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Viaje de una delegación parlamentaria de las Cortes Generales a la reunión de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria sobre la Política Exterior y la Seguridad y de Defensa Común en Riga (Letonia) los días 4, 5 y 6 de marzo de 2015

Una delegación parlamentaria de las Cortes Generales acudió a la reunión de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria sobre la Política Exterior y la Seguridad y de Defensa Común (PESC/PSDC) en Riga (Letonia) los días 4, 5 y 6 de marzo de 2015. La delegación estuvo compuesta por las siguientes personas:

- Excmo. Sr. D. Vicente Ferrer Roselló, Diputado del Grupo Parlamentario Popular en el Congreso y Presidente de la delegación.
- Excmo. Sr. D. José María Chiquillo Barber, Senador del Grupo Parlamentario Popular en el Senado.
- Excmo. Sr. D. Álex Sáez i Jubero, Diputado del Grupo Parlamentario Socialista.
- Excmo. Sr. Dimas Antonio Sañudo Aja, Senador del Grupo Parlamentario Socialista.
- Excmo. Sr. D. Antoni Picó i Azanza, Diputado del Grupo Parlamentario Catalán en el Congreso (Convergència i Unió).
- Ilmo. Sr. D. Fernando Galindo Elola-Olaso, Letrado de las Cortes Generales.

El programa de la reunión se incluye como Anexo I. La Lista de asistentes se adjunta como Anexo II. La propuesta inicial de conclusiones elaborada por la Presidencia letona, que fue remitida a las delegaciones en los días previos a la reunión, se incluye como Anexo III. Las enmiendas presentadas por las delegaciones se adjuntan como Anexo IV.

Reunión de las delegaciones procedentes del Sur de Europa

A las 16:30 h., en la sede de la Saeima de la República de Letonia, tuvo lugar la reunión de las delegaciones procedentes de los países del Sur de Europa bajo la Presidencia del **Sr. Ferrer Roselló**. Abrió la sesión el Sr. Kalins, Presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores de la Saeima de la República de Lituania. Éste dio la bienvenida a los asistentes y enfatizó la importancia de los asuntos mediterráneos y meridionales en la actuación de la Presidencia letona del Consejo.

A continuación, el Sr. Ferrer dio la bienvenida a las delegaciones presentes y justificó la elección de Libia como eje del debate de la reunión sobre la base de que se trata de un país cuya inestabilidad puede tener repercusiones en todo el Mediterráneo y, en general, en toda Europa. Europa corre el riesgo de convertirse en un Estado fallido dominado por el terrorismo islámico, y señaló que en España preocupa profundamente los efectos que pueda tener en Argelia. Este país se



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acerca a una necesaria transición política fruto del estado de salud del Sr. Buteflika. Argelia, gran proveedor de gas a España, y con una frontera de 1.000 km. Con Marruecos, es un foco de gran interés para la política exterior española.

El Sr. Ferrer propuso a los asistentes apoyar la enmienda italiana a las conclusiones consistente en que la condena a los hechos que están teniendo en cuenta en Libia pase del párrafo 24º al párrafo 5º. Por su parte, la delegación italiana propuso que de cara a la próxima reunión que tendrá lugar en Luxemburgo se apruebe por las delegaciones procedentes del Sur de Europa un documento detallado relativo a la cuestión libia. Ambos acuerdos fueron adoptados por unanimidad.

El Jefe de la delegación italiana agradeció las palabras del Sr. Ferrer, y se refirió a la gestión del flujo de inmigrantes desde Libia hasta Europa y las amenazas que implica para el conjunto de la Unión Europea.

La delegación chipriota agradeció la convocatoria de la reunión. Asimismo, llamó la atención sobre una de sus enmiendas, relativa a la condena a la creación por Turquía de una central nuclear en Akkuyu. Se trata, a su juicio, de una cuestión que afecta a todos los Estados de la ribera mediterránea ya que se pretende su instalación en una región con gran riesgo sísmico, lo que puede causar que, en el caso de que se diera algún incidente, implicaría un gran riesgo. Solicitó de todas las delegaciones el apoyo a la enmienda. Finalmente, se acordó recomendar al resto de las delegaciones que tomen interés en el análisis de la enmienda.

A las 17:20 horas se levantó la sesión.

Reunión de los Jefes de Delegación

A las 8:30 h. del día 5 de marzo, los Jefes de Delegación se reunieron en el Centro Internacional de Exposiciones Kipsala. El **Sr. Kalnins**, Presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores del Parlamento letón, expuso los cambios en las conclusiones finales que se habían aceptado en la reunión de la troika.

A continuación, se produjeron intervenciones de las delegaciones de Lituania, Suecia y el Parlamento Europeo. Se discutió sobre la posibilidad de reforzar las referencias a la posibilidad de que los Estados del Este de Europa puedan llegar a alcanzar la membresía de la Unión. Se deliberó asimismo sobre la posibilidad de modificar la denominación empleada para referirse al Estado Islámico. Finalmente se acordó por unanimidad aceptar el texto propuesto por la troika.



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Posteriormente, los parlamentarios de la delegación acudieron a las reuniones de los grupos políticos que tuvieron lugar en el Centro de Exposiciones.

Reunión inaugural

A las 11.00 horas comenzó la reunión inaugural. La primera intervención corrió a cargo de la **Sra. Murniece**, Presidenta de la Saeima letona. Ésta defendió que es preciso que la Unión Europea se muestre firme frente a los desafíos a la seguridad que implica la política exterior de la Federación Rusa. La Unión Europea debe aspirar a tener un papel activo en los escenarios en los que se están desarrollando las grandes amenazas a la seguridad europea, tales como Oriente Medio, el Magreb o Ucrania. Asimismo, condenó vehementemente los instrumentos de guerra híbrida y de propaganda llevados a cabo en la República de Ucrania.

La Sra. Murniece recalcó la importancia de la política de vecindad como instrumento para promover los valores que defiende la Unión Europea. Defendió asimismo que la UE lleve a cabo una política de comunicación conjunta para combatir las acciones de propaganda llevadas a cabo por la Federación Rusa. Finalmente, la Sra. Murniece subrayó la importancia de las instituciones parlamentarias como guías de la política exterior y de defensa, ya que están en condiciones de aportar una legitimidad que ningún otro órgano puede igualar.

A continuación, el **Sr. Kalnins**, Presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores del Parlamento letón, tomó la palabra. Insistió en la necesidad de que la Unión rechace cualquier actitud aislacionista, ya que es preciso que, en su calidad de superpotencia global, la UE esté en condiciones de proyectar sus valores en el mundo. Ese trabajo, a su juicio, debe comenzar a través de las políticas de vecindad.

El Sr. Kalnins indicó que la Cumbre de Riga sobre el Partenariado Oriental debe ser considerada como una gran oportunidad, y defendió que se abran las vías para que los Estados europeos que lo deseen puedan llegar a ser miembros de la Unión. El Sr. Kalnins alertó también de la amenaza que el fenómeno terrorista, y en particular en el entorno del Mediterráneo, supone para la seguridad de la Unión. Resaltó el papel de la Unión por el Mediterráneo como instrumento esencial para incrementar la cooperación con los defensores de la democracia y la libertad en el entorno islámico.

El Sr. Kalnins resaltó la necesidad de que Europa lleve a cabo una política de comunicación estratégica para defenderse de la propaganda que diariamente socava los cimientos de la política exterior europea. En este sentido, defendió la necesidad de que la OTAN y la UE cooperen de manera más estrecha y coordinen de manera más continuada sus actuaciones.



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A continuación tomó la palabra el **Sr. Brok**, Presidente de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores del Parlamento Europeo. Éste comenzó señalando que, tras la ocupación de Crimea, los europeos han de asumir la necesidad de llevar a cabo una política exterior más activa para prevenir futuras agresiones contra la seguridad o los valores de Europa. Es necesario, a su juicio, que la Unión Europea esté en condiciones de promover salidas pacíficas a los conflictos que se desarrollen en el entorno de la vecindad comunitaria, en aplicación de Instrumentos como el Acta de Helsinki.

El Sr. Brok continuó indicando que las sanciones contra Rusia no pueden ser abandonadas en tanto no se dé cumplimiento a los acuerdos de Minsk, que deben ser considerados como un punto de partida para alcanzar una salida pacífica y duradera a la guerra en Ucrania. Señaló asimismo que las actuaciones de propaganda llevadas a cabo por Rusia son amenaza no sólo a nuestra seguridad sino también a nuestros valores, en particular a la democracia, los derechos humanos, la libertad y el Estado de Derecho. De ahí que nuestra respuesta deba estar a la altura de los desafíos que afrontamos.

En relación con la política de partenariado, el Sr. Brok añadió que la Unión Europea debe estar en condiciones de ofrecer a los Estados vecinos en el Sur y en el Este un apoyo económico que garantice unos niveles adecuados de prosperidad y seguridad. Sólo de esa forma se reforzarán los sectores que promueven una modernización política y económica, y se asentarán sólidas relaciones de cooperación con la Unión Europea.

El Sr. Brok realizó una defensa de la conclusión del Tratado Comercial y de Inversiones que la Unión Europea está concluyendo con Estados Unidos. Se trata, a su juicio, de un elemento central para promover la prosperidad de la Unión en el siglo XXI. Todos los Estados miembros deben asumir que la Unión no podrá crecer políticamente desde una posición de aislacionismo económico.

Sesión I. Estado de la Política de Vecindad Europea

El **Sr. Rinkevics**, Ministro de Exteriores de la República de Letonia, comenzó señalando que es preciso realizar una valoración crítica de la situación de nuestra política de vecindad. Se han producido eventos, a su juicio, que deben ser analizados de manera pormenorizada para evitar cometer los mismos errores de nuevo.

En relación con el Partenariado Oriental, es preciso que se realice una relación con cada uno de los Estados vinculada a sus circunstancias individuales. No todos los Estados estarán en condiciones ni tienen la voluntad de llegar a ser miembros de la Unión. Es, además, especialmente importante realizar una asistencia técnica de calidad a dichos Estados, pues en ocasiones éstos carecen de



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los conocimientos para aprovechar las ventajosas condiciones que ofrece el estatus de Estado asociado a la Unión.

El Sr. Rinkevics defendió asimismo que en la Política de Vecindad se trabaje en conjunción con otros organismos, como la ONU, el FMI o el BM, que pueden multiplicar los efectos beneficiosos que tienen las actuaciones de la Unión encaminadas a promover la prosperidad y el desarrollo.

En relación con la política antiterrorista, el Sr. Rinkevics enfatizó la necesidad de reforzar la coordinación entre los Estados miembros en todos los ámbitos. Es necesario, asimismo, que en la política interna se creen las condiciones para que las poblaciones de origen inmigrante se integren de manera sólida en las sociedades en las que residen para evitar que la marginalización tenga como consecuencia el acercamiento a organizaciones extremistas.

El **Sr. Bildt**, ex Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores de Suecia, comenzó apuntando que las políticas de vecindad no pueden ser homogéneas porque los vecinos no lo son, particularmente si se distingue el Partenariado Oriental y el Meridional. En el Sur, el Sr. Bildt repasó los desafíos que afectan a los Estados del Magreb. La Unión debe tener una actitud más comprometida con el desarrollo político y económico de esas regiones, que es totalmente asumible dado el tamaño de la Unión y su capacidad de movilizar recursos.

La última década constituye, a su ejemplo, un ejemplo de la lentitud de la Unión para tomar decisiones que ha tenido efectos nocivos en la evolución política de sus vecinos, particularmente en el Este. Pero, según el Sr. Bildt, el retraso en actuar no debe hacer olvidar a Europa que, incluso con sus inconvenientes y debilidades, la Unión sigue siendo un faro de esperanza para millones de ciudadanos en Europa Oriental y el norte de África en su calidad de referente de valores como la libertad y la democracia. Europa es el gigante en esta región del mundo, y debe comportarse como tal. El “poder blando” de la Unión es mucho más fuerte que su “poder duro”. Aunque ese desequilibrio no es en sí mismo algo positivo, es preciso reconocer que, en el largo plazo, el poder de la Unión Europea no conoce rival. La transformación social, económica y política que conlleva la presencia en la Unión.

Del mismo modo que el acercamiento a Europa tuvo efectos muy positivos para España o los países bálticos, señaló el Sr. Bildt, Estados como Ucrania pueden beneficiarse de ese acercamiento que en el largo plazo será beneficioso para la propia Europa. Los europeos debemos asumir la responsabilidad en el corto plazo de involucrarnos en las regiones vecinas para lograr, en el largo plazo, que los valores que promueve Europa sean trasladados a todas las sociedades que lo demanden.



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El Sr. Bildt indicó que, en el corto plazo, Rusia será más un adversario estratégico que un socio con el que podamos cooperar. Y, aunque no debe perderse de vista que Rusia y Europa deberán en algún momento volver a trabajar juntas para afrontar los desafíos comunes, por el momento Europa debe centrarse en trabajar de manera coordinada para evitar que Moscú ponga en peligro muchas de las conquistas alcanzadas durante las últimas décadas.

Finalmente, el **Sr. Sijilmassi**, Secretario General de la Unión por el Mediterráneo, tomó la palabra para referirse a la Política de Vecindad en relación con los Estados al Sur de la Unión. Indicó que es necesario que esta Política de Vecindad tenga en consideración las necesidades socioeconómicas de la región. Es preciso que el diálogo político introduzca la variable de la cooperación económica como instrumento para acercar las dos orillas del Mediterráneo.

La Política de Vecindad hacia el Sur, defendió el Sr. Sijilmassi, debe promover un proceso de integración regional entre los Estados al Sur del Mediterráneo, pues es preciso que se promueva la cooperación entre los países del Magreb y de Oriente Próximo, tanto en los intercambios comerciales como en el diálogo político.

Tomaron la palabra los siguientes oradores:

- El **Sr. Rodrigues**, de la Asamblea de la República de Portugal, defendió que los Estados miembros de la Unión lleven a cabo una mayor coordinación de sus políticas para lograr una mayor efectividad en el cumplimiento de sus objetivos.
- El **Sr. Howitt**, del Parlamento Europeo, defendió que se reconozca a Palestina la condición de Estado en coherencia con la Resolución del Parlamento Europeo adoptada recientemente. Asimismo, condenó que en ocasiones la Unión Europea considere como amigos o aliados a algunos Estados con comportamientos abiertamente antidemocráticos o contrarios a los derechos humanos.
- El **Sr. Paulauskas**, del Parlamento lituano, criticó la actitud de la Federación Rusa y su intervencionismo en los asuntos de Europa del Este.
- El **Sr. Casini**, del Senado italiano, se mostró crítico con el nivel de coordinación de la política exterior europea, que se puso de manifiesto en que en la Cumbre de Minsk fueron los líderes de Alemania y Francia, y no de la UE, quienes nos representaron, mientras que Italia afronta en solitario el desafío de la inmigración irregular. También defendió un reconocimiento coordinado de Palestina como Estado, y no de manera individual como ha venido ocurriendo.
- El **Sr. Zdrojewski**, del Parlamento Europeo señaló que la Política de Vecindad debe estar avalada por un compromiso de todos los Estados miembros de que los compromisos que se alcancen serán posteriormente cumplidos.



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- El **Sr. Nemeth**, del Parlamento de Hungría, defendió que la redefinición de la Estrategia de la Política Exterior de la Unión tenga en cuenta los nuevos desafíos que están asociados a la Política de Vecindad.
- El **Sr. Galazewski** criticó que algunos dirigentes políticos de la Unión sigan sin asumir que la Federación Rusa es una amenaza para el proyecto europeo.
- El **Sr. Pueyo**, de la Asamblea Nacional Francesa, condenó las violaciones de derechos humanos que están teniendo lugar en el territorio de Ucrania.
- El Sr. Darchiashvili, del Parlamento de Georgia, preguntó si se entiende en la Unión Europea el proceso de toma de decisiones en los países de Europa Oriental, porque su naturaleza oligárquica y en ocasiones corrupta está en la base de muchos de los problemas y de la capacidad de Rusia para influir en la región.
- El **Sr. Conkar**, del Parlamento turco, defendió que su país puede tener una influencia muy positiva en la evolución política del Mediterráneo y de Europa occidental. Es preciso, en ese sentido, incrementar el diálogo entre Bruselas y Ankara.
- El **Sr. Van Bommel**, del Parlamento holandés, cuestionó la lentitud de la toma de decisiones de la política exterior de la UE.
- El **Sr. Kefalogiannis**, del Parlamento griego, defendió que las políticas de vecindad en el Mediterráneo promuevan auténticas transiciones políticas hacia democracias duraderas y sólidas.
- El **Sr. Varemenos**, del Parlamento griego, defendió una actitud equilibrada de la Unión Europea en relación con el conflicto en Ucrania. Asimismo defendió una actitud más comprometida de la Unión en relación con las tragedias que han tenido lugar en el Mediterráneo como consecuencia de los flujos migratorios.
- El **Sr. Ferrer Roselló** se refirió a la necesidad de que Europa sea consciente de los peligros que conlleva que la inestabilidad en Libia se traslade a Argelia, especialmente a la luz de que Argelia afrontará en un breve período de tiempo una transición política que se plantea como incierta. Preguntó al Sr. Sijilmassi su opinión al respecto.
- El **Sr. Sáez i Jubero** cuestionó la falta de perspectiva en la política de vecindad. Además, defendió que se intensifique la relación con los “vecinos de los vecinos”, como los Estados del Sahel. Asimismo, debe de realizarse una política focalizada país por país, centrada en casos como el de Túnez o Marruecos.
- La **Sra. Gomes**, del Parlamento Europeo, defendió que es preciso afrontar la realidad de que muchos de los terroristas son jóvenes marginados y desempleados, por lo que parte de la solución al problema llegará a partir de políticas internas.



