



CORTES GENERALES

II CONFERENCIA PARA LA PESC Y LA PCSD, DUBLÍN, 24 A 26 DE MARZO DE 2013

La II edición de la Conferencia para la Política Exterior de Seguridad Común (PESC) y la Política Común de Seguridad y Defensa (PCSD) se celebró, en el marco de la dimensión parlamentaria de la Presidencia irlandesa del Consejo de la Unión Europea, en el *Printworks Center* del *Dublin Castle*, en Dublín, del 24 al 26 de marzo de 2013. La delegación de las Cortes Generales que asistió a esta reunión estuvo compuesta por los siguientes parlamentarios:

- **Excmo. Sr. D. Vicente Ferrer Roselló**, Diputado, GP Popular, Jefe de la delegación
- **Excmo. Sr. D. José María Chiquillo Barber**, Senador, GP Popular
- **Excmo. Sr. D. Luis Rogelio Rodríguez-Comendador**, Senador, GP Popular
- **Excmo. Sr. D. Àlex Sáez Jubero**, Diputado, GP Socialista
- **Excmo. Sr. D. Dimas Sañudo Aja**, Senador, GP Socialista
- **Excmo. Sr. D. Feliu-Joan Guillaumes i Ràfols**, Diputado, GP CiU

La delegación estuvo asistida por la Ilma. Sra. D^a Carmen Sánchez-Abarca Gornals, Letrada, y la Sra. D^a Carmen Domínguez Poza, Secretaria Administrativa.

El programa y la lista de participantes en la Conferencia se adjuntan como anexos 1 y 2 al presente informe.

Domingo, 24 de marzo de 2013

Reunión de los Jefes de Delegación

La II Conferencia para la PESC comenzó el domingo 24 de marzo con la reunión de los Jefes de Delegación, en la que el **Sr. BREEN**, Presidente de la Comisión Mixta del Parlamento irlandés de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio, presentó el orden del día e invitó a los jefes de delegación a pronunciarse sobre las dos propuestas incluidas en él, que se desarrollan a continuación.

Propuesta para crear una Comisión Ad-hoc de Revisión de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria

En primer lugar, en relación con la propuesta de creación de una Comisión Ad-hoc de Revisión de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria (CAHR), en los términos del acuerdo alcanzado en la I Conferencia para la PESC y la PCSD, que se adjunta como anexo 3, el **Sr. BREEN** señaló que se adoptará una decisión final en la Conferencia para la PESC y la PCSD que se celebrará en Roma en el segundo semestre de 2014, tras la presentación de propuestas de reforma de la Conferencia por parte del Parlamento irlandés. La CAHR debería estar compuesta de un máximo de 28 miembros, uno por Estado miembro, más un miembro del Parlamento Europeo. Esta Comisión presentaría un informe a la troika, al Parlamento chipriota y al Parlamento Europeo, después de cada edición de la Conferencia para la PESC y la PCSD.

En relación con este punto, el **Sr. PISTELLI** (Parlamento italiano) solicitó, dado que la Presidencia italiana tendrá lugar en 2014, momento en el que se adoptará la decisión sobre el futuro de la Conferencia para la PESC y la PCSD, que se incluyera a un miembro del Parlamento italiano en esta CAHR.

El **Sr. BECK** (*Bundestag* alemán) señaló, por su parte, que en la I Conferencia para la PESC celebrada en Chipre en 2012 se acordó la creación del CAHR, pero no del grupo de trabajo o comisión reducida, que preparará las propuestas para el CAHR. Las enmiendas presentadas por el Parlamento de Chipre deben discutirse, pero también las enmiendas presentadas por otros Estados miembros. Se cuestionó así mismo desde el Bundestag la inclusión de Chipre en esta comisión reducida, incluso una vez que Chipre abandone la troika.

El **Sr. SIGURDSSON** (Parlamento islandés), en su calidad de representante de un Estado miembro de la OTAN y candidato a acceder a la UE, solicitó que la Conferencia permitiera así mismo la representación de estos países.

Lord TEVERSON (Cámara de los Lores), señaló que el hecho de que esta Comisión cuente únicamente con un miembro por Estado puede suponer problemas en el caso de Parlamentos bicamerales, como el Reino Unido.

El **Sr. BROK** (Parlamento Europeo), señaló que la Presidencia puede organizar grupos de trabajo para estudiar las enmiendas adicionales que se presenten. No se opuso a que desde el 1 de julio 2013, Italia esté representada en la troika, pero no antes de esa fecha.

El **Sr. BREEN** sometió a votación la propuesta de que Italia entre a formar parte del grupo reducido de trabajo para la reforma de la Conferencia PESC/PCSD, que fue aprobada por asentimiento, con el voto en contra del diputado alemán.

Propuesta de la Cámara de Representantes de Chipre de crear una misión de investigación sobre el Instrumento de Vecindad en Países del Sur y el Este del Mediterráneo

Dado que el **Sr. NEOFYTOU** (Parlamento chipriota) no pudo estar presente en Dublín debido a la situación política y financiera en la que se encontraba sumido su país en el momento de celebrarse esta reunión, el **Sr. BREEN** explicó el objetivo de la propuesta chipriota, que era organizar la visita de una delegación de parlamentarios miembros de la Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD, a los países del sur y el este del Mediterráneo, e informar sobre dicha visita a la Conferencia. Cada Parlamento nacional financiaría los viajes de sus miembros. El **Sr. BREEN** propuso trasladar los comentarios realizados en esta reunión a la delegación chipriota, y posponer el debate de esta cuestión a la III Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD, que se celebrará en Vilnius en septiembre de 2013, donde los colegas chipriotas podrán estar presentes para defender su iniciativa.

El **Sr. FERRER** (Cortes Generales), destacó el interés de España en mantener una relación fluida con los países en el norte de África, por lo que el Parlamento español apoyaría esta propuesta chipriota, siempre que se reconozca que las actuaciones de la UE en esta zona no han sido hasta ahora coordinadas, y que deben ofrecer en el futuro una imagen de unidad. Siguieron esta línea de apoyo a la propuesta chipriota el **Sr. FROMION** (Parlamento francés) y el **Sr. CARUANA** (Parlamento de Malta), si bien éste último mencionó problemas financieros que les impedirían participar.

