen the EU's resilience and readiness against authoritarian threats - including hybrid attacks and disinformation?
- How can national parliaments contribute more directly to shaping and scrutinising EU foreign and security policy?
- In what ways can the EU deepen its partnerships with democratic allies, while maintaining strategic autonomy?
- What lessons have we learned from the war in Ukraine so far - and how can they guide Europe's future approach to defence and deterrence?

Background Note

Session III: Beyond Borders: Enlargement as a Strategic Investment in Europe's Security

Enlargement has historically been a key instrument for promoting peace and stability in regions close to the EU. With Russia's unprovoked aggression against Ukraine, enlargement has gained renewed urgency and has become a key EU priority. Enlargement is not only crucial for the EU's efforts to promote peace and prosperity for its citizens but also for its ambitions of becoming a major geopolitical player. Enlargement is closely linked to efforts to uphold EU's fundamental values of democracy and the rule of law.

The EU must therefore ensure real progress in negotiations based on an ambitious, merit-based process that provide a clear and credible path towards EU membership with regards to Ukraine, Moldova and the Western Balkans. In this respect, it is important that the EU supports candidate countries' efforts to implement necessary reforms. At the same time, the EU needs to pursue internal reforms to prepare for an enlarged EU. The aim of these reforms is to strengthen the EU's ability to act independently and decisively in a more turbulent and insecure geopolitical context as well as to implement the political objectives as set forth by the European Council. This includes preparing the Union's policies, finances and decision-making structures.

Questions for the discussion:

- What role does EU enlargement play in the current intensified security situation and geopolitical environment?
- How can the EU ensure tangible progress in the enlargement negotiations with Ukraine, Moldova and the Western Balkans?
- What steps are needed to promote further alignment with the EU's common foreign and security policies?
- What role does internal EU reforms play for an enlarged EU?

Background Note

Session IV: Critical infrastructure, societal Resilience, Energy/Climate

Europe is facing a new and more complex threat and risk landscape, where attacks on critical infrastructure and hybrid threats are challenging Europe's stability and interests. Attacks on critical underwater infrastructure in the Baltic Sea highlights the urgency of addressing such risks. Moreover, the geopolitical situation has underscored the importance of Europe's capacity to produce and secure enough clean and affordable energy, notably through as highlighted by the REPowerEU Roadmap.

The session will focus on how the EU can take decisive actions to protect critical infrastructure, strengthen resilience and deterrence against complex and hybrid threats, ensure energy independence and build robust European crisis preparedness. These areas are important for European security as well as the robustness and competitiveness of European businesses.

Questions for the discussion:

- Is Europe adequately prepared to protect, monitor, and limit the threats against critical infrastructure?
- How can the EU strengthen its resilience, robustness, and deterrence against complex and hybrid threats?
- What role should the EU play in building a comprehensive European crisis preparedness and resilience capacity?
- What steps are needed to ensure European energy independence and phasing out of Russian gas?

Background Note

Breakout Session: Europe's Role and Responsibility in a Turbulent Middle East: Crafting a Coherent EU Response

From the devastating war in Gaza to the ongoing instability in Syria and Lebanon, the Middle East remains a region marked by deep human suffering, geopolitical competition, and fragile political orders. These crises continue to expose the limits of the EU - but also highlight the untapped potential of Europe as a credible diplomatic, humanitarian, and stabilising actor.

This session will explore how the EU can develop a more coherent and strategic foreign and security policy in the Middle East - one that goes beyond reactive diplomacy and fragmented initiatives. Participants will reflect on how the EU's collective political and economic weight can be better mobilised to foster de-escalation, ensure humanitarian access, and contribute to long-term regional stabilisation.

Guiding questions for the discussion:

- What concrete steps can the EU take to improve coherence and credibility in its response to Middle East crises?
- Should Europe balance its values-based approach with geopolitical realities in the region?
- In what ways can a stronger CFSP/CSDP deliver results where past efforts have fallen short?
- How can the EU better support multilateral diplomacy and regional dialogue mechanisms?
- What is the role of national parliaments in shaping and overseeing a more assertive and principled EU engagement in the Middle East?

Background Note

Breakout Session: Addressing migration: Advancing cooperation with third countries

Irregular migration poses a serious challenge to Europe's security, cohesion and prosperity. It is critical that the EU prevents and addresses the trafficking industry in order to dismantle the incentive structures that fuel dangerous journeys towards Europe. With the adoption of the Pact on Migration and Asylum in 2024 as well as recent EU decisions, the Union has taken important steps towards tackling irregular migration and securing the strengthening of Europe's external borders.