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El **Sr. Rinkevics** defendió que es preciso que en la política de vecindad hacia el Este se dé cumplimiento a las expectativas generadas en los países asociados, pues de lo contrario se puede ocasionar un resultado contrario al pretendido. Asimismo defendió hacer lo posible por mantener un diálogo con Rusia pero siempre sobre la base del respeto a los principios fundamentales del Derecho Internacional. Defendió un enfoque aislado para analizar las relaciones con cada uno de los Estados vecinos, y señaló que en Riga tratarán de mostrar la firmeza de la Unión frente a las agresiones externas.

El **Sr. Bildt** indicó que las políticas comerciales deben desconectarse de la condicionalidad cortoplacista en la política interior de terceros Estados. El comercio es siempre bueno en el largo plazo, y tiene efectos beneficiosos por sí mismo, pero es preciso, para que se den condiciones reales para lograr el desarrollo, que venga acompañado por elementos como la asunción del Estado de Derecho. En relación con Egipto y Túnez, defendió que sólo a través de un crecimiento económico más sólido podrán consolidarse los logros políticos que puedan alcanzarse.

El **Sr. Sijilmassi** defendió que la integración regional de los Estados al sur del Mediterráneo es un elemento esencial para promover el desarrollo económico y político de los países afectados. Ello no iría en contradicción con las políticas bilaterales, sino que las complementaría. Añadió que en el norte de África 800.000 personas se incorporan al mercado laboral cada año, y no existen los medios para integrarlos a todos.

Sesión II Política Común Europea de Seguridad y Defensa y OTAN: Una mejor cooperación a la vista de los nuevos desafíos a la seguridad

La **Sra. Fotyga**, Presidenta de la Subcomisión sobre Seguridad y Defensa del Parlamento de Letonia, comenzó señalando que es preciso comenzar con un diagnóstico de la situación que permita asumir los nuevos riesgos que tenemos: la guerra asimétrica desarrollada por la Federación Rusa y el integrismo terrorista. Debemos partir del principio de que ninguna potencia extranjera tiene un poder de veto sobre las decisiones de política exterior europea ni de ninguno de los Estados miembros.

El **Sr. Vejonis**, Ministro de Defensa de la República de Letonia, indicó que los últimos 12 meses deben servir de acicate para motivar a los Estados de Europa de que es necesario tener en cuenta que Rusia se comporta como un enemigo de Europa, no como un amigo. Señaló asimismo que la OTAN y la UE deben trabajar de manera coordinada, dado que 22 Estados miembros están presentes en ambas organizaciones, lo que debería facilitar el proceso de toma de decisiones.



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El Sr. Vejonis se refirió a los desafíos operativos que implica el desarrollo de instrumentos de guerra híbrida como los que se han observado en el territorio de la República de Ucrania. Recomendó en este sentido reforzar los instrumentos de inteligencia de los que disponen los ejércitos aliados y una mayor integración de los ejercicios de práctica entre los ejércitos de los diferentes Estados miembros.

El Sr. Vejonis recomendó asimismo que los Estados miembros comiencen a revertir los recortes generalizados que se han observado en el ámbito de la Defensa en los últimos años. Dado que las amenazas son mayores que en el pasado, es preciso que nuestros medios para defendernos sean también superiores.

A continuación tomó la palabra el **Sr. Vershbow**, Vicesecretario General de la OTAN. Éste alertó frente a la nueva actitud agresiva de la Federación Rusa, que es a su juicio fruto de una evolución de la política interna del país que viene desarrollándose a lo largo de los últimos 20 años. Frente a lo alegado por Moscú, la posición que ocupa el país no es fruto de una política de aislamiento llevada a cabo por Occidente, ya que, muy al contrario, Occidente nunca ha realizado tantos esfuerzos por integrar a Rusia en la Comunidad Internacional como en los últimos lustros.

El Acuerdo de Minsk alcanzado el mes pasado, que de acuerdo con el Sr. Vershbow, es un paso en la buena dirección pero cuya implementación va a requerir importantes esfuerzos por parte de todos los Estados de la UE, que deberán involucrarse para que sea posible alcanzar una solución sostenible a la situación. Es precisa una cooperación cercana entre la OTAN y la UE para que podamos ser capaces de afrontar nuestros desafíos.

La guerra híbrida supone una gran amenaza. En la medida en que implica una combinación de “poder duro” y “poder blando”, es preciso que nuestra respuesta implique también una combinación de ambas. Es preciso proteger nuestra infraestructura, incluida la de comunicación; que coordinemos nuestras políticas y que creemos instalaciones de coordinación de las fuerzas militares de los distintos Estados miembros.

En relación con las amenazas que provienen del Sur, es preciso asumir que en la mayor parte de los casos no es preciso desplegar grandes ejércitos para promover nuestros valores, sino que la presencia militar está mejor acompañada por otros medios de promoción del bienestar en el largo plazo, como ocurre en Irak o el Líbano.

El **Sr. Popowski**, Vicesecretario General del Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior, expuso los avances organizativos alcanzados a lo largo de los últimos seis meses en el Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior. Se centró en exponer los progresos que han tenido lugar en lo referido a la cooperación con la OTAN,



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incluyendo la inteligencia y los medios en muchos Estados miembros. A su juicio existe una perspectiva muy negativa acerca del nivel de coordinación entre la UE y la OTAN, ya que hasta el momento esa relación ha funcionado relativamente bien. Lo que no se puede pretender es que dos organizaciones tan diferentes, con objetivos tan distintos, funcionen a un mismo ritmo y con instrumentos similares.

A continuación se refirió a la nueva Estrategia Europea de Seguridad, que comenzará con un documento que evalúe el nuevo escenario en el que se desarrolla la política exterior de la Unión. Este documento estará concluido en los próximos meses y cuyo borrador será hecho público antes de que concluya la Presidencia letona en junio.

La Unión Europea debe afrontar la cuestión del compromiso de la UE con la defensa, tanto de manera cuantitativa como cualitativa. Es preciso tanto evaluar los medios dedicados a la defensa como los instrumentos políticos de que disponemos para tomar decisiones relacionadas con nuestra seguridad.

A continuación tomaron la palabra los siguientes oradores:

- El **Sr. Mihov**, del Parlamento búlgaro, incidió en la necesidad de incrementar la coordinación entre la UE y la OTAN en materia de defensa.
- El **Sr. Paolo**, de la Cámara de Diputados italiana, señaló que es necesario que tanto la OTAN como la UE se involucren directamente en los eventos que están teniendo lugar en África y defendió que es preciso que el plan de reacción rápida se oriente también hacia el Sur, no sólo hacia el Este. Finalmente, resaltó que es preciso incrementar los presupuestos en Defensa.
- El **Sr. Gahler**, del Parlamento Europeo, incidió en la necesidad de incrementar la coordinación entre la UE y la OTAN en materia de defensa, y se refirió específicamente a la situación de bloqueo existente entre Turquía, Grecia y Chipre dada la situación política entre las tres naciones.
- El **Sr. Bartels**, del Bundestag alemán, se preguntó si es preciso que exista un Consejo de Defensa de la Unión o un mando común de la Unión para que sea posible una coordinación de las políticas de defensa de la Unión.
- El **Sr. Pardal**, de la Asamblea de la República de Portugal preguntó cómo incrementar la relación entre la UE y la OTAN más allá de lo existente, en particular a la luz de la crisis financiera que existe en la mayoría de los Estados de la Unión.
- El **Sr. Pascu**, del Parlamento Europeo, señaló que el artículo 5 del Tratado de la OTAN se refiere a una agresión militar extranjera, no frente a actos de subversión. De ahí que la capacidad de la OTAN para hacer frente a las nuevas amenazas sea limitada, siendo pues la UE más necesaria que nunca.
- El **Sr. Fromion**, de la Asamblea Nacional Francesa, indicó que la cuestión de la relación entre la OTAN y la UE quedó resuelta con la entrada en vigor del Tratado de Lisboa, que otorga a esta última amplias facultades en materia



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de defensa, siendo necesario que llevemos a la práctica la solución que ya fue alcanzada a través de un proceso político consensuado.

- El **Sr. Conkar**, del Parlamento turco, reafirmó el compromiso de su país en seguir colaborando con la UE en política de Defensa, si bien denunció que desde la UE Turquía no siempre ha recibido el trato que merece un socio y aliado.
- El **Sr. Austrevicius**, del Parlamento Europeo, señaló que las políticas expansionistas de Rusia siguen la estela de las llevadas a práctica por Stalin a mediados del siglo pasado. A continuación preguntó qué instrumentos de cooperación en materia de Defensa se contempla poner a la práctica para ayudar a los Estados que sufren los ataques de Moscú.
- La **Sra. Cigane**, del Parlamento letón, solicitó una aclaración acerca de cuáles son los elementos que caracterizan las amenazas híbridas. Preguntó en qué momento los países que sufren este tipo de agresiones pueden invocar el artículo 5 del Tratado de la Organización del Atlántico Norte.
- El **Sr. Logoglu**, del Parlamento turco, señaló que la gran amenaza que nos afecta es la incapacidad de la OTAN para hacer frente a las nuevas amenazas, en particular a las que requieren una respuesta urgente.
- El **Sr. Gapes**, de la Cámara de los Comunes británica, quien solicitó una nueva redacción del artículo 5 del Tratado de Washington a la luz de los nuevos tipos de agresiones que pueden sufrir los Estados miembros que no están recogidos en el texto del mismo.
- La **Sra. Gomes**, del Parlamento Europeo, solicitó que se detenga la destrucción de la industria orientada a la defensa en la Unión Europea y que se revise la política de cierre de instalaciones militares que tienen un gran valor añadido desde el punto de vista militar y económico para las regiones afectadas.
- El **Sr. Eijsink**, del Parlamento holandés, defendió que es preciso incrementar el gasto en Defensa y mejorar también la efectividad de nuestro presupuesto en Defensa. Solicitó en este sentido que la OTAN elabore un informe detallado sobre las necesidades militares de los Estados miembros a los efectos de poder coordinar de manera más eficaz nuestras actuaciones.
- El **Sr. Kartheiser**, de la Cámara de Diputados de Luxemburgo, cuestionó que la Federación Rusa tenga interés en reiniciar una Guerra Fría contra Occidente. A su juicio, Europa debería haber tenido en cuenta la necesidad de haber alcanzado el acuerdo de asociación económica con Ucrania, y Europa debería valorar de manera más crítica la evolución de la política interior de Ucrania, con una evidente tendencia hacia la extrema derecha.
- El **Sr. Lejins**, del Parlamento de Letonia, solicitó que Estados Unidos y el resto de países de la OTAN comiencen a enviar tropas y equipos militares a Ucrania a la vista e la agresión que sufre, ya que a su juicio es el único elemento disuasorio que tiene efecto sobre Rusia.



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- El **Sr. Darchiashvili**, del Parlamento de Georgia, se preguntó por qué la OTAN y sus miembros no dan cumplimiento a las garantías que ofrecieron en el pasado a algunos Estados en relación con su integridad territorial.

El **Sr. Vejonis** defendió que debemos buscar instrumentos inteligentes de mejorar nuestra coordinación defensiva. No es preciso duplicar los mandos militares que ya funcionan correctamente bajo el mando de la OTAN, sino agilizar los sistemas de trabajo conjunto que operan en la actualidad. El Sr. Vejonis defendió asimismo la necesidad de sistemas de alerta temprana en todos los Estados miembros para hacer posible la aplicación del artículo 4 del Tratado de Washington.

El **Sr. Vershbow** sostuvo que las reglas que son de aplicación a nuestras políticas de Defensa son efectivas, el problema es su aplicación práctica. No es preciso seguir revisando los protocolos sino encontrar la voluntad política para darles el necesario cumplimiento. Se mostró contrario a revisar el artículo 5, ya que no lo considera necesario. Aunque un ataque cibernético no puede ser considerado literalmente un “ataque armado”, ello no impide la invocación del artículo por cualquier Estado miembro, ya que el Tratado de Washington admite un margen de apreciación discrecional por parte de los Estados.

En relación con los Estados del Sur, el Sr. Vershbow recomendó que la UE y la OTAN colabore con los Estados del Magreb y el Sahel para dotarles de los instrumentos para combatir el integrismo religioso. Deber realizarse políticas adaptadas a las necesidades de cada Estado, y todos los Estados de la Unión deben involucrarse en este esfuerzo colectivo.

El **Sr. Popowski** recalcó la necesidad de que la Unión Europea mejore su política de comunicación en relación con su política exterior. Indicó que es preciso que la industria de Defensa trabaje también en el desarrollo de capacidades de comunicación estratégica. Puso asimismo de manifiesto que existen instrumentos regionales de cooperación en materia de Defensa que han tenido un gran éxito y pueden ser replicados por otros países.

Sesión III. Prioridades y tareas de la Política Exterior y de Seguridad Común

Abrió la sesión la **Sra. Mogherini**, Alta Representante de la Unión Europea para la Política Exterior y la Seguridad Común. Ésta comenzó su intervención refiriéndose a la situación en Ucrania. Indicó que la mayor prioridad de la política exterior de la Unión es cómo apoyar el proceso de transformación interna del país y la implementación del acuerdo de Minsk. Como Alta Representante está teniendo un rol muy activo principalmente en dos materias: llevar a la práctica las cláusulas



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del acuerdo relativas a la energía y reactivar el comercio exterior de la República de Ucrania.

La UE, por otra parte, debe tener un papel activo en la monitorización de la ejecución de los acuerdos de Minsk, lo que requiere de un compromiso de aportar un mayor volumen de recursos por parte de todos los Estados miembros. Es preciso, asimismo, que la UE participe de manera intensa en los esfuerzos por prestar una ayuda humanitaria a la situación desesperada del país. La Sra. Mogherini añadió que es preciso que la Unión Europea asista a Ucrania para que pueda estar en condiciones de suscribir y llevar a la práctica un acuerdo de asociación, de modo que en el medio plazo el nivel de bienestar en el país pueda crecer de acuerdo con las necesidades de su sociedad.

En relación con las relaciones con Rusia, la Sra. Mogherini defendió que la UE debe evitar crear un clima de confrontación con Moscú como el que existió durante la Guerra Fría. Incluso en el caso de que parte del Gobierno ruso pretenda recuperar el clima de confrontación, es preciso que desde Europa recordemos que muchos de los desafíos que afectan a la comunidad internacional deben ser resueltos con la ayuda de la Federación Rusa. Finalmente, condenó el asesinato de Boris Nemtsov y solicitó una investigación transparente del mismo.

En relación con la situación en Libia, la Sra. Mogherini comenzó señalando que se trata de una crisis que puede tener enormes implicaciones para la Unión Europea. Cuestiones como los flujos migratorios, el tráfico de personas, la lucha antiterrorista... pueden verse profundamente afectadas por la resolución que se encuentre al conflicto libio. La expansión de Da'esh es una amenaza para toda la región que Europa no se puede permitir, y es preciso que la Unión dedique todos los esfuerzos necesarios para evitar que suceda.

La Sra. Mogherini añadió que la conclusión de las conversaciones nucleares con Irán son una auténtica prioridad para la Unión. Asimismo, se refirió a la evolución de la situación política colombiana como un escenario en el que la UE debe implicarse profundamente.

Por otra parte, la Sra. Mogherini se refirió a la revisión de la Estrategia de la Política Exterior que está llevándose a cabo en la actualidad. Se trata de un proceso que debe permitir a la Unión encontrar su identidad en el mundo. Esa nueva Estrategia debe integrar a toda la ciudadanía de la Unión, y a todas las instituciones públicas y a la sociedad civil. Confío en que el resultado sea un documento realista que sea útil para que Europa recupere el papel que le corresponde en la esfera internacional.



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En relación con la Conferencia de Riga, la Sra. Mogherini indicó que debe tratarse de un instrumento para acercar a la UE a los aliados en el Este de Europa, pero no para recrear una política de bloques como la que existió en el pasado. Confío en que de la misma se alcancen importantes progresos en campos como los derechos humanos, la seguridad, el comercio, y las relaciones financieras.

La Sra. Mogherini defendió asimismo que la política exterior de la Unión requiere una mayor inversión en materia de Defensa y una industria militar potente que sea capaz de respaldar los principios de la Unión de manera firme.

La Sra. Mogherini concluyó señalando que debemos superar la sensación de que los intereses de la Unión son diferentes o incluso están enfrentados a los de los Estados miembros. Sólo a través de una mejora de nuestra cooperación seremos capaces de superar los importantes desafíos que afrontan los valores europeos.

A continuación tomaron la palabra los siguientes oradores:

- El **Sr. Rodrigues**, de la Asamblea de la República de Portugal se interesó por las relaciones con Estados Unidos y exigió una política de mayor confrontación con Da'esh.
- El **Sr. Howitt**, del Parlamento Europeo, preguntó por si las sanciones estaban teniendo resultado como elemento disuasorio frente a las acciones de Rusia.
- El **Sr. Bruce**, de la Cámara de los Comunes británica, se preguntó si parte de las agresiones que encontramos en Europa del Este no son fruto de la debilidad del liderazgo político europeo. Asimismo solicitó que Europa no olvide los problemas de África, ya que, aunque no forme parte de su estrategia de vecindad, su situación es el mayor drama que afronta el planeta.
- El **Sr. Ferrer Roselló**, del Congreso de los Diputados de España, señaló que aunque no hay que buscar la confrontación con Rusia debe reconocerse que Moscú ha roto las reglas básicas del funcionamiento de la Comunidad Internacional. El apaciguamiento no debe ser la respuesta frente a las agresiones llevadas a cabo por Rusia. No se puede llevar a cabo una política en contra de la Unión Europea.
- El **Sr. Bowness**, de la Cámara de los Lores del Reino Unido, preguntó cuáles son las prioridades en relación con el Este de los Balcanes.
- El **Sr. Kalniete**, del Parlamento Europeo, defendió incrementar las sanciones frente a Rusia hasta que Moscú detenga sus agresiones en Ucrania. Alertó asimismo contra las acciones de propaganda europea a la vista de que en la Unión residen millones de personas de origen ruso susceptibles de ser persuadidos por los mensajes de Rusia.