Un grupo de oradores, entre los que se encontraron el **Sr. CASH** (Cámara de los Comunes), el **Sr. MIHKELSON** (Parlamento estonio), el **Sr. BECK** (Bundestag alemán), el **Sr. WALLMARK** (Parlamento sueco), el **Sr. PISTELLI** (Camera dei Diputati italiana) y el **Sr. FLAHAUT** (Cámara de representantes belga), se opusieron, por distintos motivos, a la propuesta del Parlamento de Chipre.

El **Sr. BREEN** concluyó el debate de este punto señalando que transmitiría estos comentarios a la delegación chipriota. Esa tarde, plantearía al pleno de la Conferencia que esta cuestión sea incluida en el orden del día de la III Conferencia PESC/PCSD de Lituania.

Apertura de la Conferencia

Una vez finalizada la reunión de jefes de delegación, el **Sr. BARRETT**, Presidente del Parlamento irlandés, abrió el pleno de la II Conferencia para la PESC y la PCSD. Mencionó entre otras cuestiones los problemas económicos y de desempleo en Europa, y mostró su confianza en que en el futuro, esta Conferencia estudie diferentes modalidades para exportar las cualificaciones europeas para el desarrollo de la paz en el mundo.

Tras esta intervención inaugural, el **Sr. BREEN** presentó al pleno de la Conferencia el programa de esta II edición, y señaló que los debates se retransmitirán en directo en el canal parlamentario irlandés¹. Mostró su satisfacción por la nutrida representación en esta reunión de todos los Parlamentos de la UE, y tuvo unas palabras especiales de agradecimiento para la troika y al Parlamento Europeo, con quienes trabajó estrechamente para preparar esta Conferencia.

El **Sr. BROK** (Parlamento Europeo) presentó la posición de su Parlamento en los temas que se tratarán en la Conferencia. En relación con Mali, señaló su apoyo a la acción francesa, si bien destacó que la acción común es un valor añadido para todos los Estados miembros de la UE. El Consejo se ha ocupado de la PCSD, que es una competencia nacional, por lo que espera que este impulso sirva para fomentar una cooperación que mejore los costes y la eficacia en estas políticas.

Sesión 1. La PESC y la PCSD. Trabajar por la paz, la seguridad y el desarrollo en África.

La **Sra. ASHTON, Alta Representante de la UE para Asuntos Exteriores y Política de Seguridad y Vicepresidenta de la Comisión europea**, realizó una serie de observaciones sobre su trabajo en los últimos dos años, desde que asumió el cargo. En primer lugar, mencionó el Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior (SEAE), y destacó su actividad en los países de la primavera árabe. Tras la entrada en vigor del Tratado de Lisboa, y dada la voluntad política de conseguir más con menos recursos, se ha trabajado mucho en la vecindad, tanto en el sur como en el este. El enfoque global de la UE puede apreciarse en África, donde destacó los logros de la Operación Atalanta. Desde 2008 se han gastado 13 millones de euros, en diferentes ámbitos entre los que destaca la lucha contra el terrorismo de *Al Shabab* y la rehabilitación de sus miembros. Gracias a la acción decidida de Francia, se ha preparado en Mali la línea que la UE quiere defender. Expuso así mismo las visitas que ha realizado a los países del norte de África, donde la UE cuenta con un representante desde febrero de 2013 para entablar relaciones con el Presidente de Egipto, **Sr. MORSI**. Ante los dramáticos cambios que sufren estos países, debe presentarse una ayuda económica para que desarrollen su sociedad, su economía, su Estado de Derecho, todo lo cual redundará en nuestro beneficio. Por ello, la Alta Representante viajó a Egipto con un centenar de empresarios, para fomentar inversiones europeas en Egipto, y hasta 1.000 personas han participado en eventos sobre derechos humanos. Este concepto será llevado así mismo a Birmania en noviembre de 2013, es el primer país fuera de nuestra vecindad inmediata en el que van a actuar. Toda intervención debe tener por objeto convertir a

¹ Todas las sesiones de la Conferencia fueron retransmitidas en directo, salvo la comparecencia de la Sra. Ashton y el debate subsiguiente.

la UE en un socio fuerte para el cambio en estos países, debemos ser mediadores para apoyar a los Estados que sufren situaciones difíciles.

En el debate que siguió a esta intervención, se destacaron la necesidad de aumentar la transparencia y la legitimidad democrática de la UE, en concreto a través de un mayor control parlamentario de la PESC (**Sr. FLAHAUT**, Cámara de Representantes belga, **Sra. LÖSING**, Parlamento Europeo); se trataron diferentes aspectos del conflicto sirio y se preguntó por la forma de integrar más los aspectos civiles y militares en la PESC y en la reforma del organigrama del SEAE (**Sr. SALAFRANCA**, Parlamento Europeo).

En sus respuestas a estas preguntas, la **Sra. ASHTON** señaló que la posibilidad de armar a la oposición siria está siendo debatida, pero se cuestiona si ello permitiría evitar más muertes y adelantar la solución del conflicto.

Otros temas planteados fueron las explotaciones de gas de esquisto (**Gral. VAN KAPPEN**, Senado de los Países Bajos), la concesión de visados a funcionarios rusos y la situación de la Agencia Europea de la Defensa (AED).

La **Sra. ASHTON** coincidió en señalar que el tema del gas de esquisto es muy importante, pero ello no cambiará el apoyo de EEUU a la UE, como quedó patente en la co presidencia que ambos ostentan en la Cumbre de la Energía. Señaló así mismo que Rusia es un socio muy importante para la UE, por muchos motivos, entre los cuales destaca la relación comercial con otros Estados de la zona como Moldavia. En cuanto a la AED; abogó por poner en común los recursos, lo que no es sinónimo de perder soberanía, sino de una acción común más eficiente en el uso de estos recursos militares.

Otras preguntas se refirieron a la acción de la UE en África y Oriente Medio (**Sr. DE DECKER**, Senado belga, **Sr. GALAZEWSKI**, *Sejm* polaco, y **Sr. PISTELLI**, Cámara de Diputados italiana).