A key component of the EU's efforts in the field of migration is to build mutually beneficial strategic partnerships with partner countries along migration routes. This session will discuss possibilities for developing sustainable solutions with partner countries to tackle irregular migration, strengthen the EU's external borders, and ensure the return of third-country nationals residing illegally in the EU.

Guiding questions for the discussion:

- How can the EU advance strategic partnerships with third countries to address the challenge of irregular migration as part of the EU's Foreign and Security Policy?
- What are the key lessons from existing strategic partnerships in the field of migration?
- Which steps are needed to improve the protection of the EU's external borders?
- Are existing tools sufficient to secure the return of third-country nationals without legal stay in the EU?



CORTES GENERALES

ANEXO 2

Comunicado conjunto de la organización en relación con los asuntos tratados



27th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR THE EU'S COMMON FOREIGN
AND SECURITY POLICY AND THE COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY
(IPC CFSP/CSDP)

Copenhagen 26-28 August 2025

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE CO-CHAIRS

The 27th Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and Common Security and Defence Policy (CFSP/CSDP) took place from 26 to 28 August 2025 in Copenhagen as part of the parliamentary dimension of Denmark's Presidency of the Council of the European Union. The following joint statement is a non-binding declaration of the Conference's co-chairs.

We, the co-chairs of the 27th Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the CFSP/CSDP, declare:

Commitment to Multilateralism, Human Rights and Democratic Principles

Marking the 80th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, we reaffirm our unwavering commitment to a rules-based multilateral order and to the defence of democratic values worldwide. Peace, security and stability can only be achieved through effective international cooperation. The promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law remains a core obligation of the European Union.

We emphasise that international institutions, particularly the United Nations (UN) and its agencies, are foundational pillars of a rules-based multilateral order. At the same time, we express concern over the fact that international institutions and norms are increasingly being instrumentalised, as shown by disputes within the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Against this backdrop, we encourage the European Commission, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Member States of the EU to step up cooperation with multilateral organisations that are essential to the international rules-based system and the management of global commons, including the UN and its agencies, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the WHO and the WTO.

Support for Ukraine and Condemnation of Aggression

More than three and a half years after Russia launched its full-scale invasion, we again condemn Moscow's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine. We demand the immediate cessation of all Russian mili-



tary operations and call for the full restoration of Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within internationally recognised borders. Any initiative concerning Ukraine must be taken with Ukraine and comply with the UN Charter as well as the key principles of Ukraine's Peace Formula.

We highlight the necessity to continue pressure on Russia until it ceases its aggression. Representatives of Russian authorities, and all those responsible for international crimes committed in or against Ukraine, must be prosecuted and tried in accordance with the rules of international law.

We welcome recent efforts by the US President to stop the killing in Ukraine, to end Russia's war of aggression, and to achieve a just and lasting peace. His statement that the US is prepared to participate in security guarantees is an important signal. However, we are adamant that it will be up to Ukraine to make decisions on its territory. International borders must not be changed by force.

European Peace Facility and CSDP Military and civilian missions support

We underline the importance of the European Peace Facility (EPF) in supporting the Ukrainian armed forces by financing and delivering military equipment and training. We welcome the establishment of the Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine) and call for the continued expansion of personnel trained, and the types of training provided based on the needs of the Ukrainian armed forces. We strongly support the vital work of the European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine (EUAM). Its continued presence and expertise are essential to helping Ukraine address current challenges. We also welcome the establishment of an industrial hub to support Ukraine's defence capabilities and its integration into the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB) as well as strengthening Ukraine's DTIB through the Danish model.

We welcome the deployment of the EU CSDP Partnership Mission in the Republic of Moldova – the first civilian CSDP mission specifically focused on building a partner's resilience against hybrid threats - and call for its continued support.

Strengthening European Defence Capabilities

Europe must become more sovereign, more responsible for its own defence and better equipped to act and deal autonomously and collectively with immediate and future challenges and threats.

We welcome initiatives to bolster European defence capabilities, including the recent White Paper on the Future of European Defence, Readiness 2030 and the ReArm Europe Plan. We underline the importance of EU-wide security projects



such as the East Shield and the Baltic Defence Line. We emphasise the need to enhance military capabilities both nationally and through joint EU projects. Key areas of focus include air and missile defence, artillery systems, drones, strategic enablers, and cyber defence. We call for increased investment and R&D for new defence technologies to maintain our technological advantage.

Energy Security and Climate Action

We underline the importance of energy security and the need to reduce dependence on external suppliers through diversification of energy sources and investment in renewable energy. We call for the development of a long-term energy strategy to address climate change and its impact on security, including the potential for increased migratory pressures.