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- El **Sr. Sáez i Jubero**, del Congreso de los Diputados de España, indicó que en el conflicto de Ucrania la actuación de la Unión Europea ha sido parcialmente dubitativa, en particular en los Acuerdos de Minsk. Por ese motivo, solicitó que la Alta Representante tenga una actuación más activa en la implementación de los acuerdos de paz.
- La **Sra. Ceballos**, del Parlamento Europeo, preguntó cómo van a incrementarse los medios de la Alta Representación, en particular en el ámbito militar, a la luz de que son manifiestamente insuficientes. Finalmente, preguntó por cuál va a ser la actitud del Alto Representante en relación con el reconocimiento del Estado Palestino.
- El **Sr. Varnava**, del Parlamento chipriota, cuestionó la construcción por la República de Turquía de un reactor nuclear en Akkyu, en una región con alto riesgo sísmico, que puede tener efectos catastróficos en el Mediterráneo Oriental.
- El **Sr. Castaldo**, del Parlamento Europeo, exigió a los Estados miembros un mayor compromiso para combatir la violencia sectaria en Libia y en el Magreb. Es preciso, a su juicio, una política de vecindad hacia el Sur que sea ambiciosa y se adapte a las necesidades de cada Estado.
- El **Sr. Obermeier**, del Bundestag alemán, afirmó que es necesario llevar a cabo una política común de comunicación tanto en idioma ruso como en otras lenguas para frenar el éxito de las acciones de propaganda llevadas a cabo por la Federación Rusa.
- El **Sr. Horvat**, del Parlamento esloveno, solicitó a la Sra. Mogherini una labor más activa en la aplicación de los acuerdos de Minsk. Asimismo, quiso saber su opinión sobre el proceso de descentralización que está teniendo lugar en Ucrania.
- El **Sr. Mihkelson**, del Parlamento de Estonia, criticó que sólo la mitad de los Estados miembros hayan ratificado los acuerdos de asociación de la Unión Europea con Ucrania, Georgia y Moldavia.
- El **Sr. Picó i Azanza** se refirió a los flujos migratorios en la Unión Europea, flujo de que Europa es un refugio de oportunidades para personas de todo el mundo. Preguntó sobre qué papel tendrá la gestión de los flujos migratorios en la revisión de la Estrategia Europea. A su juicio, esta cuestión debe ser afrontada de manera amplia, de modo que se tenga en consideración el desarrollo económico en el largo plazo de los países de los que proceden las personas que en estos momentos están asumiendo graves riesgos para llegar a Europa.
- El **Sr. Chauveau** se interesó por cuál va a ser la actuación de la Unión Europea en relación con la pacífica resolución del conflicto palestino-israelí.
- El **Sr. Artini**, de la Cámara de Diputados de Italia, preguntó por su actitud frente a los Batallones de Combate Europeos.



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- La **Sra. Cigane**, del Parlamento letón, indicó que es preciso generar una perspectiva de adhesión a la Unión Europea para Ucrania, Georgia y Moldavia, puesto que de lo contrario se corre el riesgo de crear amplios colectivos de personas resentidas contra la Unión.

La **Sra. Mogherini** recordó que la migración ocupa un papel muy importante en la lista de prioridades de la Unión. El objetivo ante todo es evitar la pérdida de vidas en el Mediterráneo, así como apoyar el desarrollo local de los Estados emisores de migración. El Consejo de Política Exterior tratará sobre la cuestión por primera vez en su próxima reunión, ya que es una cuestión que no sólo debe afrontarse por los Departamentos de Interior, sino que tiene una evidente proyección internacional.

En relación con la lucha antiterrorista, la Unión Europea ha comenzado una tarea de unificar y compartir fuentes de inteligencia. Es preciso superar la narrativa del choque de civilizaciones, y reconocer que la población musulmana son las principales víctimas de la política antiterrorista. Se comprometió a mantener una política activa en Irak para lograr la estabilidad política deseada por todos los Estados europeos.

La Sra. Mogherini apoyó la conclusión del Tratado Comercial con Estados Unidos porque, además de las ventajas económicas, tendrá importantes repercusiones políticas que unirán Europa y Estados Unidos.

En lo referente a la situación en Ucrania, la Sra. Mogherini afirmó que existe dentro de Europa una importante división acerca de cómo afrontar la guerra en el país y las relaciones con Rusia. Pero lo fundamental es que, una vez llegado el momento de la toma de decisiones, éstas se adopten por unanimidad y de forma leal. La Sra. Mogherini rechazó que la Unión Europea estuviera ausente de los Acuerdos de Minsk, ya que incluso durante las negociaciones todos los Estados miembros involucrados colaboraron activamente para defender la posición adoptada en el Consejo Europeo. La de Ucrania, al contrario de lo que se afirma, es una crisis en la que los europeos han trabajado conjuntamente. Fue Europa la que decidió buscar soluciones diplomáticas, frente a las alternativas ofrecidas por otras naciones.

En relación con África y América Latina, se trata de un asunto que estará presente en el orden del día del próximo Consejo y coincidió en la necesidad de seguir avanzando en la creación de los Batallones Europeos. La Unión Europea debe jugar un papel clave en el conflicto de Oriente Próximo, y de ahí que esté actuando de manera permanente en este escenario.



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La Sra. Mogherini concluyó defendiendo la necesidad de reforzar la confianza de los europeos en el proyecto comunitario y centrarse en las historias de éxito que se han dado en las pasadas décadas.

Intervino a continuación el **Sr. Brok**, del Parlamento Europeo, quien señaló que es preciso asumir que las personas migrantes abandonan sus países de origen por causas políticas, económicas y de seguridad que deben ser afrontadas si se pretende realizar una gestión responsable de los flujos migratorios.

A continuación, se aprobaron por unanimidad las conclusiones que se adjuntan como Anexo V.

Posteriormente los miembros de la delegación acudieron a los cuatro talleres organizados en torno a cuatro materias diferentes:

1. Hacia la Cumbre de Riga: redefiniendo la política de partenariado oriental.
2. La respuesta europea a la inestabilidad y las amenazas en el Sur del Mediterráneo y Oriente Próximo.
3. La guerra híbrida: un nuevo desafío a la seguridad para Europa.
4. Desafíos y soluciones para el despliegue del Grupo de Batalla de la Unión Europea dentro del contexto legal existente.

Taller II. La respuesta europea a la inestabilidad y las amenazas en el Sur del Mediterráneo y Oriente Próximo.

El segundo taller estuvo moderado por **Atis Laijns**, miembro de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores del Parlamento letón y fundador y Director del Instituto Letón de Relaciones Internacionales.

Intervino en primer lugar el **Sr. Chauveau**, miembro de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores de la Asamblea Nacional Francesa. Éste señaló que en el caso de Libia ha faltado claridad suficiente para predecir los sucesos que iban a ocurrir. Enfatizó la necesidad de que nuestra política en relación con Libia tenga en consideración la necesidad de promover el progreso económico y social de la región como único instrumento para prevenir el crecimiento del extremismo. En este sentido, defendió que se recupere el programa Erasmus para estudiantes del norte de África; que el programa de redes transeuropeas pueda beneficiar proyectos que conecten el Magreb y promocionar la integración regional.

El Sr. Chaveau, en relación con la política de vecindad, señaló que es preciso profundizar en los acuerdos de asociación con Marruecos y Argelia, puesto que se trata de una puerta entre Europa y África. El caso de Túnez, que está convirtiéndose en un ejemplo de éxito, debe ser un referente para todas las



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sociedades que afrontar períodos de transición política hacia modelos más democráticos.

El Sr. Chaveau valoró también la crisis generalizada en el Sahel como un elemento potencialmente desestabilizador para toda la región, y solicitó a todos los Estados miembros una mayor implicación en la zona.

A continuación, tomó la palabra el **Sr. Panzeri**, miembro de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores y Presidente de la Delegación para las relaciones con los países del Magreb y la Unión Africana del Parlamento Europeo. El orador indicó que la política de vecindad de la Unión muchas veces se ha visto eclipsada por las acciones individuales de cada Estado miembro, que han dispuesto de muchos más medios pero que en muchas ocasiones han tenido fuertes contradicciones entre sí.

Por un lado, señaló el Sr. Panzeri, es preciso tomar como prioridad la garantía de la seguridad y el mantenimiento del orden público, objetivos que no siempre son fáciles de compatibilizar con la consecución de modelos estables de democracia que respeten los derechos humanos. Es preciso, asimismo, ayudar a los países del Magreb a que tengan los medios técnicos para combatir la amenaza terrorista. Y, por otra parte, sería positivo promover medios de coordinación e intercambio de información entre países árabes.

Con carácter general, el Sr. Panzeri recomendó que todos los Estados europeos incrementen los medios destinados a apoyar a los Estados que han comenzado transiciones hacia la democracia. De lo contrario se producirá una proliferación de conflictos que resultará más costosa para europa en el largo plazo. En ese sentido, recomendó focalizar la ayuda europea a un número limitado de Estados en los que pueda realizarse una labor más exitosa.

El **Sr. Berger**, Director para el Norte de África, Oriente Próximo, la Península Arábiga, Irán e Irak del Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior, comenzó señalando que la situación en la región ha sufrido un fuerte deterioro en el último año. El Sr. Berger clasificó las transiciones a la democracia en torno a cuatro categorías: la exitosa (Túnez); la fracasada (Egipto); la calamitosa (Siria y Libia) y la elusiva (Yemen, donde se ha conseguido sobre el papel pero no se ha llevado a la práctica).

La razón de la fortaleza de Da'esh se debe en primer lugar a la debilidad de las instituciones y los poderes públicos, como ha ocurrido en Libia, Siria, Irak e incluso Gaza. Existe, por otra parte, el riesgo de que a través de la propaganda se extienda a jóvenes que viven en toda la región, e incluso en Europa. La educación es en este sentido el desafío esencial, pero es preciso asimismo otorgar a los más jóvenes una perspectiva de participación en procesos democráticos.



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Es precisa la búsqueda de soluciones y acuerdos multilaterales que involucren a múltiples actores. La UE debe permanecer unida en este ámbito, sobre la base de que la salida no puede ser militar sino política. El Sr. Berger afirmó que es necesario también contar con el apoyo de los Estados limítrofes para que contengan la extensión de la amenaza. El Sr. Berger recomendó asimismo un incremento progresivo de las sanciones económicas para limitar la capacidad de captación de fondos de Da'esh. Y, por otra parte, defendió que en la revisión de la Estrategia Europea de Política Exterior se actualicen los instrumentos de que dispone la Unión para la lucha antiterrorista. El Sr. Berger incidió en la modernización de las infraestructuras en Libia como requisito esencial para garantizar la viabilidad de las instituciones públicas en el medio y largo plazo, un objetivo que requerirá de la colaboración de todos los Estados miembros.

A continuación, el **Sr. Veits**, Investigador Asociado en el Instituto letón de Relaciones Internacionales, intervino en defensa de una política coherente de vecindad. Asimismo, defendió que las entidades privadas se involucren en la búsqueda de una solución estable a la situación en Libia. Alertó asimismo del riesgo de que la ayuda humanitaria pueda acabar en manos equivocadas, un problema que no es específico de Libia, pero que tiene allí peores consecuencias.

A continuación se abrió un turno de intervenciones en el que se intercambiaron opiniones acerca de la situación en Libia y las posibles políticas que puede adoptar la Unión Europea.

Finalizada la reunión, la delegación emprendió el regreso a España.

Palacio del Congreso de los Diputados, Madrid, 12 de marzo de 2015



Fernando Galindo Elola-Olaso
Letrado de las Cortes Generales



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ANEXO I

PROGRAMA



03.03.2015

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

4 – 6 March 2015
Riga

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 4 March 2015

14:00 – 19:15 Arrival of delegations and registration for the event at the hotels

Meeting of the Chairpersons of South European Parliaments

16:00 Departure by bus from the hotels to Saeima

16:30 – 17:30 Meeting of the Chairpersons of South European Parliaments

Venue: Saeima of the Republic of Latvia, Jēkaba iela 11

17:45 Return to hotels

Meeting of the Representatives of the Presidency Troika and the European Parliament

17:30 Departure by bus from the hotels to Saeima

18:00 – 19:00 Meeting of the Representatives of the Presidency Troika and the European Parliament

Venue: Saeima of the Republic of Latvia, Jēkaba iela 11

19:15 Departure by bus to Ziemeļblāzma Culture Palace

19:15 Departure by bus from the hotels to Ziemeļblāzma Culture Palace

20:00 Dinner hosted by **Mr Ojārs Ēriks Kalniņš**, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia

Venue: Ziemeļblāzma Culture Palace, Ziemeļblāzmas iela 36

22:30 Return to the hotels by bus



Thursday, 5 March 2015

Meeting of the heads of delegations

- 7:45 Departure by bus from the hotels to the Kīpsala International Exhibition Centre
8:30 – 9:30 Meeting of the heads of delegations
Venue: Kīpsala International Exhibition Centre, Kīpsalas iela 8

Meetings of the political groups

- 8:45 Departure by bus from the hotels to the Kīpsala International Exhibition Centre
9:30 – 10:30 Meetings of the political groups
Venue: Kīpsala International Exhibition Centre, Kīpsalas iela 8
GUE – 2/1 Hall
S&D – 2/2 Hall
EPP – 2/3 Hall
ALDE – 2/4 Hall

- 9:45 Departure by bus from the hotels to the Kīpsala International Exhibition Centre
10:30 Coffee break
Hall 1

11:00 – 12:00

OPENING SESSION

Welcome address by **Ms Ināra Mūrniece**, Speaker of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia

Introductory remarks by **Mr Ojārs Ēriks Kalniņš**, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia

Introductory remarks by **Mr Elmar Brok**, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

SESSION I

12:00 – 14:00

State of Play of the European Neighbourhood Policy

Mr Edgars Rinkēvičs, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia

Mr Carl Bildt, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Mr Fathallah Sijilmassi, Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean

Debate

14:00 – 14:15 Family photo

14:15 – 15:30 Lunch
Hall 2



SESSION II

European Common Security and Defence Policy and NATO – Better Cooperation in View of the New Security Challenges

15:30 – 17:30

Mr Raimonds Vējonis, Minister for Defence of the Republic of Latvia

Mr Alexander Vershbow, Deputy Secretary General of the NATO

Mr Maciej Popowski, Deputy Secretary General of the European External Action Service

Debate

17:45

Return to the hotels by bus

19:30

Departure by bus from the hotels to the Museum of Decorative Arts and Design

20:00

Reception hosted by *Mr Ainars Latkovskis*, Chairman of the Defence, Internal Affairs and Corruption Prevention Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia

Venue: Museum of Decorative Arts and Design, Skārņu iela 10/20

22:30

Return to the hotels by bus

Friday, 6 March 2015

8:00

Departure by bus from the hotels to the Kīpsala International Exhibition Centre

Venue: Kīpsala International Exhibition Centre, Kīpsalas iela 8

SESSION III

9:00 – 11:00

Priorities and Tasks of the Common Foreign and Security Policy

H.E. Ms Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

Debate

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee break

Hall 1

WORKSHOPS

11:30 – 13:30

1. Towards the Riga Summit – Redefining the Eastern Partnership

Moderator: *Ms Lolita Čigāne*, Chairperson of the European Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia

Rapporteur: *Mr Petras Auštrevičius*, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

Speakers:

- *Mr Andrzej Galazewski*, Vice-chair of the European Union Affairs Committee of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland
- *Mr Maciej Popowski*, Deputy Secretary General of the European External Action Service



- **Mr Juris Poikāns**, Ambassador-at-Large for the Eastern Partnership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia
- **Ms Kadri Liik**, Senior Policy Fellow of the European Council on Foreign Relations
- **Ms Eka Tkeshelashvili**, President of the Georgian Institute for Strategic Studies
- **Mr Andris Sprūds**, Director of the Latvian Institute of International Affairs

Debate

2. European Response to the Instability and Threats in the Southern Mediterranean and the Middle East

Moderator: **Mr Atis Lejiņš**, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia, founder and former Director of the Latvian Institute of International Affairs

Rapporteur: **Hon. Francis Zammit Dimech**, Member of the Foreign and European Affairs Committee of the Parliament of Malta

Speakers:

- **Mr Guy-Michel Chauveau**, Member of Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly
- **Mr Pier Antonio Panzeri**, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament and Chair of the Delegation for relations with the Maghreb countries and the Arab Maghreb Union
- **Mr Christian Berger**, Director for North Africa, Middle East, Arabian Peninsula, Iran and Iraq of the European External Action Service
- **Mr Pēteris Veits**, Associate Fellow of the Latvian Institute of International Affairs, **TBC**

Debate

3. The Hybrid War – a New Security Challenge for Europe

Moderator: **Mr Rihards Kols**, Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia

Rapporteur: **Mr Raimonds Bergmanis**, Deputy Chairman of the Defence, Internal Affairs and Corruption Prevention Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia

Speakers :

- **Mr Ioan Mircea Pașcu**, Vice-Chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament
- **Mr Jānis Kārkliņš**, Director of the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence
- **Rear Admiral Waldemar Gluszko**, Deputy Director General of the EU Military Staff of the European External Action Service