La **Sra. ASHTON** respondió señalando la dificultad de organizar misiones en las que participan todos los Estados miembros. La UE no puede avanzar tan rápido como quisiera, afirmó en relación con el caso de Mali, pero sí puede desarrollar misiones a largo plazo. El proceso de paz en Oriente Medio ha sido una de las prioridades de la UE, por ello la Alta Representante se ha desplazado hasta en doce ocasiones a la región. Debe alcanzarse un acuerdo entre Israel y Palestina, en el que participen los demás países de la región, y en el que EEUU también desempeñará un papel clave.

El **Sr. FERRER** (Cortes Generales), señaló que Mali demuestra que la historia no se detiene para esperar los procesos de decisión de la UE, si Francia no hubiera actuado, Mali sería un Estado fallido con el consiguiente riesgo para la UE, y en este contexto, preguntó a la Alta Representante si se ha reflexionado sobre la reacción de la UE.

La **Baronesa ASHTON** respondió que depende de cómo se considere a la UE, si hoy hay una crisis, son los Estados miembros los que pueden movilizar rápidamente recursos sobre el terreno, no la Unión Europea, que sí puede por el contrario desarrollar programas a largo plazo. El Comité militar en Bruselas debe desarrollarse más para mejorar este funcionamiento.

El **Sr. BREEN** cerró esta sesión, tras destacar que la Alta Representante había respondido a 80 preguntas de los parlamentarios.

Propuesta de crear una Comisión ad hoc de revisión de la Conferencia interparlamentaria.

A continuación, el **Sr. BREEN** presentó la propuesta de crear una Comisión ad hoc de revisión de la Conferencia interparlamentaria, recordando que se trata de una comisión provisional. Tras constatar el consenso para que Chipre e Italia pertenezcan a dicha comisión temporal, ya debatido en la reunión de Jefes de Delegación, se consideró aprobada por asentimiento dicha propuesta.

Propuesta de la Cámara de Representantes de Chipre de crear una misión de investigación sobre el Instrumento de Vecindad en Países del Sur y el Este del Mediterráneo.

De acuerdo con lo debatido en la reunión de Jefes de Delegación, el **Presidente BREEN** propuso posponer el debate de esta iniciativa chipriota a la Conferencia para la PESC y la PCSD que se celebrará en Lituania en el segundo semestre de 2013. Tras reiterar los representantes de cada Parlamento los argumentos expresados previamente por sus Jefes de Delegación, el **Sr. BREEN** dio por concluido el debate, comunicando que todos los comentarios se serían tenidos en cuenta y transmitidos al Parlamento chipriota, que podrá considerarlos y modificar su propuesta para la reunión de Lituania.

La reunión finalizó a las 18h30. A continuación, se celebró una cena ofrecida por el Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes irlandesa en el *Royal Hospital* de Dublín.

Lunes, 25 de marzo de 2013

Sesión II. La prevención de conflictos – la UE como pacificadora

El **Tanaiste y Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio de Irlanda, Sr. GILMORE**, presentó su visión sobre la prevención de conflictos, haciendo especial hincapié en el proceso de paz en Irlanda y las lecciones que esta experiencia permite extraer. Así

mismo, en su calidad de Presidente del Consejo, expuso las principales áreas de la PESC en la actualidad. El texto completo de su intervención se adjunta como anexo 5.

En el debate que siguió a la intervención del Ministro, se plantearon cuestiones como la posición de la UE en las negociaciones para regular el comercio de armas en la ONU; la reforma de la estrategia europea de seguridad, o la coordinación de los aspectos militares y humanitarios de las misiones europeas.

El Ministro irlandés señaló que la estrategia europea de seguridad es de 2003, y sigue siendo válida, aunque hay aspectos que necesitan una constante revisión. Ello será debatido en el Consejo de defensa previsto en diciembre de 2013. La coordinación de las dimensiones política, militar, humanitaria, es muy importante que la UE desarrolle un enfoque global, en cuanto a la resolución de conflictos, pero hay que distinguir las distintas crisis, que deben estudiarse caso por caso.

La **Sra. GOMES** (Parlamento Europeo), la **Sra. CARUANA** (Malta), y la **Sra. CEBALLOS** (Suecia), destacaron entre otros temas el papel de la UE en Mali, el problema de la inmigración ilegal y la cuestión del Sáhara Occidental.

El **Sr. SIGURDSSON** (Parlamento de Islandia), abogó por la solución de los dos Estados para resolver el conflicto palestino-israelí, mientras que el **Sr. BRUCE** (Cámara de los Comunes, Reino Unido), y el **Sr. DURKAN** (Parlamento irlandés), preguntaron si la UE ha ejercido una presión suficiente en Siria y los países árabes para tratar de lograr una solución al conflicto sirio.

El **Ministro GILMORE** señaló que no hay una opinión unánime en la UE en cuanto a la resolución del enfrentamiento entre Israel y Palestina, se intentará llegar sin embargo al máximo consenso. En Siria, hay ya 70.000 muertos, 1.000.000 de refugiados en los países vecinos; otro millón de desplazados con necesidades básicas, es una enorme tragedia. Pese a que no hay una respuesta correcta, frente a la opción de armar a los rebeldes mencionada por algunos oradores como **Lord FOULKES**, el Ministro propuso una solución política y la retirada de Assad.

El **Ministro GILMORE** concluyó destacando que este debate será de gran utilidad para preparar el Consejo europeo de diciembre, en especial en lo relativo a la prevención y la resolución de conflictos y que el papel de los Parlamentos nacionales en el funcionamiento de la UE debe reforzarse en el marco del Tratado de Lisboa, ya que no se ha explotado al máximo las previsiones del Tratado en este sentido.

Grupo de trabajo 1. El enfoque integral de la inestabilidad en África - la experiencia en el Cuerno de África.

Todos los miembros de la delegación de las Cortes Generales asistieron al segundo grupo de trabajo. Las conclusiones del primer grupo de trabajo se detallan en la sesión de clausura de la Conferencia.

Grupo de trabajo 2. El proceso de paz en Oriente Medio – el papel de la UE.