Significance of EU Enlargement

We emphasise the profound significance of EU enlargement for both the European Union and the enlargement countries, including Ukraine, Moldova and the Western Balkan countries. The future of these countries lies inside the EU, which represents a strategic investment in peace, security, stability and prosperity for the entire continent.

Enlargement must be a merit-based, balanced and credible process in accordance with the Copenhagen Criteria, equally and objectively applied to all enlargement countries. We advocate for sustained financial and political support to facilitate the effective integration of enlargement countries into the EU.

Transatlantic Cooperation

We reaffirm the strategic importance of the transatlantic partnership between the EU and the US, as well as the EU-NATO strategic partnership.

We recognise the importance of transatlantic cooperation in addressing global challenges, fostering economic growth and ensuring peace and security.

We reaffirm that a stronger and more capable Europe in the field of security and defence is essential for a stronger NATO. It will contribute positively to global and transatlantic security and is complementary to NATO, which remains the foundation of collective defence for its members.

The decision made at the recent EU-NATO Summit in The Hague will be remembered both as a step forward on defence capabilities and will require parliamentary scrutiny on the pace of the ambitious 5% commitment.



We encourage the Vice President / High Representative to enhance partnerships with like-minded partners. In this context we welcome the recent signatures of the security and defence partnerships with the United Kingdom and Canada.

Comprehensive and equal partnerships

We underline the importance of strengthening the EU's geopolitical influence and global impact by building comprehensive and equal partnerships, including through Team Europe and the Global Gateway initiatives, as well as regional trade agreements.

Achieving this requires better coordination among Member States, closer links between the EU's policies and tools to leverage the EU strengths and opportunities.

The combating of irregular migration

We recognise the importance of the adoption of the Pact on Migration and Asylum in 2024. We call for the exploration of new and innovative solutions to break the incentive structures behind irregular migration and dangerous journeys to Europe.

EU Approach to the Arctic, the High North and Greenland

We acknowledge the strategic significance of the Arctic, the High North and Greenland for the security and stability of the European Union. The EU is committed to promoting a safe, stable, sustainable, peaceful and prosperous Arctic region. We emphasise the importance of Greenland's affiliation with the Kingdom of Denmark and the solidarity among EU member states in addressing the unique challenges faced by Arctic communities. The EU's Arctic policy aims to support sustainable development, tackle climate change and enhance regional cooperation, ensuring that the benefits of these efforts are shared by all Arctic inhabitants, including Indigenous peoples.

Addressing Hybrid Threats and Cybersecurity

We recognise the growth of hybrid warfare, including cyberattacks, disinformation campaigns and other forms of destabilisation. We call for enhanced cooperation among EU Member States to counter these threats, improve resilience and protect critical infrastructure. We stress the importance of developing robust cybersecurity measures and promoting public awareness to safeguard our democratic institutions and societies.

We strongly condemn any deliberate destruction of Europe's critical infrastructure. We underline the importance of strengthening efforts to protect undersea



cables, including enhanced information exchange, new detection technologies, undersea repair capabilities and international cooperation. We remain committed to ensuring the resilience and security of our critical infrastructure.

The Middle East

The humanitarian situation in Gaza is unbearable. We urgently call for a de-escalation of tensions in the Middle East and for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza.

We are strongly calling for Hamas to disarm and relinquish control over Gaza and for the unconditional release of all hostages.

We deplore the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza, the unacceptable number of civilian casualties and the levels of starvation. Famine is now - with reasonable evidence - according to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, occurring in Gaza City and is projected to spread further in the coming weeks. This is a man-made disaster. Many different types of weapons are used in war, but food must never be one of them. We call for unimpeded access and sustained distribution of humanitarian assistance at scale into and throughout Gaza.

We remain firmly committed to a lasting and sustainable peace based on the two-state solution. We call on all parties to refrain from actions that undermine its viability.

Regional Conflicts and Peace Processes

We advocate for increased EU involvement in resolving conflicts and supporting peace processes in the Middle East, South Caucasus, and Africa. We stress the importance of upholding international humanitarian law and promoting political dialogue to achieve lasting solutions. We support the EU's efforts in providing humanitarian aid and facilitating peace negotiations.

Future Cooperation, Dialogue and Parliamentary scrutiny

We recognise the importance of continued dialogue and cooperation among EU Member States, the European Parliament, national parliaments and partner countries in addressing common security and defence challenges. We commit to enhancing parliamentary scrutiny and oversight of EU external actions to ensure transparency and accountability.

In conclusion, we reiterate our collective determination to work together in addressing the complex security challenges facing the European Union and its



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partners. We remain united in our efforts to promote peace, security and stability in Europe and beyond.

Christian Friis Bach

Chair

The Foreign Policy Committee

Danish Parliament

David McAllister

Chair

Committee on Foreign Affairs

European Parliament