- **Mr James Sherr**, Associate Fellow of the Russia and Eurasia Programme of the Royal Institute of International Affairs – Chatham House (London)
 - **Mr Oleksiy Melnyk**, Co-Director of the Foreign Relations and International Security Programmes at the Razumkov’s Centre (Ukraine)
 - **Mr Andis Kudors**, Executive Director of the Centre for East European Policy Studies (Latvia)

Debate

4. Challenges and Solutions for EU Battlegroup Deployment within the Existing Legal Framework

Moderator: ***Mr Michael Gahler***, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament and the Subcommittee on Security and Defence of the European Parliament

Rapporteur: ***Mr Massimo Artini***, Vice-Chair of the Committee for Defence of the Italian Chamber of Deputies

Speakers :

- ***Mr Frank E. van Kappen***, Chairman of the Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Development Cooperation of the Senate of the Dutch Parliament
 - ***Lt. Gen. Ton van Loon***, Retired Lieutenant General of the Royal Netherlands Army
 - ***Ms Nora Vanaga***, Researcher of the Center for Security and Strategic Research of the National Defence Academy of Latvia

Debate

13:30 – 15:00

Lunch

Hall 2

15:00 – 16:30

FINAL SESSION

Presentation of workshop results

Adoption of the conclusions

Closing Remarks by ***Mr Ojārs Ēriks Kalniņš***, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia; ***Mr Elmar Brok***, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament

16:45

Return to the hotels by bus

Optional – guided tour of the Museum of Occupation of Latvia or the former KGB building called the “Corner House”

Departure of delegations





CORTES GENERALES

ANEXO II

LISTA DE ASISTENTES

Draft as of 03.03.2015

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

4 – 6 March 2015

Riga

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Conférence interparlementaire sur la Politique étrangère et de sécurité commune et la Politique de sécurité et de défense commune (PESC/PSDC)

4 – 6 mars 2015

Riga

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS



MEMBER STATES – ÉTATS MEMBRES

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Mr / M. Reinhold LOPATKA	Chairman of the parliamentary group of the Austrian People's Party
Mr / M. Reinhard Eugen BÖSCH	Member of Parliament
Ms / Mme Tanja WINDBÜCHLER-SOUSCHILL	Member of Parliament

Federal Council / Conseil fédéral / Bundesrat

Mr / M. Günther KÖBERL	Member of Parliament
Mr / M. Joseph WIRNSPERGER	Head of the International Relations Department

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House of Representatives / Chambre des représentants / Kamer van volksvertegenwoordigers

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Senate / Sénat / Senaat

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Ms / Mme Malina STEFANOVA	Interpreter

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National Council / Conseil national / Državni svet

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SPAIN – ESPAGNE – ESPAÑA

Congress of Deputies / Congrès des Députés de Sénat / Congreso de los Diputados

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Ms / Mme Sofia ARKELSTEN	Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr / M. Martin BROTHÉN	Head of Secretariat of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Ms / Mme Josefina KILDJER	Committee Officer at the Committee on Foreign Affairs

UNITED KINGDOM – ROYAUME-UNI

House of Lords / Chambre des Lords / House of Lords

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Lord Peter BOWNESS	Member of the EU Sub-Committee
Ms / Mme Sarah JONES	Clerk of the EU Sub-Committee on External Affairs

House of Commons / Chambre des Communes

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Mr / M. Ojārs Ēriks KALNINŠ	Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia
Ms / Mme Ināra MŪRNIECE	Speaker of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia
Mr / M. Elmar BROK	Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament
Mr / M. Edgars RINKĒVIČS	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia
Mr / M. Carl BILDT	Former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden
Mr / M. Fathallah SIJILMASSI	Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean
Mr / M. Raimonds VĒJONIS	Minister for Defence of the Republic of Latvia
Mr / M. Alexander VERSHBOW	Deputy Secretary General of the NATO
Mr / M. Maciej POPOWSKI	Deputy Secretary General of the European External Action Service
Mr / M. Ainars LATKOVSKIS	Chairman of the Defence, Internal Affairs and Corruption Prevention Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia
H.E. Ms Federica MOGHERINI	High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
Ms / Mme Lolita ČIGĀNE	Chairperson of the European Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia
Mr / M. Petras AUŠTREVIČIUS	Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament
Mr / M. Andrzej GAŁAŻEWSKI	Vice-chair of the European Union Affairs Committee of the Polish Parliament
Mr / M. Juris POIKĀNS	Ambassador-at-Large for the Eastern Partnership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia
Ms / Mme Kadri LIIK	Senior Policy Fellow of the European Council on Foreign Relations



Ms / Mme Eka TKESHELASHVILI	President of the Georgian Institute for Strategic Studies
Mr / M. Andris SPRŪDS	Director of the Latvian Institute of International Affairs
Mr / M. Atis LEJINŠ	Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia, founder and former Director of the Latvian Institute of International Affairs
Hon. Francis Zammit DIMECH	Member of the Foreign and European Affairs Committee of the Parliament of Malta
Mr / M. Guy-Michel CHAUVEAU	Member of Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly
Mr / M. Pier Antonio PANZERI	Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament and Chair of the Delegation for relations with the Maghreb countries and the Arab Maghreb Union
Mr / M. Christian BERGER	Director for North Africa, Middle East, Arabian Peninsula, Iran and Iraq of the European External Action Service
Mr / M. Pēteris Veits	Associate Fellow at the Latvian Institute of International Affairs TBC
Mr / M. Rihards KOLS	Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia
Mr / M. Raimonds BERGMANIS	Deputy Chairman of the Defence, Internal Affairs and Corruption Prevention Committee of the Saeima of the Republic of Latvia
Mr / M. Ioan Mircea PAŞCU	Vice-Chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament
Mr / M. Jānis KĀRKLIŅŠ	Director of the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence
Rear Admiral Waldemar GŁUSZKO	Deputy Director General of the EU Military Staff of the European External Action Service
Mr / M. James SHERR	Associate Fellow of the Russia and Eurasia Programme of the Royal Institute of International Affairs – Chatham House (London)
Mr / M. Oleksiy MELNYK	Co-Director of the Foreign Relations and International Security Programmes at the Razumkov's Centre (Ukraine)
Mr / M. Andis KUDORS	Executive Director of the Centre for East European Policy Studies (Latvia)
Mr / M. Michael GAHLER	Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament and the Subcommittee on Security and Defence of the European Parliament
Mr / M. Massimo ARTINI	Member of the Committee for Defence of the Italian Senate
Mr / M. Frank E. VAN KAPPEN	Chairman of the Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Development Cooperation of the Senate of the Dutch Parliament



Lt. Gen. Ton van LOON

Ms / Mme Nora VANAGA

Retired Lieutenant General of the Royal Netherlands Army

Researcher of the Center for Security and Strategic Research of
the National Defence Academy of Latvia



CORTES GENERALES

ANEXO III

PROPIUESTA DE CONCLUSIONES PRESENTADA POR LA PRESIDENCIA LETONA

Draft as of 26.02.2015

DRAFT FINAL CONCLUSIONS

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

4 – 6 March, Riga

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Having regard to the decision of the Conference of Speakers of European Union Parliaments taken in April 2012 in Warsaw regarding the establishment and mandate of this Conference;

Having regard to Title II of Protocol I (and articles 9) of the Treaty of Lisbon regarding the promotion of effective and regular interparliamentary cooperation within the Union;

Cognizant of the new powers and instruments foreseen by the Treaty of Lisbon for the European Union (EU) institutions in the area of the foreign, security and defence policy; being aware that the new instruments create better opportunities for the EU to wield an international influence commensurate with its political and economic weight;

Conscious of the multi-layered decision-making process in the areas of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP); aware that effective implementation of these policies must involve numerous policy actors at both the EU and national levels; conscious of the responsibility to engage in parliamentary scrutiny at the respective levels and advance interparliamentary cooperation in the areas of CFSP and CSDP;

Aware that the evolution of the international scenario has strengthened the role of the Parliaments as central actors of global decision making, with specific reference to conflicts and crises;

Highlights of the Common Foreign and Security Policy

1. Expresses its utmost concern for the changed security landscape from Ukraine to the Middle East and Africa; welcomes the commitment of the High Representative/Vice President (HRVP), on the basis of the mandate from the European Council of December 2013, to initiate as a matter of priority a process of strategic reflection of the EU's framework for the foreign and security policy in close consultation with the Member States and the parliaments of the EU; insists that this reflection should lead, following consultation with the European Parliament and national parliaments, to a new European Security Strategy; remains convinced that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for CFSP-CSDP should contribute to this important strategic reflection.

Fight against International Terrorism and Radicalisation

2. Strongly condemns the barbaric terrorist attacks in France and Denmark; expresses its deepest condolences to the relatives of the victims; emphasises that the freedom of speech is an essential fundamental freedom embedded in the foundation of the EU and that attacks on journalists in Paris and Copenhagen are to be regarded as attacks on the fundamental values of the EU; strongly condemns any form of anti-Semitism;

underlines the need for a unified EU stance and an effective and comprehensive preventive approach, more efficient use of the existing resources such as Europol, as well as enhancing cooperation between the Member States in the field of intelligence sharing to tackle the radicalisation and recruitment of the EU citizens as well as the early identification and containment of the foreign fighters and terrorists.

3. Calls with urgency for a coordinated international solution including regarding the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and various Al-Qaeda- affiliated terrorist organisations in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA).
4. Is concerned about the decreasing level of security in Syria, Iraq and Libya where, as a result of the civil wars and activity of the ISIL, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated to a catastrophic level; emphasises that the expansion of the ISIL has turned these countries into a safe haven for Islamic radicals, thus posing a threat to the entire MENA region, as well as significantly increasing terrorism and security risks for Europe; welcomes the recent military operations conducted by the international coalition, Iraqi army and Kurdish *peshmerga* fighters in Iraq; condemns the barbaric killing of the Coptic Christians in Libya by ISIL.
5. Draws the attention of the EU and the international community to the escalation of violence by the terrorist group *Boko Haram* in Nigeria and categorically condemns the terrifying crimes against innocent civilians, as well as to the recently increased activity of this terrorist group in the neighbouring countries, namely Cameroon, Chad and Niger; welcomes the recent initiative of the African Union to create the Multinational Joint Task Force to fight *Boko Haram* militants; in this context underlines its concern about the postponement of the elections in Nigeria; calls for the elections to be held as soon as possible and with a strong democratic participation and transparency.
6. Welcomes the initiative of the Latvian Presidency to address the issue of terrorism and foreign fighters during the informal meeting of Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs in Riga on 29 and 30 January 2015, where the ministers concluded on addressing the threats to EU's internal security in the European agenda on Security, e.g. strengthening efforts on prevention of radicalisation, particularly in social media, sharing information on terrorism prevention within the EU and strengthening judicial cooperation in the field of aspects in fight against the terrorism.
7. Calls on the governments and societies of EU Member States to remain united and to prevent accusation and stigmatisation of particular religious groups, thus to hinder terrorists from attaining their goal of intimidating and dividing Europeans.

Situation in Ukraine

8. Reaffirms unwavering support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine; unequivocally condemns the occupation and annexation of Crimea by Russia, which has thus blatantly violated the UN Charter, international law and its own commitments, including the Helsinki Final Act of the OSCE, the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances to Ukraine; reaffirms the respective European Council conclusions underlining the importance of the EU in pursuing a policy of non-recognition regarding the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol; expresses great concern for the continuing persecution and intimidation of the Crimean Tatar community.
9. Strongly condemns the hybrid warfare launched by Russia in the Eastern regions of Ukraine, where it is employing a combination of unmarked armed and trained separatist groups and units of the regular army, as well as elements of information and economic warfare.
10. Calls for the full implementation of the agreement reached in Minsk on 12 February 2015 that provides in particular for a ceasefire, an exchange of prisoners, a withdrawal of heavy weapons; is concerned by the continuing violations of the ceasefire and urges an immediate stop of all military activities; calls on Russia to take real steps towards de-escalating the crisis in the Eastern Ukraine and to abide by the Minsk



Agreements, which, inter alia, provides for a complete ceasefire and the withdrawal of heavy weapons, as well as a stop the transfer of weapons and armed combatants across the border from Russia to Ukraine, to withdrawal of Russian armed forces and mercenaries from the territory of Ukraine, setting up the permanent monitoring and verification of the Ukraine-Russian border by the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission, restoring to Ukrainian authorities full control over its border with Russia, freeing all hostages and illegally detained persons, such as pilot Nadia Savchenko, as well as the restoration of Ukraine's control over its whole territory, including Crimea.

11. Welcomes the decision of 29 January 2015 of the extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to extend sanctions targeting persons and entities for threatening or undermining Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity; indicates that the decision of the EU to ease, lift or increase sanctions imposed against Russia will directly depend on the implementation by Russia of its commitments under the Minsk Agreements; concurrently, does not exclude the possibility of imposing stricter sanctions in case Russia continues to escalate or support further escalation of the conflict.
12. Emphasises that a sustainable and peaceful solution to the conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions in Ukraine can be achieved only by political means and diplomatic negotiations; notes the need to keep the channels of communication with Russia open; acknowledges in principle the necessity for the EU to engage with Russia on global and major foreign policy issues.
13. Encourages Ukraine to maintain a strong focus on the key reform areas by further stabilizing the political, economic, social, judicial and financial situation in the country, in particular by implementing constitutional reform and fighting corruption; emphasises the key role played by the EU in supporting the Ukrainian reform effort, including by financial and technical means.

European Neighbourhood

14. Underscores that both EU Neighbourhood Policy dimensions – Eastern and Southern – are equally important and should be supported without an unnecessary competition between them; recognises that, in the light of the new political and military challenges in both principal bordering regions, the EU has to substantially revise the EU's policy towards its neighbourhood by, inter alia, placing a greater emphasis on establishing closer cooperation with inhabitants and civic society as well as supporting the countries that want to draw closer to the EU.

Eastern Partnership: Towards the Riga Summit

15. Reiterates the decisive strategic role of the Eastern Partnership policy in supporting security, stability, the rule of law and democracy in the EU's neighbourhood; emphasises that, despite regional challenges, the Eastern Partnership remains a top priority in EU's foreign policy; points out that the Eastern Partnership must continue to serve as a joint political platform which offers differentiated approaches to the partnership countries according to their individual desire to deepen relations with the EU, first and foremost, in striving to modernise democratic governance, strengthen the rule of law, reform public administration and undertake economic reforms.
16. Expects the Eastern Partnership Summit in Riga on 21 – 22 May 2015 to provide a good opportunity to take stock on what has been achieved since the Vilnius Summit and to look forward to the further development of the Eastern Partnership; highlights the need to assess the progress in implementing the Association Agreements during the Riga Summit; and therefore encourages national parliaments to finalise the ratification of the EU Association Agreements with Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova before the Riga Summit.
17. Calls on the Riga Summit to provide strong and motivating political support for the most ambitious partner countries that have achieved the greatest progress in their reform process by offering them a new deepened cooperation opportunities with the EU based on a differentiated approach; also urges adoption of an



individualised approach to the EU's bilateral relations with partner countries that have chosen a less ambitious level of cooperation.

18. Notes that progress in the mobility area with the Eastern Partnership countries is one of the deliverables expected from the Riga Summit; hopes that the second stage of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan with Georgia and Ukraine will be completed, and the possibility to sign the Visa Facilitation and Readmission Agreement and the Mobility Partnership with Belarus and achieve progress towards visa liberalisation with Armenia and Azerbaijan will be successfully used until the Summit.

Southern Neighbourhood: the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East

19. Highlights the utmost importance of the MENA region, which, due to its geographic and cultural proximity to the EU, has a direct impact on EU Member States in the event of any conflicts or instability; underlines the increasing spread of the illegal migration and human trafficking in the Mediterranean region, which not only poses a threat to the security of the external borders of the EU but also claims countless victims.
20. Emphasises that, in light of the increasing security threats within the region, the Neighbourhood Policy must be capable of providing an effective, united and sustainable support to its neighbours on the South of the Mediterranean by focusing on providing assistance in forming a democratic system of governance, developing a civic society and fostering people-to-people contacts.
21. Commends the Union for the Mediterranean as the most efficient and multifaceted cooperation forum in the region, aimed at promoting regional cohesion and integration between the EU and Southern Mediterranean countries.
22. Concurs with the 19 January 2015 Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions on Tunisia welcoming the successful and peaceful democratic path Tunisia has taken, as well as congratulating Tunisia on its presidential and parliamentary elections; notes that the democratic transition in Tunisia is becoming an example for the entire region; calls for the development of a comprehensive political and economic cooperation and a support plan to consolidate Tunisia's new-born democracy.
23. Calls for an immediate ceasefire in Libya; underlines that the current multidimensional crisis must be resolved in the framework of an all-inclusive political dialogue by setting a roadmap on forming a unity government; calls on international partners – the UN, the EU, the African Union and the League of Arab States – to ensure broader mutual coordination and to work with neighbouring countries to prevent proxy wars from happening.
24. Expresses hope that parliamentary elections in Egypt scheduled for March and April 2015 will reverse the democratic short-comings of the Presidential elections, including limits on freedom of expression and assembly, and proceed in accordance with general democratic principles, and will be a significant step towards reunifying society; considers the recent decision of Egyptian president attending a Coptic Christmas service for the first time in history of the state as a positive signal for the social reconciliation which should be extended to all other faiths; calls on Egypt to refrain from executing imposed death penalties and imposing new ones.
25. Expresses concern about deteriorating security situation in Yemen resulting from the offensive of the *Houthi* rebels which has provoked the resignation of the President of Yemen, the Yemeni Prime Minister and his Cabinet; encourages and supports a peaceful transition in Yemen.
26. Draws attention to the humanitarian situation in Gaza and tensions on Israeli borders that highlight the need for urgent resumption of credible peace negotiations; underlines that there is no alternative for a two-state solution to be reached through direct peace negotiations, emphasizes that all parties, including regional actors, should work towards this aim and help to achieve a sustainable solution at the Middle East Peace Process.