El Sr. REINECKE, Representante Especial de la UE para el proceso de paz de Oriente Medio, moderó este debate y destacó en primer lugar la visita del Presidente OBAMA a Israel, en la que hizo un discurso muy inspirador para el futuro de Palestina e Israel. El papel de la UE en este conflicto parte del hecho de que la solución de los dos Estados está en peligro, por lo que es necesaria una nueva iniciativa de paz global en 2013, que redunde en la seguridad tanto de la UE, como de EEUU.

Varios de los oradores que intervinieron en el debate coincidieron en calificar la posición de la UE como indulgente, en relación con la política de asentamientos de Israel, y la necesidad de adoptar medidas al respecto. La Sra. ODULAND (Parlamento Europeo), señaló que la UE ha financiado a los palestinos durante 20 años, y exigió cuentas del empleo de dichos fondos, una vez constatado que esta estrategia no ha sido eficaz.

Se señaló por otra parte que en septiembre de 2012, sólo 14 miembros votaron a favor del reconocimiento del Estado palestino en la ONU, no hay una dinámica de apoyo entre EEUU e Israel, la UE no es un actor importante. El Sr. FLAHAUT (Cámara de representantes belga) y el Sr. MARTÍNEZ (Parlamento Europeo) coincidieron en destacar la necesidad de que la UE adopte un enfoque coherente para todos los conflictos, algo que no se ha producido hasta la fecha.

El Sr. BOZKIR (Parlamento turco), señaló que tras los bombardeos israelíes sobre Gaza, y la muerte de los miembros de la flotilla, las relaciones entre Israel y Turquía se vieron perjudicadas. Finalmente, Israel pidió disculpas, pagó compensaciones y anunció la supresión del embargo, lo que ha supuesto un cambio fundamental muy positivo.

El Sr. GUILLAUMES (Congreso de los Diputados), recordó en su intervención que la solución al conflicto palestino-israelí, desde Camp David, es la fórmula de los dos Estados. Si las fronteras de 1967 no son posibles, deben otorgarse compensaciones territoriales, y un acuerdo en relación a los refugiados que no implicará regreso pero sí compensación. Es difícil iniciar un proceso de paz cuando los bombardeos palestinos no cesan, como sucede en Israel, hablamos con mucha comodidad desde la mentalidad europea, cuando ninguno de nuestros Estados se sentaría a negociar bajo

el fuego de misiles. El objetivo de uno de los interlocutores, *Hamás*, es el genocidio del pueblo de Israel y la expulsión del territorio que ocupan. Destacó por último que Irán no se ha unido al pacto anti nuclear, que por lo tanto puede ser calificado de inservible.

Tercera sesión. Consejo Europeo de Defensa 2013.

El Ministro irlandés de Justicia, Igualdad y Defensa, **Sr. SHATTER**, centró su intervención en el próximo Consejo europeo de Defensa que se celebrará en diciembre de 2013. El texto completo de su intervención se adjunta como anexo 6.

El **Sr. POPOWSKI**, Vicesecretario General del SEAE, destacó que el debate sobre la defensa que se está desarrollando actualmente decidirá el futuro de la PCSD. La defensa no es un lujo, es una necesidad, la UE facilita seguridad en el mundo, para ello necesita medios y voluntad política. La preparación del Consejo de diciembre se está desarrollando en paralelo a la reforma del SEAE, esta reflexión estratégica es así mismo clave para determinar el futuro de la PESC.

Clausura de la conferencia

Tras agradecer la presencia de un elevado número de parlamentarios en la última parte de la reunión, el **Sr. BREEN** dio la palabra a los ponentes para que presentaran sus informes sobre los grupos de trabajo.

El **Sr. DANJEAN** (Parlamento Europeo), presentó las conclusiones del primer grupo de trabajo, donde se trataron los siguientes temas principales: el enfoque global de la PESC/PCSD debe formar parte de un marco estratégico, que permita a la UE prevenir crisis; este enfoque global de la UE debe inscribirse en una lógica de partenariado con actores regionales y locales, especialmente en el Cuerno de África, ya que ello garantiza la legitimidad de las operaciones de la UE; y ese enfoque global debe, por último, ser pilotado por la Alta Representante de la UE para la PESC/PCSD, frente al riesgo de la dispersión burocrática que abunda en la UE.

A continuación, el **Sr. AUSTREVICIUS**, (Parlamento lituano), expuso sus conclusiones sobre el segundo grupo de trabajo sobre el proceso de paz en Oriente Medio. Destacó que en el debate se debatieron aspectos como la urgente necesidad de soluciones urgentes, a nivel regional; la importancia de una paz negociada basada en la solución de dos Estados; y la decisión europea de trabajar constructivamente con todos los que quieran garantizar la paz en la región, como EEUU, Turquía o Egipto. El final del conflicto es, en definitiva, de un interés fundamental para la UE.

El **Sr. STANTON**, Presidente de la Comisión Mixta de Justicia, Defensa e Igualdad del Parlamento irlandés, mostró su confianza en que el formato de los talleres, introducido por primera vez en esta conferencia, haya sido bien valorado y que vuelva a ser incluido en las próximas ediciones.

El **Sr. BREEN** comunicó que varias delegaciones habían propuesto como tema de la próxima Conferencia PESC, "La UE y la venta de armas".

Ante la propuesta británica de no aprobar conclusiones, el **Sr. BREEN** citó las Reglas de Procedimiento de la Conferencia, que especifican que las Conclusiones no serán vinculantes, y procedió a someter a votación las enmiendas presentadas al borrador de conclusiones, que se adjuntan como anexos 7 y 8 respectivamente.

Tras la retirada de las enmiendas 1, 4 y 5, fueron aprobadas en sus términos las enmiendas 2, 3, y 7, siendo la enmienda 6 aprobada parcialmente.

El **Presidente BREEN** anunció que las conclusiones, tras ser modificadas con las enmiendas aprobadas, serán enviadas a las instituciones de la UE. La versión final de las conclusiones se adjunta como anexo 9.

A continuación, toma la palabra el **Sr. JUODKA** (Parlamento lituano) quien tras felicitar a la Presidencia irlandesa, por la organización y por la elección de los temas y oradores para esta reunión, recordó que las Comisiones de Exteriores y de Seguridad y Defensa lituanas prevén dos reuniones, la III Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD, del 4 al 6 de septiembre de 2013, para la que ya han recibido varias propuestas de temas, y otra a finales de ese mismo mes, sobre el partenariado del este, e invitó a todos los parlamentarios presentes a asistir ambas reuniones.

EL **Sr. BREEN** cerró la Conferencia a las 18h30. El programa de la reunión finalizó con una cena en la *Round Room* de la *Mansion House* de Dublín.

Bruselas, a 27 de marzo de 2013

Carmen Sánchez-Abarca Gornals

Letrada de la Delegación de las Cortes Generales en la Conferencia PESC/PCSD

ANEXOS

ANEXO 1. Programa de la II Conferencia PESC/PCSD

ANEXO 2. Lista de participantes en la II Conferencia PESC/PCSD

ANEXO 3. Propuesta de nombramiento de una Comisión Ad Hoc de Revisión de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria sobre la PESC/PCSD

ANEXO 4. Propuesta de misión en cuanto a las relaciones con países del sur y el este del Mediterráneo en el marco del Instrumento de Vecindad

ANEXO 5. Intervención del *Tanaiste* y Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio de Irlanda, sobre "La prevención de conflictos - la UE como pacificadora"

ANEXO 6. Intervención del Ministro irlandés de Justicia, Igualdad y Defensa, Sr. SHATTER sobre el Consejo Europeo de Defensa 2013

ANEXO 7. Borrador de conclusiones de la II Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD

ANEXO 8. Enmiendas presentadas al borrador de conclusiones de la II Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD

ANEXO 9. Conclusiones de la II Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD

ANEXO 1. Programa de la II Conferencia PESC/PCSD

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Presidencia de Irlanda del Consejo de la UE

Conferencia Interparlamentaria para la Política Exterior de Seguridad Común y la Política Común de Seguridad y Defensa

Dublin Castle, 24 y 25 de marzo de 2013

PROGRAMA

Domingo, 24 de marzo de 2013

11:30- Apertura de los Mostradores de Inscripción de los hoteles
15:15

Para los participantes en la Reunión de Jefes de Delegación
14:15 Salida en autobús del hotel al Dublin Castle

15:00-15:45 Reunión de Jefes de Delegación de los parlamentos nacionales de la UE y el Parlamento Europeo para debatir (i) la propuesta para crear una Comisión Ad-hoc de Revisión y (ii) la propuesta de una misión de investigación sobre el Instrumento de Vecindad en países Sur y Este del Mediterráneo

Lugar: Centro de Conferencias The Printworks, Dublin Castle

15:15 Salida en autobús desde los hoteles al Dublin Castle

15:45- Café
16:15

16:15- Apertura de la Conferencia

16:45 Discurso de bienvenida a cargo del Ceann Comhairle, Sr. Seán Barrett, miembro del Dáil Éireann (D.E.)

Discurso de apertura por parte del Presidente de la Comisión Mixta de Comercio y Asuntos Exteriores, Sr. Pat Breen, Miembro del D.E.

Observaciones preliminares por el Jefe de la Delegación del PE, Sr. Elmar Brok, Diputado en el Parlamento Europeo.

Lugar: Centro de Conferencias The Printworks, Dublin Castle

- 16:45- **PRIMERA SESIÓN**
 18:00 **La PESC y la PCSD - Trabajar por la paz, la seguridad y el desarrollo en África**
 Discurso a cargo de la Alta Representante de la UE para Asuntos Exteriores y Política de Seguridad, Sra. Catherine Ashton
 Debate
- 18:00- **Propuesta para crear una Comisión Ad-hoc de Revisión de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria**
 18:30 Presentación a cargo del Parlamento que ostenta la Presidencia
 Debate
- 18:30- **Propuesta de la Cámara de Representantes de Chipre de crear una misión de investigación sobre el Instrumento de Vecindad en Países del Sur y el Este del Mediterráneo**
 Presentación a cargo del Parlamento de Chipre
 Debate
- 19:10 Salida de los delegados en autobús desde el Dublin Castle hacia el Royal Hospital, Kilmainham
 19:30 Recepción de bienvenida
 20:15 Cena ofrecida por el Ceann Comhairle, Sr. Seán Barrett, Miembro del D.E.
Lugar: Royal Hospital, Kilmainham
 22:30 Regreso en autobús a los hoteles

Lunes, 25 de marzo de 2013

- 08:15 Salida en autobús desde los hoteles hacia el Dublin Castle
Lugar: Centro de Conferencias The Printworks, Dublin Castle
- 09:15- **SEGUNDA SESIÓN**
 11:00 **La prevención de conflictos - la UE como pacificadora**
 Ponencia a cargo del Tánaiste y Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio, Sr. Eamon Gilmore, miembro del D.E.
 Debate
- 11:00-11:40 Pausa café/ Foto de familia

11:40- **Taller 1 - Sala St. Patrick - Dublin Castle**
13:10 **El Enfoque Integral de la inestabilidad en África - la experiencia en el Cuerno de África**

Basándose en las contribuciones de la Alta Representante y el Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio, este taller permitirá a los parlamentarios debatir el Enfoque Integral en el contexto de la aplicación de la PESC y la PCSD en el Cuerno de África. El taller incluirá observaciones para establecer el contexto y sus resultados se transmitirán al Plenario.

Moderador: Sr. Ronan Murphy, exdirector de Irish Aid

Observaciones preliminares: Sra. Joelle Jenny, Directora de Prevención de Conflictos y Política de Seguridad, Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior

Ponente: Sr. Arnaud Danjean, Presidente de la Subcomisión de Seguridad y Defensa, Parlamento Europeo

Taller 2 - Sala St. George - Dublin Castle
El Proceso de Paz de Oriente Medio - el papel de la UE

Basándose en las contribuciones de la Alta Representante y el Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio, este taller permitirá a los parlamentarios debatir el Enfoque Integral en el contexto de la aplicación de la PESC y la PCSD en el Proceso de Paz de Oriente Medio. El taller incluirá observaciones para establecer el contexto y sus resultados se transmitirán al Plenario.