Common Security and Defence Policy: Towards the June 2015 European Council

27. Stresses that the CFSP and the future revised European Security Strategy can only be fully effective if it is underpinned by a credible Common Security and Defence Policy and the timely, effective, and full implementation of the conclusions of the December 2013 European Council on Defence; in this respect welcomes the commitment of the new HRVP, in her capacity as Head of the European Defence Agency, to make this a key priority during her mandate; recalls its determination to follow closely progress in this area and calls for tangible results ahead of the next European Council dedicated to this topic in June 2015; reiterates that an annual meeting of the European Council to discuss this topic, as well as regular meetings of a Council on Defence, could further support progress in this area.
28. Supports the HRVP's ambition of reviewing the European Security Strategy (2003), which, along with the European Parliament and the National Parliaments, should broadly involve wider foreign and security policy community participation; underlines the need to redefine the role and security interests of the EU in the constantly evolving security environment, by taking into account the recent threats posed by radical Jihadism and revisions of borders, as well as the level of ambition for further development of the CSDP, *inter alia*, in developing the defence capabilities.
29. Recalls, after the European Council of December 2013, that the EU through CSDP and other instruments has a strong role to play through its unique comprehensive approach to preventing and managing conflicts and their causes; stresses the importance of enabling the EU to assume increased responsibilities as a security provider, at the international level and in particular in its neighbourhood, thereby also enhancing its own security and its role as a strategic global actor; emphasizes the importance of cooperation between the EU and its partners, in particular the UN, NATO, OSCE and African Union, as well as strategic partners and partner countries in its neighbourhood, with due respect to the institutional framework and decision-making autonomy of the EU.
30. Emphasises the need to continue to strengthen the EU-NATO cooperation and coordination, especially in defence capability development and synchronizing military exercises; notes that the Transatlantic cooperation has geopolitical importance with a great potential to strengthen the European security as the Member States of both organisations are facing new security challenges; in view of the fact that most Member States maintain Armed Forces that participate in both NATO and EU led crisis management operations; reiterates, however, the need to respect the security policies of those EU Member States which are not NATO members; underlines the importance of ensuring strengthened cooperation in order to ensure that the tools employed to achieve CSDP and NATO objectives are compatible and that defence capabilities should be further strengthened and developed through projects that are complementary rather than overlapping.
31. In the view of the new threats imposed by the massive and comprehensive propaganda of Russia and extremist Islamic Jihadi organisations, expresses support for developing a common EU communication strategy which would enable the EU to counter effectively dis-information campaigns carried out in such information war; welcomes the decision of the 29 January 2015 extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to task the HRVP to step up efforts, in cooperation with Member States and EU institutions, to further improve strategic communication in support of the EU policies and to explore options for the establishment of a dedicated communication team to lead these actions.
32. Highlights the need to increase the number of Pooling & Sharing projects in implementing the CSDP; welcomes successful Pooling & Sharing projects launched with the support from the European Defence Agency (EDA) and the EU Military Committee (incl. the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) in line with international humanitarian law, government satellite communications, Air-to-air refuelling (AAR), as well as developing Cyber Defence capability); urges the Member States to use this

opportunity by focusing on systematic medium and long-term cooperation and by exploring the benefits of Pooling & Sharing initiative before developing their own capabilities.

33. Points to the role of the EU Battle Groups, which, yet to be deployed, raise levels of interoperability and readiness between the armed forces and could serve as an important tool for implementing an aspect of the CSDP; calls on the Member States to consider by default the deployment of an EU Battle Group as an initial entry force where the Member States have decided that a military rapid response is appropriate; encourages the European Council to find a constructive and permanent solution for financial arrangements of the EU Battle Groups deployment based on the ATHENA mechanism provisions and encourages the Member States to strengthen the modularity of the Battle Groups in developing further the framework nation approach and by increasing the flexibility of the six-month duty rotations.
34. Underlines the new security challenges posed by the so-called 4th generation's warfare, a hybrid war, which is manifested as a combination of a use of irregular and conventional military methods as well as elements from cyber, economic and information warfare, and political pressure; stresses the need to strengthen the EU's resilience against challenges of the hybrid warfare by creating better civil-military synergies as well as the need to increase dedicated Member States capabilities, including on strategic communication and securing EU's external borders; invites the EU to further explore possibilities to improve the strategic communication and coordinate its efforts with the Alliance (i.e. the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Riga, Latvia).
35. Stresses the need to carry out the review of the existing ATHENA financing mechanism, as foreseen by the Council Decision of 19 December 2011, notably on the scope of common funding; takes note of the on-going work within the Council in this respect.
36. Recalls the commitment of the Member States to achieve the collective target of 2 % of defence spending on research funding and calls on the Member States to live up to these ambitions; welcomes the launch of a pilot project on CSDP research and the initial work on a preparatory action seeking synergies with the national research programmes.
37. Reminds that given the increasing security challenges and threats, it is of paramount importance to ensure that the EU is capable of fully assuming its responsibilities within the international community, and underlines the need to give concrete implementation to the relevant Treaty provisions, in particular the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO); calls on the HRVP to be fully and proactively involved in such proceedings relating to the implementation of permanent structured cooperation under Article 42 (6) of the Treaty.
38. Welcomes the HRVP's commitment to work closely with the European Parliament and national Parliaments to ensure that EU Foreign Policy is focussed on delivering security, democracy, human rights, stability and the hope of a prosperous future for the citizens of Europe; welcomes the opportunity to work with the HRVP on further strengthening dialogue and cooperation between Parliamentarians and the HRVP on the important matters discussed at this Conference.



CORTES GENERALES

ANEXO IV

ENMIENDAS PRESENTADAS POR LAS DELEGACIONES

NETHERLANDS

AMENDMENTS BY THE NL DELEGATION TO THE DRAFT CONCLUSIONS (2 MARCH 2015)

1. Asserting that the crises in and around Europe have ended the illusion of guaranteed peace for Europe, peaceful relations with our neighbors cannot be taken for granted but require besides good relations also clear boundaries. Si vis pacem, para bellum will deter and will prevent crises from escalating.

Expresses its utmost concern for the changed security landscape from Ukraine to the Middle East and Africa; welcomes the commitment of the High Representative/Vice President (HRVP), on the basis of the mandate from the European Council of December 2013, to initiate as a matter of priority a process of strategic reflection of the EU's framework for the foreign and security policy in close consultation with the Member States and the parliaments of the EU; insists that this reflection should lead, following consultation with the European Parliament and national parliaments, to a new European Security Strategy; remains convinced that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for CFSP-CSDP should contribute to this important strategic reflection.

24. Expresses hope that parliamentary elections in Egypt scheduled for March and April 2015 will reverse the democratic short-comings of the Presidential elections, including limits on freedom of expression and assembly **with due consideration for the position and participation of women in particular, and proceed in accordance with general democratic principles, and will be a significant step towards reunifying society; considers the recent decision of Egyptian president attending a Coptic Christmas service for the first time in history of the state as a positive signal for the social reconciliation which should be extended to all other faiths; calls on Egypt to refrain from executing imposed death penalties and imposing new ones.**

32. Urges member states to realize that only through real and intensive cooperation Europe will be able to rebuild its own defence capacity that could reduce its over-reliance on the US military. Highlights the need to increase the number of Pooling & Sharing projects in implementing the CSDP; welcomes successful Pooling & Sharing projects launched with the support from the European Defence Agency (EDA) and the EU Military Committee (incl. the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) in line with international humanitarian law, government satellite communications, Air-to- air refuelling (AAR), as well as developing Cyber Defence capability); urges the Member States to use this opportunity by focusing on systematic medium and long-term cooperation and by exploring the benefits of Pooling & Sharing initiative before developing their own capabilities.

33. Considering that further developing rapid response capabilities is crucial and will require more interoperability, more combined training and most of all the regular evaluation of readiness standards. Training and evaluation should ideally include national (political) decision making and it is important to include critical enablers, such as helicopters and most of all intelligence assets. The EUBGs and NATO's NRF and VJTF concepts should be seen as complimentary and not as competing structures.

Points to the role of the EU Battle Groups, which, yet to be deployed, raise levels of interoperability and readiness between the armed forces and could serve as an important tool for implementing an aspect of the CSDP; calls on the Member States to consider by default the deployment of an EU Battle Group as an initial entry force where the Member States have decided that a military rapid response is appropriate; encourages the European Council to find a constructive and permanent solution for financial arrangements of the EU Battle Groups deployment based on the ATHENA mechanism provisions and encourages the Member States to strengthen the modularity of the Battle Groups in developing further the framework nation approach and by increasing the flexibility of the six-month duty rotations.

Amendments tabled by the Hellenic Parliament

Con formato: Inglés (Reino Unido)

Situation in Ukraine

9. ~~Strongly condemns the~~ Is concerned about indications of hybrid warfare launched by Russia in the Eastern regions of Ukraine, where it is employing a combination of unmarked armed and trained separatist groups and units of the regular army, as well as elements of information and economic warfare.

Con formato: Tachado

Con formato: Tachado

Con formato: Tachado

10. Calls for the full implementation of the agreement reached in Minsk on 12 February 2015 that provides in particular for a ceasefire, an exchange of prisoners, a withdrawal of heavy weapons; is concerned by the continuing violations of the ceasefire and urges an immediate stop of all military activities; calls on Russia to take real steps towards de-escalating the crisis in the Eastern Ukraine and to abide by the Minsk Agreements, which, inter alia, provides for a complete ceasefire and the withdrawal of heavy weapons, and stresses the importance of as well as a stop the transfer of weapons and armed combatants across the border from Russia to Ukraine, to withdrawal of Russian armed forces and mercenaries from the territory of Ukraine, setting up the permanent monitoring and verification of the Ukraine-Russian border by the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission, restoring to Ukrainian authorities full control over its border with Russia, freeing all hostages and illegally detained persons, such as pilot Nadia Savchenko, as well as the restoration of Ukraine's control over its whole territory, including Crimea.

Con formato: Tachado

11. Welcomes the decision of 29 January 2015 of the extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to extend sanctions targeting persons and entities for threatening or undermining Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity; indicates that the decision of the EU to ease, lift or increase sanctions imposed against Russia will directly also depend on the implementation by Russia of its commitments under the Minsk Agreements; concurrently, does not exclude the possibility of imposing stricter sanctions in case Russia continues to escalate or support further escalation of the conflict, in this regard, it notices that further preparatory work has been undertaken by the Commission and the EEAS on any appropriate action.

Con formato: Tachado

Con formato: Tachado

ITALY

DRAFT FINAL CONCLUSIONS

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

4 – 6 March, Riga

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Having regard to the decision of the Conference of Speakers of European Union Parliaments taken in April 2012 in Warsaw regarding the establishment and mandate of this Conference;

Having regard to Title II of Protocol I (and articles 9) of the Treaty of Lisbon regarding the promotion of effective and regular interparliamentary cooperation within the Union;

Cognizant of the new powers and instruments foreseen by the Treaty of Lisbon for the European Union (EU) institutions in the area of the foreign, security and defence policy; being aware that the new instruments create better opportunities for the EU to wield an international influence commensurate with its political and economic weight;

Conscious of the multi-layered decision-making process in the areas of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP); aware that effective implementation of these policies must involve numerous policy actors at both the EU and national levels; conscious of the responsibility to engage in parliamentary scrutiny at the respective levels and advance interparliamentary cooperation in the areas of CFSP and CSDP;

Aware that the evolution of the international scenario has strengthened the role of the Parliaments as central actors of global decision making, with specific reference to conflicts and crises;

Highlights of the Common Foreign and Security Policy

1. Expresses its utmost concern for the changed security landscape from Ukraine to the Middle East and Africa; welcomes the commitment of the High Representative/Vice President (HRVP), on the basis of the mandate from the European Council of December 2013, to initiate as a matter of priority a process of strategic reflection of the EU's framework for the foreign and security policy in close consultation with the Member States and the parliaments of the EU; insists that this reflection should lead, following consultation with the European Parliament and national parliaments, to a new European Security Strategy; remains convinced that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for CFSP-CSDP should contribute to this important strategic reflection.

Fight against International Terrorism and Radicalisation

2. Strongly condemns the barbaric terrorist attacks in France and Denmark; expresses its deepest condolences to the relatives of the victims; emphasises that the freedom of speech is an essential fundamental freedom embedded in the foundation of the EU and that attacks on journalists in Paris and Copenhagen are to be regarded as attacks on the fundamental values of the EU; strongly condemns any form of anti-Semitism; underlines the need for a unified EU stance and an effective and comprehensive preventive approach, more efficient use of the existing resources such as Europol, as well as enhancing cooperation between the Member States in the field of intelligence

sharing to tackle the radicalisation and recruitment of the EU citizens as well as the early identification and containment of the foreign fighters and terrorists, *according to UNSC Resolution n. 2178 (2014)*.

3. Calls with urgency *to renewed efforts, in particular through the global partnership, to fight* the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (*Da'esh*) and various Al-Qaeda- affiliated terrorist organisations in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA).
4. Is concerned about the decreasing level of security in Syria, Iraq and Libya where, as a result of the civil wars and activity of *Da'esh*, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated to a catastrophic level; emphasises that the expansion of *Da'esh* has turned these countries into a safe haven for Islamic radicals, thus posing a threat to the entire MENA region, as well as significantly increasing terrorism and security risks for Europe; welcomes the recent military operations conducted by the international coalition, Iraqi army and Kurdish *peshmerga* fighters in Iraq; condemns the barbaric killing of the Coptic Christians in Libya *and any form of persecution towards religious minorities by Daesh, as well as the repeated acts of violence towards women and the systematic destruction of archeological treasures; welcomes the Joint Communication by the Commission and the HR, containing elements for an EU regional strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the Da'esh threat, as an important step towards a fully shared and coordinated EU reaction.*
5. *Calls for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire in Libya; underlines that there is no military solution to the conflict and that the current multidimensional crisis must be resolved in the framework of an all-inclusive political dialogue by setting a roadmap on forming a unity government; welcomes the UN-facilitated political dialogue process started in Geneva and commends the efforts by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General (UNSRSG) in bringing the parties to the table; calls on international partners - the UN, the EU, the African Union and the League of Arab States - to ensure broader mutual coordination and to work with neighbouring countries to prevent proxy wars from happening; calls on all external parties to refrain from actions that might exacerbate current divisions and undermine Libya's democratic transition, to strictly respect the arms embargo and to fully support the UN-led dialogue process*
6. Draws the attention of the EU and the international community to the escalation of violence by the terrorist group *Boko Haram* in Nigeria and categorically condemns the terrifying crimes against innocent civilians, as well as to the recently increased activity of this terrorist group in the neighbouring countries, namely Cameroon, Chad and Niger; welcomes the recent initiative of the African Union to create the Multinational Joint Task Force to fight *Boko Haram* militants; in this context underlines its concern about the postponement of the elections in Nigeria; calls for the elections to be held as soon as possible and with a strong democratic participation and transparency.
7. Welcomes the initiative of the Latvian Presidency to address the issue of terrorism and foreign fighters during the informal meeting of Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs in Riga on 29 and 30 January 2015, where the ministers concluded on addressing the threats to EU's internal security in the European agenda on Security, e.g. strengthening efforts on prevention of radicalisation, particularly in social media, sharing information on terrorism prevention within the EU and strengthening judicial cooperation in the field of aspects in fight against the terrorism.
8. Calls on the governments and societies of EU Member States to remain united and to prevent accusation and stigmatisation of particular religious groups, thus to hinder terrorists from attaining their goal of intimidating and dividing Europeans.

Situation in Ukraine

9. Reaffirms unwavering support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine; unequivocally condemns the occupation and annexation of Crimea by Russia, which has *thus blatantly* violated the UN Charter, international law and its own commitments, including the

Helsinki Final Act of the OSCE, the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances to Ukraine; reaffirms the respective European Council conclusions underlining the importance of the EU in pursuing a policy of non-recognition regarding the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol; expresses great concern for the continuing persecution and intimidation of the Crimean Tatar community.

10. ~~Strongly condemns the hybrid warfare launched by Russia in the Eastern regions of Ukraine, where it is employing a combination of unmarked armed and trained separatist groups and units of the regular army, as well as elements of information and economic warfare.~~
11. Calls for the full implementation of the agreement reached in Minsk on 12 February 2015 that provides in particular for a ceasefire, an exchange of prisoners, a withdrawal of heavy weapons; is concerned by the continuing violations of the ceasefire and urges an immediate stop of all military activities; calls on Russia to take real steps towards de-escalating the crisis in the Eastern Ukraine and to abide by the Minsk Agreements, which, inter alia, provides for a complete ceasefire and the withdrawal of heavy weapons, as well as a stop the transfer of weapons and armed combatants across the border from Russia to Ukraine, to withdrawal of Russian armed forces and mercenaries from the territory of Ukraine, setting up the permanent monitoring and verification of the Ukraine-Russian border by the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission, restoring to Ukrainian authorities full control over its border with Russia, freeing all hostages and illegally detained persons, such as pilot Nadia Savchenko, as well as the restoration of Ukraine's control over its whole territory, including Crimea.
12. Welcomes the decision of 29 January 2015 of the extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to extend sanctions targeting persons and entities for threatening or undermining Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity; indicates that the decision of the EU to ease, lift or increase sanctions imposed against Russia will directly depend on the implementation by Russia of its commitments under the Minsk Agreements; ~~concurrently, does not exclude the possibility of imposing stricter sanctions in case Russia continues to escalate or support further escalation of the conflict.~~
13. Emphasises that a sustainable and peaceful solution to the conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions in Ukraine can be achieved only by political means and diplomatic negotiations; notes the need to keep the channels of communication with Russia open; acknowledges *in principle* the necessity for the EU to engage with Russia on global and major foreign policy issues.
14. Encourages Ukraine to maintain a strong focus *and make progresses* on the key reform areas by further stabilizing the political, economic, social, judicial and financial situation in the country, in particular by implementing constitutional reform, *including a special self government status for the eastern regions*, and fighting corruption; emphasises the key role played by the EU in supporting the Ukrainian reform effort, including by financial and technical means.