Moderador: Sr. Andres Reinicke, Representante Especial de la UE para el proceso de paz de Oriente Medio

Ponente: Sr. Petras Austrevicius, Vicepresidente del Parlamento (Seimas) de la República de Lituania

13:10 Almuerzo-bufé ofrecido por los Presidentes de la Comisión de Comercio y Asuntos Exteriores, Sr. Pat Breen, miembro del D.E., y la Comisión Mixta de Justicia, Defensa e Igualdad, Sr. David Stanton, miembro del D.E.

Lugar: Castle Hall, Dublin Castle

15:00- TERCERA SESIÓN
16:30 Consejo Europeo de Defensa 2013
Discurso del Ministro de Justicia, Igualdad y Defensa, Sr. Alan Shatter,
miembro del D.E.

Debate

Observaciones a cargo del Sr. Maciej Popowski, Vicesecretario General
del Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior

16:30 Informes de los ponentes sobre los talleres
-17:30 Observaciones finales
Adopción de las Conclusiones de la Conferencia
17:35 Salida en autobús hacia los hoteles
20:00 Salida en autobús desde los hoteles al *Round Room, Mansion House*
20:30 Cena ofrecida por los Presidentes de la Comisión de Comercio y
Asuntos Exteriores, Sr. Pat Breen, miembro del D.E., y Comisión Mixta
de Justicia, Defensa e Igualdad, Sr. David Stanton, miembro del D.E.

Lugar: Round Room, Mansion House

23:00 Salida en autobús hacia los hoteles

Martes, 26 de marzo de 2013

Salida de las delegaciones

Glosario

Ceann Comhairle: Presidente del Dáil Éireann (Cámara de Representantes)
Tánaiste: Vice Primer Ministro

ANEXO 2. Lista de participantes en la II Conferencia PESC/PCSD

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

**Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy
and Common Security and Defence Policy**

**Conférence Interparlementaire pour la Politique Étrangère et de Sécurité
Commune et la Politique de Sécurité et de Défense Commune**

Dublin 24 & 25 March 2013

Dublin 24 & 25 mars 2013

MEMBER STATES - ETATS MEMBRES

AUSTRIA - AUTRICHE

National Council/ Conseil national/ Nationalrat

Mr Stefan PRAEHAUSER, Chairperson of the Standing Subcommittee of the National Defence Committee of the National Council, Deputy Chairperson of the National Defence Committee of the National Council

Mr Werner AMON, Deputy Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Council

Mr Mario KUNASEK, Member of the National Defence Committee of the National Council

Mr Joseph WIRNSPERGER, Clerk of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Chief of Protocol

Federal Council/ Conseil fédéral /Bundesrat

Mr Guenther KOEBERL, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Council

BELGIUM - BELGIQUE

House of Representatives/ Chambre des représentants /Kamer van volksvertegenwoordigers

Mr André FLAHAUT, Président

Mr Denis DUCARME, Vice-Président de la Commission de la Défense nationale

Mr Kristof WATERSCHOOT, Membre de la Commission des Relations extérieures; Membre de la Commission de la Défense nationale

Ms Viviane GEUFFENS, Secrétaire de la Commission des Relations extérieures

Senate/ Sénat/ Senaat

Mr Karl VANLOUWE, Chairperson of the Committee of Foreign Relations and Defence

Mr Armand DE DECKER, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee of Foreign Relations and Defence; Vice-Speaker of the Senate

Ms Marie-Aline STACANOV, Official Representative of the Belgian Senate to the European Parliament

BULGARIA - BULGARIE

National Assembly/ Assemblée nationale/ Narodno Sabranie

CYPRUS - CHYPRE

House of Representatives/ Cambre des représentants/ Vouli ton Antiprosopon

CZECH REPUBLIC - RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÉQUE

Chamber of Deputies/ Chambre des députés/ Poslanecka Sněmovna

Mr David VODRÁNKA, Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

Ms Zuzana PUTNÁŘOVÁ, Official, Head of the Secretariat of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

Senate/ Sénat/ Senat

Mr Jozef REGEC, Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security

Ms Alena DOLEZALOVA, Secretary to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security

DENMARK - DANEMARK

Parliament/ Parlement/ Folketinget

Mr Karsten NONBO, Chairperson of the Defence Committee

Mr Jeppe KOFOD, Member of Parliament

Ms Eva ESMARCH, Secretary

ESTONIA - ESTONIE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Riigikogu

Mr Marko MIHKELSON, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr Mati RAIDMA, Chairperson of the National Defence Committee

Mr Olev AARMA, Advisor/Head of Secretariat of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Ms Elin PÄRNAMÄE, Advisor to the National Defence Committee

FINLAND - FINLANDE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Eduskunta

Mr Timo SOINI, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr Johannes KOSKINEN, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee

FRANCE - FRANCE

National Assembly/ Assemblée nationale

Mr Yves FROMION, Député du cher, Membre de la commission des affaires européennes

Mr Guy-Michel CHAUVEAU, Membre de la commission des affaires étrangères

Senate/ Sénat

GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE

German Bundestag/ Bundestag allemand/ Bundestag

Mr Ernst-Reinhard BECK, Member of the Defence Committee, Defence Policy Spokesman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group

Dr Reinhard BRANDL, Member of the Defence Committee, Member of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group

Ms Sevim DAGDELEN, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Spokeswoman on international relations for the Left Party Parliamentary Group

Ms Katja KEUL, Member of the Defence Committee, Member of the Alliance 90/The Greens Parliamentary Group

Mr Johannes Andreas PFLUG, Head of Delegation, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Member of the SPD Parliamentary Group

Mr Joachim SPATZ, Member of the Defence Committee and of the European Affairs Committee, Spokesman on European Affairs of the Liberal Democratic Party Parliamentary Group

Mr Harald BERWANGER, Head of the Brussels Liaison Office of the SPD Parliamentary Group in the German Bundestag