European Neighbourhood

15. Underscores that both EU Neighbourhood Policy dimensions – Eastern and Southern – are equally important and should be supported without an unnecessary competition between them; recognises that, in the light of the new political and military challenges in both principal bordering regions, the EU has to substantially revise the EU's policy towards its neighbourhood by, inter alia, placing a greater emphasis on establishing closer cooperation with inhabitants and civic society as well as supporting the countries that want to draw closer to the EU.

Eastern Partnership: Towards the Riga Summit

16. Reiterates the decisive strategic role of the Eastern Partnership policy in supporting *economic and social development, security, stability*, the rule of law and democracy in the EU's neighbourhood; emphasises that, despite regional challenges, the Eastern Partnership remains a

top priority in EU's foreign policy; points out that the Eastern Partnership must continue to serve as a joint political platform which offers differentiated approaches to the partnership countries according to their individual desire to deepen relations with the EU, first and foremost, in striving to modernise democratic governance, strengthen the rule of law, reform public administration and undertake economic reforms.

17. Expects the Eastern Partnership Summit in Riga on 21 – 22 May 2015 to provide a good opportunity to take stock on what has been achieved since the Vilnius Summit and to look forward to the further development of the Eastern Partnership; highlights the need to assess the progress in implementing the Association Agreements during the Riga Summit; and therefore encourages national parliaments to finalise the ratification of the EU Association Agreements with Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova before the Riga Summit.
18. Calls on the Riga Summit to provide strong and motivating political support for the most ambitious partner countries that have achieved the greatest progress in their reform process by offering them a new deepened cooperation opportunities with the EU based on a differentiated approach; also urges adoption of an individualised approach to the EU's bilateral relations with partner countries that have chosen a less ambitious level of cooperation.
19. Notes that progress in the mobility area with the Eastern Partnership countries is one of the deliverables expected from the Riga Summit; hopes that the second stage of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan with Georgia and Ukraine will be completed, and the possibility to sign the Visa Facilitation and Readmission Agreement and the Mobility Partnership with Belarus and achieve progress towards visa liberalisation with Armenia and Azerbaijan will be successfully used until the Summit.

Southern Neighbourhood: the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East

20. Highlights the utmost importance of the MENA region, which, due to its geographic and cultural proximity to the EU, has a direct impact on EU Member States in the event of any conflicts or instability; underlines the increasing spread of the illegal migration and human trafficking in the Mediterranean region, which not only poses a threat to the security of the external borders of the EU but also claims countless victims; *expresses its deepest condolences for the victims of sea-tragedies; takes note of the Commission's decision to extend the European Initiative "Operation Triton" till December 2015, but underlines the necessity of studying futher, short-term measures for a more functional management of migration flows and support to the countries that suffer intense migratory pressure.*
21. Emphasises that, in light of the increasing security threats within the region, the Neighbourhood Policy must be capable of providing an effective, united and sustainable support to its neighbours on the South of the Mediterranean by focusing on providing assistance in forming a democratic system of governance, developing a civic society and fostering people-to-people contacts.
22. Commends the Union for the Mediterranean as the most efficient and multifaceted cooperation forum in the region, aimed at promoting regional cohesion and integration between the EU and Southern Mediterranean countries.
23. Concurs with the 19 January 2015 Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions on Tunisia welcoming the successful and peaceful democratic path Tunisia has taken, as well as congratulating Tunisia on its presidential and parliamentary elections; notes that the democratic transition in Tunisia is becoming an example for the entire region; calls for the development of a comprehensive political and economic cooperation and a support plan to consolidate Tunisia's new-born democracy.
24. ~~Calls for an immediate ceasefire in Libya; underlines that the current multidimensional crisis must be resolved in the framework of an all-inclusive political dialogue by setting a roadmap on forming a unity government; calls on international partners – the UN, the EU, the African~~

~~Union and the League of Arab States – to ensure broader mutual coordination and to work with neighbouring countries to prevent proxy wars from happening.~~

25. Expresses hope that parliamentary elections in Egypt scheduled for March and April 2015 will ~~reverse the democratic short-comings of the Presidential elections, including limits on freedom of expression and assembly, and~~ proceed in accordance with general democratic principles, and will be a significant step towards reunifying society; considers the recent decision of Egyptian president attending a Coptic Christmas service for the first time in history of the state as a positive signal for the social reconciliation which should be extended to all other faiths; calls on Egypt to refrain from executing imposed death penalties and imposing new ones.
26. Expresses concern about deteriorating security situation in Yemen resulting from the offensive of the *Houthi* rebels which has provoked the resignation of the President of Yemen, the Yemeni Prime Minister and his Cabinet; encourages and supports a peaceful transition in Yemen.
27. Draws attention to the humanitarian situation in Gaza and tensions on Israeli borders that highlight the need for urgent resumption of credible peace negotiations; underlines that there is no alternative for a two-state solution to be reached through direct peace negotiations, *and considers the EP Resolution of 17 December 2014 on Palestinian statehood an important step in this direction*; emphasizes that all parties, including regional actors, should work towards this aim and help to achieve a sustainable solution at the Middle East Peace Process.

Common Security and Defence Policy: Towards the June 2015 European Council

28. Stresses that the CFSP and the future revised European Security Strategy can only be fully effective if it is underpinned by a credible Common Security and Defence Policy and the timely, effective, and full implementation of the conclusions of the December 2013 European Council on Defence; in this respect welcomes the commitment of the new HRVP, in her capacity as Head of the European Defence Agency, to make this a key priority during her mandate; recalls its determination to follow closely progress in this area and calls for tangible results ahead of the next European Council dedicated to this topic in June 2015; reiterates that an annual meeting of the European Council to discuss this topic, as well as regular meetings of a Council on Defence, could further support progress in this area.
29. Supports the HRVP's ambition of reviewing the European Security Strategy (2003), which, along with the European Parliament and the National Parliaments, should broadly involve wider foreign and security policy community participation; underlines the need to redefine the role and security interests of the EU in the constantly evolving security environment, by taking into account the recent threats posed by radical Jihadism ~~and revisions of borders~~, as well as the level of ambition for further development of the CSDP, *inter alia*, in developing the defence capabilities.
30. Recalls, after the European Council of December 2013, that the EU through CSDP and other instruments has a strong role to play through its unique comprehensive approach to preventing and managing conflicts and their causes; stresses the importance of enabling the EU to assume increased responsibilities as a security provider, at the international level and in particular in its neighbourhood, thereby also enhancing its own security and its role as a strategic global actor; emphasizes the importance of cooperation between the EU and its partners, in particular the UN, NATO, OSCE and African Union, as well as strategic partners and partner countries in its neighbourhood, with due respect to the institutional framework and decision-making autonomy of the EU.
31. Emphasises the need to continue to strengthen the EU-NATO cooperation and coordination, especially in defence capability development and synchronizing military exercises; notes that the Transatlantic cooperation has geopolitical importance with a great potential to strengthen the European security as the Member States of both organisations are facing new security challenges; in view of the fact that most Member States maintain Armed Forces that participate in both NATO

and EU led crisis management operations; reiterates, however, the need to respect the security policies of those EU Member States which are not NATO members; underlines the importance of ensuring strengthened cooperation in order to ensure that the tools employed to achieve CSDP and NATO objectives are compatible and that defence capabilities should be further strengthened and developed through projects that are complementary rather than overlapping.

32. ~~In the view of the new threats imposed by the massive and comprehensive propaganda of Russia and extremist Islamic Jihadi organisations, expresses support for developing a common EU communication strategy which would enable the EU to counter effectively dis-information campaigns carried out in such information war; welcomes the decision of the 29 January 2015 extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to task the HRVP to step up efforts, in cooperation with Member States and EU institutions, to further improve strategic communication in support of the EU policies and to explore options for the establishment of a dedicated communication team to lead these actions.~~
33. Highlights the need to increase the number of Pooling & Sharing projects in implementing the CSDP; welcomes successful Pooling & Sharing projects launched with the support from the European Defence Agency (EDA) and the EU Military Committee (incl. the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) in line with international humanitarian law, government satellite communications, Air-to-air refuelling (AAR), as well as developing Cyber Defence capability); urges the Member States to use this opportunity by focusing on systematic medium and long-term cooperation and by exploring the benefits of Pooling & Sharing initiatives (*such as European Air Transport Command*) before developing their own capabilities; *calls upon Member States to create a database of assets and capabilities, including deployable commands, that could be made available to further increase the effectiveness of the CSDP, reducing redundancies and looking forward to the implementation of a wider pooling and sharing concept.*
34. Points to the role of the EU Battle Groups, which, yet to be deployed, raise levels of interoperability and readiness between the armed forces and could serve as an important tool for implementing an aspect of the CSDP; ~~calls on the Member States to consider by default the deployment of an EU Battle Group as an initial entry force where the Member States have decided that a military rapid response is appropriate; encourages Member States to take advantage of Article 44 TEU, namely, to organize themselves in order to start identifying the capabilities that will be needed to undertake missions that the Foreign Affairs Council may decide to entrust to a group of Member States willing to perform this role, and to evaluate methods and procedures to jointly manage those capabilities; underlines the need to adopt a modular concept for the deployment of European Battlegroups in order to create a more flexible European capability which can operate as a force for rapid intervention and stabilization operations in crisis areas; encourages the European Council to find a constructive and permanent solution for financial arrangements of the EU Battle Groups deployment based on the ATHENA mechanism provisions and encourages the Member States to strengthen the modularity of the Battle Groups in developing further the framework nation approach and by increasing the flexibility of the six month duty rotations and to start working on the definition of a simplified mechanism within Athena for the financing of the common costs related to the implementation of missions undertaken under articles 44 or 46 of TEU; proposes to dedicate a break-out session on Battlegroups, referring to the proposals discussed in this break-out, at the IPC's next meeting in Luxembourg, in order to suggest further implementation 1) on how to define and validate a modular concept for the implementation of a European Rapid Response Capability and on whether the creation of an interim Rapid Intervention Corps could be useful for the validation of the concept; 2) on how to create, within Athena, a simplified mechanism for the management of the funds, namely creating a start-up fund according to Article 41(3) TEU; 3) on how to define the enlargement of the Battlegroups tasks to training and mentoring activities; 4) on how to elaborate a trust formula among Member States in order to harmonize the decision-making process also involving national parliaments and keeping them informed on the situation of current crisis.~~

35. Underlines the new security challenges posed by the so-called 4th generation's warfare, a hybrid war, which is manifested as a combination of a use of irregular and conventional military methods as well as elements from cyber, economic and information warfare, and political pressure; stresses the need to strengthen the EU's resilience against challenges of the hybrid warfare by creating better civil-military synergies as well as the need to increase dedicated Member States capabilities, including on strategic communication and securing EU's external borders; invites the EU to further explore possibilities to improve the strategic communication and coordinate its efforts with the Alliance (i.e. the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Riga, Latvia).
36. Stresses the need to carry out the review of the existing ATHENA financing mechanism, as foreseen by the Council Decision of 19 December 2011, notably on the scope of common funding; takes note of the on-going work within the Council in this respect.
37. Recalls the commitment of the Member States to *optimize their defence spending target in order to increase the capacity of the European Defense Network achieve the collective target of 2 % of defence spending on research funding* and calls on the Member States to live up to these ambitions; welcomes the launch of a pilot project on CSDP research and the initial work on a preparatory action seeking synergies with the national research programmes.
38. Reminds that given the increasing security challenges and threats, it is of paramount importance to ensure that the EU is capable of fully assuming its responsibilities within the international community, and underlines the need to give concrete implementation to the relevant Treaty provisions, in particular the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO); calls on the HRVP to be fully and proactively involved in such proceedings relating to the implementation of permanent structured cooperation under Article 42 (6) of the Treaty.
39. Welcomes the HRVP's commitment to work closely with the European Parliament and national Parliaments to ensure that EU Foreign Policy is focussed on delivering security, democracy, human rights, stability and the hope of a prosperous future for the citizens of Europe; welcomes the opportunity to work with the HRVP on further strengthening dialogue and cooperation between Parliamentarians and the HRVP on the important matters discussed at this Conference.

Amendments, proposed by the Lithuanian delegation
(approved at the meeting of Foreign Affairs Committee of Seimas)

DRAFT FINAL CONCLUSIONS

Interparliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)
4 – 6 March, Riga

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Having regard to the decision of the Conference of Speakers of European Union Parliaments taken in April 2012 in Warsaw regarding the establishment and mandate of this Conference;

Having regard to Title II of Protocol I (and articles 9) of the Treaty of Lisbon regarding the promotion of effective and regular interparliamentary cooperation within the Union;

Cognizant of the new powers and instruments foreseen by the Treaty of Lisbon for the European Union (EU) institutions in the area of the foreign, security and defence policy; being aware that the new instruments create better opportunities for the EU to wield an international influence commensurate with its political and economic weight;

Conscious of the multi-layered decision-making process in the areas of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP); aware that effective implementation of these policies must involve numerous policy actors at both the EU and national levels; conscious of the responsibility to engage in parliamentary scrutiny at the respective levels and advance interparliamentary cooperation in the areas of CFSP and CSDP;

Aware that the evolution of the international scenario has strengthened the role of the Parliaments as central actors of global decision making, with specific reference to conflicts and crises;

Highlights of the Common Foreign and Security Policy

1. Expresses its utmost concern for the changed security landscape from Ukraine to the Middle East and Africa; welcomes the commitment of the High Representative/Vice President (HRVP), on the basis of the mandate from the European Council of December 2013, to initiate as a matter of priority a process of strategic reflection of the EU's framework for the foreign and security policy in close consultation with the Member States and the parliaments of the EU; insists that this reflection should lead, following consultation with the European Parliament and national parliaments, to a new European Security Strategy; remains convinced that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for CFSP-CSDP should contribute to this important strategic reflection.

Fight against International Terrorism and Radicalisation

2. Strongly condemns the barbaric terrorist attacks in France and Denmark; expresses its deepest condolences to the relatives of the victims; emphasises that the freedom of speech is an essential fundamental freedom embedded in the foundation of the EU and that attacks on journalists in Paris and Copenhagen are to be regarded as attacks on the fundamental values of the EU; strongly condemns any form of anti-Semitism; underlines the need for a unified EU stance and an effective and comprehensive preventive approach, more efficient use of the existing resources such as Europol, as well as enhancing cooperation between the Member States in the field of intelligence sharing to tackle the radicalisation and recruitment of the EU citizens as well as the early identification and containment of the foreign fighters and terrorists.
3. Calls with urgency for a coordinated international solution including regarding the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and various Al-Qaeda- affiliated terrorist organisations in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA).
4. Is concerned about the decreasing level of security in Syria, Iraq and Libya where, as a result of the civil wars and activity of the ISIL, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated to a catastrophic level; emphasises that the expansion of the ISIL has turned these countries into a safe haven for Islamic radicals, thus posing a threat to the entire MENA region, as well as significantly increasing terrorism and security risks for Europe; welcomes the recent military operations conducted by the international coalition, Iraqi army and Kurdish *peshmerga* fighters in Iraq; strongly condemns ongoing barbaric terrorist acts in Iraq and the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria, particularly by ISIL, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects; condemns the barbaric killing of the Coptic Christians in Libya by ISIL.
5. Draws the attention of the EU and the international community to the escalation of violence by the terrorist group *Boko Haram* in Nigeria and categorically condemns the terrifying crimes against innocent civilians, as well as to the recently increased activity of this terrorist group in the neighbouring countries, namely Cameroon, Chad and Niger; welcomes the recent initiative of the African Union to create the Multinational Joint Task Force to fight *Boko Haram* militants; in this context underlines its concern about the postponement of the elections in Nigeria; calls for the elections to be held as soon as possible and with a strong democratic participation and transparency.
6. Welcomes the initiative of the Latvian Presidency to address the issue of terrorism and foreign fighters during the informal meeting of Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs in Riga on 29 and 30 January 2015, where the ministers concluded on addressing the threats to EU's internal security in the European agenda on Security, e.g. strengthening efforts on prevention of radicalisation, particularly in social media, sharing information on terrorism prevention within the EU and strengthening judicial cooperation in the field of aspects in fight against the terrorism.
7. Calls on the governments and societies of EU Member States to remain united and to prevent accusation and stigmatisation of particular religious groups, thus to hinder terrorists from attaining their goal of intimidating and dividing Europeans.

Situation in Ukraine

8. Reaffirms unwavering support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine; unequivocally condemns the occupation and annexation of Crimea by Russia, which has thus blatantly violated the UN Charter, international law and its own commitments, including the Helsinki Final Act of the OSCE, the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances to Ukraine, bilateral Ukrainian-Russian treaties; reaffirms the respective European Council conclusions underlining the importance of the EU in pursuing a policy of non-recognition regarding the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol; expresses great concern for deteriorating situation of human rights and of freedom of expression and the continuing persecution and intimidation of the Crimean Tatar and ethnic Ukrainian community.

9. Strongly condemns the hybrid warfare launched by Russia in the Eastern regions of Ukraine, where it is employing a combination of unmarked sophisticated weaponry, armed and trained separatist groups and units of the regular army, as well as elements of information and economic warfare.

10. Calls for the full implementation of the agreements reached in Minsk on 12 February 2015 that provides in particular for a ceasefire, an exchange of prisoners, a withdrawal of heavy weapons; is concerned by the continuing violations of the ceasefire and urges an immediate stop of all military activities and support to illegal fighters; calls on Russia to take real steps towards de-escalating the crisis in the Eastern Ukraine and to abide by the Minsk Agreements, which, inter alia, provides for a complete ceasefire and the withdrawal of heavy weapons, as well as a stop the transfer of weapons and armed combatants across the border from Russia to Ukraine, to withdrawal of Russian armed forces and mercenaries from the territory of Ukraine, setting up the permanent monitoring and verification of the Ukraine-Russian border by the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission, restoring to Ukrainian authorities full control over its border with Russia, freeing all hostages and illegally detained persons, such as pilot Nadia Savchenko, as well as the restoration of Ukraine's control over its whole territory, including Crimea.

11. Welcomes the decision of 29 January 2015 of the extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to extend sanctions targeting persons and entities for threatening or undermining Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity; indicates that the decision of the EU to ease, lift or increase sanctions imposed against Russia will directly depend on the implementation by Russia of its commitments under the Minsk Agreements; concurrently, does not exclude the possibility of imposing stricter sanctions in case Russia continues to escalate or support further escalation of the conflict.

12. Emphasises that a sustainable and peaceful solution to the conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions in Ukraine can be achieved only by political means and diplomatic negotiations; notes the need to keep that the channels of communication with Russia are going to be opened only after Russia changes its destructive course in Ukraine open; acknowledges in principle the necessity for notes that the EU is ready to engage with Russia on global and major foreign policy issues only after Russia abides to international law and its commitments.

13. Encourages Ukraine to maintain a strong focus on the key reform areas by further stabilizing the political, economic, social, judicial and financial situation in the country, in particular by implementing constitutional reform and fighting corruption; emphasises the key

role played by the EU in supporting the Ukrainian reform effort, including by financial and technical means.

European Neighbourhood

14. Underscores that both EU Neighbourhood Policy dimensions – Eastern and Southern – are equally important and should be supported without an unnecessary competition between them; recognises that, in the light of the new political and military challenges in both principal bordering regions, the EU has to substantially revise the EU's policy towards its neighbourhood by, inter alia, placing a greater emphasis on establishing closer cooperation with inhabitants and civic society as well as supporting the countries that want to draw closer to the EU.

Eastern Partnership: Towards the Riga Summit

15. Reiterates the decisive strategic role of the Eastern Partnership policy in supporting security, stability, the rule of law and democracy in the EU's neighbourhood; emphasises that, despite regional challenges, the Eastern Partnership remains a top priority in EU's foreign policy; points out that the Eastern Partnership must continue to serve as a joint political platform which offers differentiated approaches to the partnership countries according to their individual desire to deepen aspirations in relations with the EU, also by acknowledging membership perspective of the Associated partner states, and first and foremost, in striving by helping consolidate to modernise democratic governance, strengthen the rule of law, reform public administration and undertake economic reforms in all the partner states.

16. Expects the Eastern Partnership Summit in Riga on 21 – 22 May 2015 to provide a good opportunity to take stock on what has been achieved since the Vilnius Summit and whilst reconfirming commitment to the Eastern partnership policy, to look forward to the its further development and deepening of the Eastern Partnership; highlights the need to assess the progress in implementing the Association Agreements during the Riga Summit; and therefore encourages national parliaments to finalise the ratification of the EU Association Agreements with Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova before the Riga Summit.

17. Calls on the Riga Summit to provide strong and motivating political support for the most ambitious–partner countries states by acknowledging EU membership perspective for Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, as the actions of these states clearly demonstrate the determination to further strengthening relations with the European Union and to implement the political, legal and economic reforms required to meet the membership criteria, and the EU membership perspective will undoubtedly be a strong driving force of these processes; that have achieved the greatest progress in their reform process by offering them a new deepened cooperation opportunities with the EU based on a differentiated approach; also urges adoption of an individualised approach to the EU's bilateral relations with partner countries states that have chosen a less ambitious level of cooperation.

18. Notes that progress in the mobility area with the Eastern Partnership countries is one of the deliverables expected from the Riga Summit; hopes that the second stage of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan with Georgia and Ukraine will be completed, and the possibility to sign the Visa Facilitation and Readmission Agreement and the Mobility Partnership with Belarus and achieve progress towards visa liberalisation with Armenia and Azerbaijan will be successfully used until the Summit.

Southern Neighbourhood: the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East

19. Highlights the utmost importance of the MENA region, which, due to its geographic and cultural proximity to the EU, has a direct impact on EU Member States in the event of any conflicts or instability; underlines the increasing spread of the illegal migration and human trafficking in the Mediterranean region, which not only poses a threat to the security of the external borders of the EU but also claims countless victims.
20. Emphasises that, in light of the increasing security threats within the region, the Neighbourhood Policy must be capable of providing an effective, united and sustainable support to its neighbours on the South of the Mediterranean by focusing on providing assistance in forming a democratic system of governance, developing a civic society and fostering people-to-people contacts.
21. Commends the Union for the Mediterranean as the most efficient and multifaceted cooperation forum in the region, aimed at promoting regional cohesion and integration between the EU and Southern Mediterranean countries.
22. Concurs with the 19 January 2015 Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions on Tunisia welcoming the successful and peaceful democratic path Tunisia has taken, as well as congratulating Tunisia on its presidential and parliamentary elections; notes that the democratic transition in Tunisia is becoming an example for the entire region; calls for the development of a comprehensive political and economic cooperation and a support plan to consolidate Tunisia's new-born democracy.
23. Calls for an immediate ceasefire in Libya; underlines that the current multidimensional crisis must be resolved in the framework of an all-inclusive political dialogue by ~~setting a roadmap on~~ forming a unity government; calls on international partners – the UN, the EU, the African Union and the League of Arab States – to ensure broader mutual coordination and to work with neighbouring countries to prevent proxy wars from happening.
24. Expresses hope that parliamentary elections in Egypt scheduled for March and April 2015 will reverse the democratic short-comings of the Presidential elections, including limits on freedom of expression and assembly, and proceed in accordance with general democratic principles, and will be a significant step towards reunifying society; considers the recent decision of Egyptian president attending a Coptic Christmas service for the first time in history of the state as a positive signal for the social reconciliation which should be extended to all other faiths; calls on Egypt to refrain from executing imposed death penalties and imposing new ones.
25. Expresses concern about deteriorating security situation in Yemen resulting from the offensive of the *Houthi* rebels which has provoked the resignation of the President of Yemen, the Yemeni Prime Minister and his Cabinet; encourages and supports a peaceful transition in Yemen.
26. Draws attention to the humanitarian situation in Gaza and tensions on Israeli borders that highlight the need for urgent resumption of credible peace negotiations; underlines that there is no alternative for a two-state solution to be reached through direct peace negotiations,

emphasizes that all parties, including regional actors, should work towards this aim and help to achieve a sustainable solution at the Middle East Peace Process.

New paragraph:

Emphasizes that a lasting solution to the conflict in Syria can only be achieved through a Syrian-led political process leading to a transition; supports the UN Special Envoy for Syria Staffan de Mistura's efforts to achieve a strategic de-escalation of violence as a basis for a broader sustainable political process.

Common Security and Defence Policy: Towards the June 2015 European Council

27. Stresses that the CFSP and the future revised European Security Strategy can only be fully effective if it is underpinned by a credible Common Security and Defence Policy and the timely, effective, and full implementation of the conclusions of the December 2013 European Council on Defence; in this respect welcomes the commitment of the new HRVP, in her capacity as Head of the European Defence Agency, to make this a key priority during her mandate; recalls its determination to follow closely progress in this area and calls for tangible results ahead of the next European Council dedicated to this topic in June 2015; reiterates that an annual meeting of the European Council to discuss this topic, as well as regular meetings of a Council on Defence, could further support progress in this area.

28. Supports the HRVP's ambition of reviewing the European Security Strategy (2003), which, along with the European Parliament and the National Parliaments, should broadly involve wider foreign and security policy community participation; underlines the need to redefine the role and security interests of the EU in the constantly evolving security environment, by taking into account the recent threats posed by radical Jihadism and revisions of bordersbrake-down of the rule-based international order, as well as the level of ambition for further development of the CSDP, *inter alia*, in developing the defence capabilities.

29. Recalls, after the European Council of December 2013, that the EU through CSDP and other instruments has a strong role to play through its unique comprehensive approach to preventing and managing conflicts and their causes; stresses the importance of enabling the EU to assume increased responsibilities as a security provider, at the international level and in particular in its neighbourhood, thereby also enhancing its own security and its role as a strategic global actor; emphasizes the importance of cooperation between the EU and its partners, in particular the UN, NATO, OSCE and African Union, as well as strategic partners and partner countries in its neighbourhood, with due respect to the institutional framework and decision-making autonomy of the EU.

30. Emphasises the need to continue to strengthen the EU-NATO cooperation and coordination, especially in defence capability development, strategic communication, response to the hybrid and asymmetric threats and synchronizing military exercises; notes that the Transatlantic cooperation has geopolitical importance with a great potential to strengthen the European security as the Member States of both organisations are facing new security challenges; in view of the fact that most Member States maintain Armed Forces that participate in both NATO and EU led crisis management operations; reiterates, however, the need to respect the security policies of those EU Member States which are not NATO members; underlines the importance of ensuring strengthened cooperation in order to ensure that the tools employed to achieve CSDP and NATO objectives are compatible and that

defence capabilities should be further strengthened and developed through projects that are complementary rather than overlapping.

31. In the view of the new threats imposed by the massive and comprehensive propaganda of Russia and extremist Islamic Jihadi organisations, expresses support for developing a common EU communication strategy which would enable the EU to counter effectively disinformation campaigns carried out in such information war; welcomes the decision of the 29 January 2015 extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to task the HRVP to step up efforts, in cooperation with Member States and EU institutions, to further improve strategic communication in support of the EU policies and to explore options for the establishment of a dedicated communication team to lead these actions.

32. Highlights the need to increase the number of Pooling & Sharing projects in implementing the CSDP; welcomes successful Pooling & Sharing projects launched with the support from the European Defence Agency (EDA) and the EU Military Committee (incl. the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) in line with international humanitarian law, government satellite communications, Air-to-air refuelling (AAR), as well as developing Cyber Defence capability); urges the Member States to use this opportunity by focusing on systematic medium and long-term cooperation and by exploring the benefits of Pooling & Sharing initiative before developing their own capabilities.

33. Points to the role of the EU Battle Groups, which, yet to be deployed, raise levels of interoperability and readiness between the armed forces and could serve as an important tool for implementing an aspect of the CSDP; calls on the Member States to consider by default the deployment of an EU Battle Group as an initial entry force where the Member States have decided that a military rapid response is appropriate; encourages the European Council to find a constructive and permanent solution for financial arrangements of the EU Battle Groups deployment based on the ATHENA mechanism provisions and encourages the Member States to strengthen the modularity of the Battle Groups in developing further the framework nation approach and by increasing the flexibility of the six-month duty rotations.

34. Underlines the new security challenges posed by the so-called 4th generation's warfare, a hybrid war, which is manifested as a combination of a use of irregular and conventional military methods as well as elements from cyber, economic and information warfare, and political pressure; stresses the need to strengthen the EU's resilience against challenges of the hybrid warfare by creating better civil-military synergies as well as the need to increase dedicated Member States capabilities, including on strategic communication and securing EU's external borders; invites the EU to further explore possibilities to improve the strategic communication and coordinate its efforts with the Alliance (i.e. the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Riga, Latvia).

35. Stresses the need to carry out the review of the existing ATHENA financing mechanism, as foreseen by the Council Decision of 19 December 2011, notably on the scope of common funding; takes note of the on-going work within the Council in this respect.

36. Recalls the commitment of the Member States to achieve the collective target of 2 % of defence spending on research funding and calls on the Member States to live up to these ambitions; welcomes the launch of a pilot project on CSDP research and the initial work on a preparatory action seeking synergies with the national research programmes.

37. Reminds that given the increasing security challenges and threats, it is of paramount importance to ensure that the EU is capable of fully assuming its responsibilities within the international community, and underlines the need to give concrete implementation to the relevant Treaty provisions, in particular the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO); calls on the HRVP to be fully and proactively involved in such proceedings relating to the implementation of permanent structured cooperation under Article 42 (6) of the Treaty.

38. Welcomes the HRVP's commitment to work closely with the European Parliament and national Parliaments to ensure that EU Foreign Policy is focussed on delivering security, democracy, human rights, stability and the hope of a prosperous future for the citizens of Europe; welcomes the opportunity to work with the HRVP on further strengthening dialogue and cooperation between Parliamentarians and the HRVP on the important matters discussed at this Conference.

Amendments tabled by the Cyprus delegation

Paragraph 2: “Strongly condemns the barbaric terrorist attacks in France, Denmark and other countries”.

Explanatory comment: terrorist attacks outside the EU are worth mentioning.

Paragraph 11: delete the last phrase: “concurrently, does not exclude the possibility of imposing stricter sanctions in case Russia continues to escalate or support further escalation of the conflict.”

Explanatory comment: this is an unnecessary comment, as imposing sanctions is not an aim in itself, besides the fact that EU intentions are made sufficiently clear in the immediate preceding phrase.

Paragraph 12: split the paragraph into two separate paragraphs:

12. Emphasises that a sustainable and peaceful solution to the conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions in Ukraine can be achieved only by political means and diplomatic negotiations.

13. Notes the need to keep the channels of communication with Russia open; acknowledges in principle the necessity for the EU to engage with Russia on global and major foreign policy issues.

Explanatory comment: Communication and cooperation with Russia is a broader issue.

Paragraph 31: In the view of the new threats imposed by the massive and comprehensive propaganda of **actors such as** extremist Islamic Jihadi organisations,

Explanatory comment: The Conference would probably not want to give the false impression that it considers Russia and the Islamic Jihadist organizations to be the same or that they operate in a similar manner.

Add a new paragraph, after paragraph 26: Considering that environmental threats can also cause important security challenges, follows with concern Turkey's intention to develop a nuclear plant in Akkuyu, in a highly seismic region on its southern

Mediterranean coast and warns against the risk of developing nuclear projects on sites which are geologically inappropriate and might directly expose a number of Mediterranean countries to radioactive hazards, all the more so in case of a nuclear accident.

Explanatory comment: Security challenges can be caused by a range of issue, including environmental ones. The Mediterranean region cannot do with more security challenges, especially nuclear hazards. This is why the development of such plants should be prevented.



CORTES GENERALES

ANEXO V

**CONCLUSIONES FINALES APROBADAS EN LA CONFERENCIA
INTERPARLAMENTARIA**



FINAL CONCLUSIONS

Inter-parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

4 – 6 March, Riga

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Having regard to the decision of the Conference of Speakers of European Union Parliaments taken in April 2012 in Warsaw regarding the establishment and mandate of this Conference;

Having regard to Title II of Protocol I (and Article 9) of the Treaty of Lisbon regarding the promotion of effective and regular interparliamentary cooperation within the Union;

Cognizant of the new powers and instruments foreseen by the Treaty of Lisbon for the European Union (EU) institutions in the area of the foreign, security and defence policy; being aware that the new instruments create better opportunities for the EU to wield an international influence commensurate with its political and economic weight;

Conscious of the multi-layered decision-making process in the areas of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP); aware that effective implementation of these policies must involve numerous policy actors at both the EU and national levels; conscious of the responsibility to engage in parliamentary scrutiny at the respective levels and advance interparliamentary cooperation in the areas of CFSP and CSDP;

Aware that the evolution of the international scenario has strengthened the role of the Parliaments as central actors of global decision making, with specific reference to conflicts and crises.

Highlights of the Common Foreign and Security Policy

1. Acknowledging that the crises in and around Europe have ended the illusion of guaranteed peace for Europe, expresses its utmost concern for the changed security landscape from Ukraine to the Middle East and Africa; welcomes the commitment of the High Representative/Vice President (HRVP), on the basis of the mandate from the European Council of December 2013, to initiate as a matter of priority a process of strategic reflection of the EU's framework for the foreign and security policy in close consultation with the Member States and the parliaments of the EU; insists that this reflection should lead, following consultation with the European Parliament and national parliaments, to a new European Security Strategy; remains convinced that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for CFSP-CSDP should contribute to this important strategic reflection.
2. Strongly condemns the murder of opposition leader Boris Nemtsov and calls for a clear commitment by the Russian Government to ensure a full, rapid and transparent international investigation of the crime.