Mr Michael HILGER, Delegation Secretary

Mr Rudolf RENTSCHLER, Advisor to Mr Joachim Spatz

Ms Ellinor TALMEIER, Delegation Secretariat

GREECE - GRÉCE

Hellenic Parliament/ Parlement hellénique/ Vouli ton Ellinon

Mr Miltiadis VARVITSIOTIS, Chairperson of the Standing Committee on National Defence and Foreign Affairs

Mr Ioannis KEFALOGLIANNIS, Vice-President of the Standing Committee on National Defence and Foreign Affairs

Mr Dimitrios SALTOUROS, Vice-President of the Standing Committee on National Defence and Foreign Affairs
Mr Christos DIMAS, MP
Mr Christos KARAGIANNIDIS, MP
Mr Georgios NTAVRIS, MP
Ms Anastasia FRAGOU, Head of the Directorate for European Affairs
Dr Despina FOLA, Official, Directorate for European Affairs
Ms Constantina ZAGORIANOU-PRIFTI, Ambassador of Greece
Ms Paraskevi CHARITIDOU, EU Presidency Liaison Office

HUNGARY - HONGRIE

National Assembly/ Assemblée nationale/ Országgyűlés
Mr Laszlo KOVACS, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Ms Noemi KORANYI, Counsellor of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Ms Lili TOROK, Head of Section of EU Department

IRELAND - IRLANDE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Houses of the Oireachtas
Mr Seán BARRETT, Ceann Comhairle of Dáil Éireann
Mr Pat BREEN, Chairperson of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade
Mr David STANTON, Chairperson of the Joint Committee on Justice, Defence and Equality
Mr Bernard DURKAN, Vice-Chairperson of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade
Mr Eric BYRNE, Member of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade
Mr Seán CROWE, Member of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade
Ms Maureen O'SULLIVAN, Member of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade
Mr Martin CONWAY, Member of the Joint Committee on Justice, Defence and Equality
Mr Martin GROVES, Clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade
Mr Derek DIGNAM, Permanent Representative of the Houses of the Oireachtas to the EU
Ms Gráinne NÍ NÉILL, Secretary to the Delegation

ITALY - ITALIEŠ

Chamber of Deputies/ Chambre des députés/ Camera dei Deputati
Mr Lapo PISTELLI, MP
Ms Deborah BERGAMINI, MP
Mr Massimo ARTINI, MP
Mr Mario DI NAPOLI, Official
Senate/ Sénat/ Senato della Repubblica

LATVIA - LETTONIE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Saeima
Mr Sergey POTAPKIN, Deputy Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Ms Sanita BANKOVA, Advisor to the Foreign Affairs Committee
Mr Artūrs JEFIMOVS, Advisor to the Foreign Affairs Committee
Ms Ieva BARVIKA, Advisor to the Defence, Internal Affairs and Corruption Prevention Committee
Mr Aris VĪGANTS, Foreign Affairs Advisor to the Presidium

LITHUANIA - LITUANIE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Seimas

Mr Petras AUŠTREVICIUS, Deputy Speaker of the Seimas, Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Benediktas JUODKA, Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Artūras PAULIAUSKAS, Chairperson of the National Security and Defence Committee
Mr Audronius ANUBALIS, Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Eduardas ŅABLINSKAS, Member of the National Security and Defence Committee
Mr Arvydas ANUÑAUSKAS, Member of the National Security and Defence Committee
Mr Evaldas ZELENKA, Head of the Office, Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Vitalij DMITRIJEV, Head of the Office, National Security and Defence Committee
Ms Vilma KAMINSKIENĖ, Advisor to the National Security and Defence Committee
Ms Diana KOPILEVIC, Advisor to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

LUXEMBOURG - LUXEMBOURG

Chamber of Deputies/ Chambre des députés

Mr Fernand BODEN, Président de la délégation luxembourgeoise de la PSDC
Mr Ben FAYOT, Membre de la délégation luxembourgeoise pour la PSDC
Mr Gast GIBÉRYEN, Membre de la délégation luxembourgeoise pour la PSDC
Mr Felix BRAZ, Député
Mr Eugène BERGER, Député
Ms Isabelle BARRA, Secrétaire générale adjointe de la Chambre des Députés

MALTA - MALTE

House of Representatives/ Chambre des représentants/ Il-Kamra Tad-Deputati
Ms Justyne CARUANA, Member of Parliament
Mr Ryan CALLUS, Member of Parliament
Mr Gaetan NAUDI, Diplomatic Counsellor to the Speaker
Mr Melvyn MANGION, Counsellor
Ms Chantal SCIBERRAS, Charge d'affaires

NETHERLANDS - PAYS-BAS

House of Representatives/ Chambre des représentants/ Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Ms Angelien EIJSINK, Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs
Ms Désirée BONIS, Member of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Ronald VUIJK, Member of the Standing Committee on Defence
Ms Sultan GÜNAL-GEZER, Member of the Standing Committee on Defence
Mr Jeffrey VAN HAASTER, Clerk of the Delegation / EU advisor on CFSP & CSDP
Senate/ Sénat/ Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal
Major General Royal Netherlands Marines (Rtd) Frank VAN KAPPEN, Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Development Cooperation
Mr René VAN DER LINDEN, Member of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Development Cooperation
Dr Saskia VAN GENUGTEN, Staff of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Development Cooperation

POLAND - POLOGNE

Sejm/ Sejm/ Sejm

Mr Andrzej GAŁAŻEWSKI, Deputy Chairperson of the European Union Affairs Committee

Mr Mariusz Antoni KAMIŃSKI, Deputy Chairperson of the National Defence Committee
Mr Jarosław GÓRCZYŃSKI, Member of Parliament

Mr Łukasz ANDRZEJCZYK, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Ms Kaja KRAWCZYK, Head of the EU Division

Senate/ Sénat/ Senat

Mr Włodzimierz CIMOSZEWCZ, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr Władysław ORTYL, Chairperson of the National Defence Committee