Fight against International Terrorism and Regional Radicalisation

3. Strongly condemns the barbaric terrorist attacks in France and Denmark and other countries; expresses its deepest condolences to the relatives of the victims; emphasises that the freedom of speech is an essential fundamental freedom embedded in the foundation of the EU and that attacks in Paris and Copenhagen are to be regarded as attacks on the fundamental values of the EU; strongly condemns any form of anti-Semitism and islamophobia; underlines the need for a unified EU stance and an effective and comprehensive preventive approach, more efficient use of the existing resources such as Europol, as well as enhancing cooperation between the Member States in the field of intelligence sharing to tackle the radicalisation and recruitment of the EU citizens as well as the early identification and containment of the foreign fighters and terrorists, according to the UNSC Resolution n. 2178 (2014).
4. Calls with urgency for renewed efforts, in particular through the global partnership and in a close cooperation with Muslim countries in the region, to fight the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (*Da'esh*) and various Al-Qaeda-affiliated terrorist organisations in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA).
5. Is concerned about the decreasing level of security in Syria, Iraq and Libya where, as a result of the civil wars and activity of the *Da'esh*, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated to a catastrophic level; emphasises that the expansion of the *Da'esh* has turned these countries into a safe haven for Islamic radicals, thus posing a threat to the entire MENA region, as well as significantly increasing terrorism and security risks for Europe; welcomes the recent military operations conducted by the international coalition, Iraqi army and Kurdish *peshmerga* fighters in Iraq and recognises their contribution to the international coalition; condemns the barbaric killing of the Coptic Christians in Libya and any form of persecution towards religious minorities by *Da'esh*, as well as the repeated acts of violence towards women, strongly condemns the destruction of cultural and archaeological heritage in Iraq and Syria, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects; welcomes the Joint Communication by the Commission and the HR, containing elements for an EU regional strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the *Da'esh* threat, as an important step towards a fully shared and coordinated EU reaction.
6. Calls for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire in Libya; underlines that there is no military solution to the conflict and that the current multidimensional crisis must be resolved in the framework of an all-inclusive political dialogue by setting a roadmap on forming a unity government; welcomes the UN-facilitated political dialogue process started in Geneva; calls on international partners - the UN, the EU, the African Union and the League of Arab States - to ensure broader mutual coordination and to work with neighbouring countries to end proxy wars; notes with concern the growing rise of the radical jihadism in Libya; calls on all external parties to refrain from actions that might exacerbate current divisions and undermine Libya's democratic transition, to strictly respect the arms embargo and to fully support the UN-led dialogue process; calls for individually targeted sanctions against parties boycotting the UN-led talks; welcomes Egypt's efforts to protect Christians against violence motivated by religious prejudice.
7. Draws the attention of the EU and the international community to the escalation of violence by the terrorist group *Boko Haram* in Nigeria and categorically condemns the terrifying crimes against innocent civilians, as well as to the recently increased activity of this terrorist group in the neighbouring countries, namely Cameroon, Chad and Niger; welcomes the recent initiative of the African Union to create the Multinational Joint Task Force to fight *Boko Haram* militants; in this context underlines its concern about the postponement of the elections in Nigeria; calls for the elections to be held as soon as possible and with a strong democratic participation and transparency.
8. Welcomes the initiative of the Latvian Presidency to address the issue of terrorism and foreign fighters during the informal meeting of Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs in Riga on 29 and 30 January 2015, where the ministers concluded on addressing the threats to EU's internal security in the European agenda on Security, e.g. strengthening efforts on prevention of radicalisation, particularly in social media, sharing

information on terrorism prevention within the EU and strengthening judicial cooperation in the field of aspects in fight against the terrorism.

9. Calls on the governments and societies of EU Member States to remain united and to prevent accusation and stigmatisation of particular religious groups, thus to hinder terrorists from attaining their goal of intimidating and dividing Europeans.

Situation in Ukraine

10. Reaffirms unwavering support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine; unequivocally condemns the occupation and annexation of Crimea by Russia, which has violated the UN Charter, international law and its own commitments, including the Helsinki Final Act of the OSCE, the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances to Ukraine; reaffirms the respective European Council conclusions underlining the importance of the EU in pursuing a policy of non-recognition regarding the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol; expresses great concern for deteriorating situation of human rights and of freedom of expression and the continuing persecution and intimidation of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian community.
11. Condemns the hybrid warfare conducted by Russia in the Eastern regions of Ukraine and notes the evidence of a continued support given to the separatists by Russia.
12. Calls for the full implementation of the agreements reached in Minsk that provides in particular for a ceasefire, an exchange of prisoners, a withdrawal of heavy weapons; is concerned by the continuing violations of the ceasefire and urges an immediate stop of all military activities; calls on Russia to take real steps towards de-escalating the crisis in the Eastern Ukraine and to abide by the Minsk Agreements, which, inter alia, provides for a complete ceasefire and the withdrawal of heavy weapons, as well as a stop the transfer of weapons and armed combatants across the border from Russia to Ukraine, to withdrawal of Russian armed forces and mercenaries from the territory of Ukraine, setting up the permanent monitoring and verification of the Ukraine-Russian border by the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission, restoring to Ukrainian authorities full control over its border with Russia, freeing all hostages and illegally detained persons, such as pilot Nadia Savchenko, as well as the restoration of Ukraine's control over its whole territory, including Crimea.
13. Welcomes the decision of 29 January 2015 of the extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to extend sanctions targeting persons and entities for threatening or undermining Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity; indicates that the decision of the EU to ease, lift or increase sanctions imposed against Russia will directly depend on the implementation by Russia of its commitments under the Minsk Agreements; in the case of any further Russian actions destabilising Ukraine, invites the European Council to take up further restrictive measures and broaden the scope; in this regard, notices that further preparatory work has to be undertaken by the Commission and the EEAS on any appropriate action.
14. Emphasises that a sustainable and peaceful solution to the conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions in Ukraine can be achieved only by political means and diplomatic negotiations; notes the need to keep the channels of communication with Russia open; acknowledges that these relations shall be based on the respect for international law.
15. In the view of the new threats imposed by the massive and comprehensive propaganda by Russia, expresses support for developing a common EU communication strategy which would enable the EU to counter effectively dis-information campaigns carried out in such information war; welcomes the decision of the 29 January 2015 extraordinary EU Foreign Affairs Council to task the HRVP to step up efforts, in cooperation with Member States and EU institutions, to further improve strategic communication in support of the EU policies and to explore options for the establishment of a dedicated communication team to lead these actions.

16. Encourages Ukraine to maintain a strong focus and make progresses on the key reform areas by further stabilizing the political, economic, social, judicial and financial situation in the country, in particular by implementing constitutional reform, and fighting corruption; emphasises the key role played by the EU in supporting the Ukrainian reform effort, including by financial and technical means.

European Neighbourhood

17. Underscores that both EU Neighbourhood Policy dimensions – Eastern and Southern – are equally important and should be supported without an unnecessary competition between them; recognises that, in the light of the new political and military challenges in both principal bordering regions, the EU has to substantially revise the EU's policy towards its neighbourhood by, inter alia, placing a greater emphasis on establishing closer cooperation with inhabitants and civic society.

Eastern Partnership: Towards the Riga Summit

18. Reiterates the decisive strategic role of the Eastern Partnership policy in supporting security, stability, economic and social development, the rule of law and democracy in the EU's neighbourhood; emphasises that, despite regional challenges, the Eastern Partnership remains a top priority in EU's foreign policy; points out that the Eastern Partnership must continue to serve as a joint political platform which offers differentiated approaches to the partnership countries according to their individual aspirations in relations with the EU, also by acknowledging the European perspective and that in accordance with the Article 49 TEU any European country may apply to become member of the EU provided they adhere to the Copenhagen criteria and principles of democracy, respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights; notes the necessity to help modernise democratic governance, strengthen the rule of law, reform public administration and undertake economic reforms in all the partner countries.
19. Expects the Eastern Partnership Summit in Riga on 21 – 22 May 2015 to provide a good opportunity to take stock on what has been achieved since the Vilnius Summit and whilst reconfirming commitment to the Eastern partnership policy, its further development and deepening highlights the need to assess the progress in implementing the Association Agreements during the Riga Summit; and therefore encourages national parliaments to finalise the ratification of the EU Association Agreements with Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova before the Riga Summit.
20. Calls on the Riga Summit to provide strong and motivating political support for the most ambitious partner countries that have achieved the greatest progress in their reform process by acknowledging their European perspective and offering them a new deepened cooperation opportunities with the EU based on a differentiated approach; also urges adoption of an individualised approach to the EU's bilateral relations with partner countries that have chosen a less ambitious level of cooperation.
21. Notes that progress in the mobility area with the Eastern Partnership countries is one of the deliverables expected by the partner countries from the Riga Summit; hopes that the second stage of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan with Georgia and Ukraine will be completed, and the possibility to sign the Visa Facilitation and Readmission Agreement and the Mobility Partnership with Belarus and achieve progress towards visa liberalisation with Armenia and Azerbaijan will be successfully used until the Summit.

Southern Neighbourhood: the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East

22. Highlights the utmost importance of the MENA region, which, due to its geographic and cultural proximity to the EU, has a direct impact on the EU Member States in the event of any conflicts or instability; underlines the increasing spread of the irregular migration and human trafficking in the Mediterranean region, which not only poses a threat to the security of the external borders of the EU, but also claims countless victims; expresses its deepest condolences for the victims of sea-tragedies; takes note of the Commission's decision to extend the European Initiative "Operation Triton" until December 2015; underlines the necessity for a more

- functional management of migration flows, while urgently addressing current humanitarian emergency, sea rescue operations and refugees in a coordinated manner; decides to follow-up on migration issues at a workshop in Luxembourg.
23. Emphasises that, in light of the increasing security threats within the region, the Neighbourhood Policy must be capable of providing an effective, united and sustainable support to its neighbours on the South of the Mediterranean by focusing on providing assistance in forming a democratic system of governance, developing a civic society and fostering people-to-people contacts.
 24. Commends the Union for the Mediterranean as the most efficient and multifaceted cooperation forum in the region, aimed at promoting regional cohesion and integration between the EU and Southern Mediterranean countries.
 25. Concurs with the 19 January 2015 Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions on Tunisia welcoming the successful and peaceful democratic path Tunisia has taken, as well as congratulating Tunisia on its presidential and parliamentary elections; notes that the democratic transition in Tunisia is becoming an example for the entire region; calls for the development of a comprehensive political and economic cooperation and a support plan to consolidate Tunisia's new-born democracy.
 26. Expresses hope that parliamentary elections in Egypt scheduled for March and April 2015 will proceed in accordance with the general democratic principles, ensuring freedom of expression and assembly with due consideration for the position and participation of women, and will be a significant step towards reunifying society; considers the recent decision of Egyptian president attending a Coptic Christmas service for the first time in history of the state as a positive signal for the social reconciliation which should be extended to all other faiths; calls on Egypt to refrain from executing imposed death penalties and imposing new ones.
 27. Expresses concern about deteriorating security situation in Yemen resulting from the offensive of the *Houthi* rebels which has provoked the resignation of the President of Yemen, the Yemeni Prime Minister and his Cabinet; encourages and supports a peaceful transition in Yemen.
 28. Expresses deep concern at the humanitarian situation in Gaza and tensions on Israeli borders that highlight the need for urgent resumption of credible peace negotiations; underlines that there is no alternative for a two-state solution to be reached through direct peace negotiations, and considers the EP Resolution of 17 December 2014 on Palestinian statehood an important step in this direction; emphasizes that all parties, including regional actors, should work towards this aim and help to achieve a sustainable solution at the Middle East Peace Process.
 29. Condemns the brutal violence used by the Assad regime against Syrian citizens, and calls for the stepping-up of pressure to bring about a genuine political transition in Syria, including by increasing support to the moderate Syrian opposition; welcomes the efforts of the UN Special Envoy to achieve a strategic de-escalation of violence.
 30. Considering that environmental threats can also cause important security challenges, follows with concern Turkey's intention to develop a nuclear plant in Akkuyu, in a highly seismic region on its Southern Mediterranean coast; invites the European Commission to raise the issue in the next round of the pre-accession talks with Turkey.

Common Security and Defence Policy: Towards the June 2015 European Council

31. Stresses that the CFSP and the future revised European Security Strategy can only be fully effective if it is underpinned by a credible Common Security and Defence Policy and the timely, effective, and full implementation of the conclusions of the December 2013 European Council on Defence; in this respect welcomes the commitment of the new HRVP, in her capacity as Head of the European Defence Agency, to make this a key priority during her mandate; recalls its determination to follow closely progress in this area and calls for tangible results ahead of the next European Council dedicated to this topic in June 2015;



reiterates that an annual meeting of the European Council to discuss this topic, as well as regular meetings of a Council on Defence, could further support progress in this area.

32. Supports the HRVP's ambition to review the European Security Strategy (2003), which, along with the European Parliament and the National Parliaments, should broadly involve wider foreign and security policy community participation; underlines the need to redefine the role and security interests of the EU in the constantly evolving security environment, by taking into account the recent threats posed by radical movements and break-down of the rule-based international order, as well as the level of ambition for further development of the CSDP, *inter alia*, in developing the defence capabilities.
33. Recalls, after the European Council of December 2013, that the EU through CSDP and other instruments has a strong role to play through its unique comprehensive approach to preventing and managing conflicts and their causes; stresses the importance of enabling the EU to assume increased responsibilities as a security provider, at the international level and in particular in its neighbourhood, thereby also enhancing its own security and its role as a strategic global actor; emphasizes the importance of cooperation between the EU and its partners, in particular the UN, NATO, OSCE and African Union, as well as strategic partners and partner countries in its neighbourhood, with due respect to the institutional framework and decision-making autonomy of the EU.
34. Emphasises the need to continue to strengthen the EU-NATO cooperation and coordination, especially in defence capability development and synchronizing military exercises; notes that the Transatlantic cooperation has geopolitical importance with a great potential to strengthen the European security as the Member States of both organisations are facing new security challenges; in view of the fact that most Member States maintain Armed Forces that participate in both NATO and EU led crisis management operations; reiterates, however, the need to respect the security policies of those EU Member States which are not NATO members; underlines the importance of ensuring strengthened cooperation in order to ensure that the tools employed to achieve CSDP and NATO objectives are compatible and that defence capabilities should be further strengthened and developed through projects that are complementary rather than overlapping.
35. Recalls the necessity to strengthen the EU's civilian crisis management structures bearing in mind the fact that the majority of CSDP missions are civilian ones with a steadily growing demand thereof, notes the existing problem of staffing those civilian CSDP missions with personnel from the Member States; suggests to follow-up on this issue at the workshop in Luxembourg in the context of the implementation of the upcoming June European Council conclusions.
36. Urges Member States to realize that only through real and intensive cooperation Europe will be able to build its own defence capacity in order to strengthen our sovereignty; highlights the need to increase the number of Pooling & Sharing projects in implementing the CSDP; welcomes successful Pooling & Sharing projects launched with the support from the European Defence Agency (EDA) and the EU Military Committee (incl. the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) in line with international humanitarian law, government satellite communications, Air-to-air refuelling (AAR), as well as developing Cyber Defence capability); urges the Member States to use this opportunity by focusing on systematic medium and long-term cooperation and by exploring the benefits of Pooling & Sharing initiative before developing their own capabilities.
37. Considering that further developing of deployable rapid response capabilities is crucial and will require more interoperability, more combined training and most of all the regular evaluation of readiness standards; underlines that the EUBGs and NATO's NRF and VJTF concepts should be seen as complimentary and not as competing structures; points to the role of the EU Battle Groups, which, yet to be deployed, raise levels of interoperability and readiness between the armed forces and could serve as an important tool for implementing an aspect of the CSDP; calls on the Member States to consider by default the deployment of an EU Battle Group as an initial entry force where the Member States have decided that a military rapid response is appropriate; underlines the need to adopt a modular concept for the deployment of the EU Battle Groups in order to create a more flexible European capability which can operate as a force for rapid

intervention and stabilization operations in crisis areas; encourages the European Council to find a constructive and permanent solution for financial arrangements of the EU Battle Groups deployment based on the ATHENA mechanism provisions; calls on the HRVP to come up with proposals by the June European Council on how to improve Battle Groups taking into account the conclusions of the Conference; decides to follow-up on the implementation of the June European Council Conclusions on defence at a workshop in Luxembourg.

38. Encourages Member States to organize themselves in order to start identifying the capabilities that will be needed to undertake missions that the Foreign Affairs Council may decide to entrust to a group of Member States willing to perform this role, and to evaluate methods and procedures to jointly manage those tasks.
39. Underlines the new security challenges posed by the so-called 4th generation's warfare, a hybrid war, which is manifested as a combination of a use of irregular and conventional military methods as well as elements from cyber, economic and information warfare, and political pressure; stresses the need to strengthen the EU's resilience against challenges of the hybrid warfare by creating better civil-military synergies as well as the need to increase dedicated Member States capabilities, including on strategic communication and securing EU's external borders; invites the EU to further explore possibilities to improve the strategic communication and coordinate its efforts with the Alliance (i.e. the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Riga, Latvia).
40. Stresses the need to carry out the review of the existing ATHENA financing mechanism, as foreseen by the Council Decision of 19 December 2011, notably on the scope of common funding; takes note of the on-going work within the Council in this respect; and invites the Council to start working on the definition of a simplified mechanism within Athena for the financing of the common costs related to the implementation of missions undertaken under Articles 43, 44 and 46 TEU.
41. Recalls the commitment of the EU Member States to increase defence research and technology spending to 2% of all defence expenditure and calls on the Member States to live up to these ambitions; welcomes the launch of a pilot project on CSDP research and the initial work on a preparatory action seeking synergies, especially by using the European Defence Agency, with national research programmes.
42. Reminds that, given the increasing security challenges and threats, it is of paramount importance to ensure that the EU is capable of fully assuming its responsibilities within the international community, and underlines the need to give concrete implementation to the relevant Treaty provisions, in particular the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO); calls on the HRVP to be fully and proactively involved in such proceedings relating to the implementation of permanent structured cooperation under Article 42 (6) of the Treaty.
43. Welcomes the HRVP's commitment to work closely with the European Parliament and national Parliaments to ensure that EU Foreign Policy is focussed on delivering security, democracy, human rights, stability and the hope of a prosperous future for the citizens of Europe; welcomes the opportunity to work with the HRVP on further strengthening dialogue and cooperation between Parliamentarians and the HRVP on the important matters discussed at this Conference.