Mr Wojciech KUŹMA, Secretary of the Senate Delegation

Mr Melchior SZCZEPANIK, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee

PORTUGAL - PORTUGAL

Assembly of the Republic/ Assemblée de la République/ Assembleia da Republica

Mr António RODRIGUES, Membre de la Commission des affaires européennes

Mr Vitalino CANAS, Membre de la Commission des affaires européennes

Mr Duarte MARQUES, Membre de la Commission des affaires européennes

Mr Hélder SOUSA SILVA, Membre de la Commission de la défense nationale

Mr Marcos PERESTRELLO, Membre de la Commission de la défense nationale

Mr Paulo PISCO, Membre de la Commission des affaires étrangères et communautés Portugaises

Mr Bruno DIAS PINHEIRO, Representant Permanent du Parlement auprès de l'UE

ROMANIA - ROUMANIE

Chamber of Deputies/ Chambre des députés/ Camera Deputatilor

Mr Laszlo BORBELY, Chairperson of the Committee for Foreign Policy

Mr Ion MOCIOALCA, Chairperson of the Committee for Defence, Public Order and National Security

Mr Adrian George SCUTARU, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee for Defence, Public Order and National Security

Mr Cornel-George COMSA, Secretary of the Bureau of the Committee for Foreign Policy

Ms Daria COTOC, Parliamentary Advisor, Committee for Defence, Public Order and National Security

Senate/ Sénat/ Senatul

Mr Petru FILIP, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr Corneliu DOBRIȚOIU, Chairperson of the Defence, Public Order and National Security Committee

Mr Iulian BUGA, Romanian Ambassador to Ireland

Mr Daniel RISTEA, Embassy Official

SLOVAKIA - SLOVAQUIE

National Council/ Conseil national/ Narodna rada

Mr Frantisek SEBEJ, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr Martin FEDOR, Member of the Committee on Defence and Security

Mr Miroslav CIZ, Member of the Committee on European Affairs

Ms Maria SZETEI, Director of the Department for European Affairs

Mr Dusan MATULAY, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador, the Embassy of the Slovak Republic in Dublin

SLOVENIA - SLOVENIE

National Assembly/ Assemblée nationale/ Državni Zbor

Mr Jonej HORVAT, Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Policy

Ms Janja KLASINC, Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Policy
Ms Saña KOS, Member of the Committee on Defence
Ms Polonca KOMAR, Member of the Committee on Defence
Ms Urnula ZORE-TAVCAR, Secretary to the Committee on Foreign Policy
National Council/ Conseil national/ Državni Svet
Mr Janvit GOLOB, Chairperson of the Commission for International Relations and European Affairs
Mr Dušan NTRUS, Head of the Legal Department

SPAIN - ESPAGNE

Cortes Generales (Congreso de los Diputados and Senado de España)
Mr Vicente FERRER, Member of Parliament
Mr Alexandre SÁEZ, Member of Parliament
Mr Feliu-Joan GUILLAUMES, Member of Parliament
Mr Jose Maria CHIQUILLO, Senator
Mr Luis Rogelio RODRIGUEZ-COMENDADOR, Senator
Mr Dimas Antonio SAÑUDO, Senator
Ms Carmen SÁNCHEZ-ABARCA, Legal Advisor
Ms Carmen DOMÍNGUEZ, Administrative Staff

SWEDEN - SUEDE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Riksdagen
Mr Hans WALLMARK, Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Ms Carina HÄGG, Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Ismail KAMIL, Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Ms Bodil CEBALLOS, Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Ms Anna-Lena SÖRENSEN, Member of the Committee on Defence
Ms Annicka ENGBLOM, Member of the Committee on Defence
Mr Martin BROTHÉN, Head of Secretariat of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Ms Kristina HIMMELSTRAND SUNDSTRÖM, Secretary to the Committee on Defence

UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI

House of Commons/ Chambre des Communes
Mr William CASH, Chairperson of the European Scrutiny Committee
Rt Hon Sir Malcolm BRUCE, Chairperson of the International Development Committee
Mr Francis William ROY, Member of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee
Rt Hon Jeffrey DONALDSON, Member of the House of Commons Defence Committee
Ms Brigid FOWLER, Committee Specialist, House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee
Ms Anita FUKI, Senior Committee Assistant to the International Development Committee
House of Lords/ Chambre des Lords
Lord Robin TEVERSON, Chairperson of the EU Sub-Committee for External Affairs
Lord George FOULKES, Member of the EU Sub-Committee for External Affairs
Ms Kathryn COLVIN, Clerk to the EU Sub-Committee for External Affairs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

Mr Miguel Angel MARTINEZ MARTINEZ, Vice-President of the European Parliament
Mr Arnaud DANJEAN, Chairperson of the Security and Defence Subcommittee
Mr Elmar BROK, Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Ioan Mircea PAȘCU, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr José Ignacio SALAFRANCA SÁNCHEZ-NEYRA, MEP, President of EUROLAT,
Coordinator of the EPP Group in the Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman of the Monitoring Group on the Southern Neighbourhood and Middle East
Mr Michael GAHLER, MEP

Mr Hubert PIRKER, MEP
Ms Sabine LÖSING, MEP
Ms Tatjana ZDANOKA, MEP
Ms Anne-Marie UYTTEBROECK, MEP, Liberal Spokeswoman in Foreign Affairs
Ms Ana GOMES, MEP
Ms Maria Eleni KOPPA, MEP
Ms Anna IBRISAGIC, MEP
Ms Agnieszka WALTER-DROP, Director for the Committees in DG External Policies of the Union
Mr Silvio GONZATO, Head of Secretariat, Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Luis BALSELLS TRAVER, Administrator, Relations with National Parliaments
Mr Gerrard QUILLE, Administrator, Committee on Foreign Affairs
Mr Alexandros KARIDES, Administrator, Security and Defence Subcommittee
Ms Maria Soledad GUIRAO GALDON, S&D Political Advisor
Ms Silke DALTON, EPP Group Advisor
Mr Keith AZZOPARDI, Groupe de l'Alliance progressiste des socialistes et démocrates au Parlement européen
Mr Edoardo FERRARA, Policy Advisor to the ALDE Group
Ms Vera POLYCARPOU, Political Advisor to the GUE/NGL Political Group
Mr Tobias HEIDER, Political Advisor to the Greens/EFA Group
Mr Francis JACOBS, Head of the European Parliament Information Office in Ireland

ACCEDING COUNTRY - PAYS ADHÉRENT

CROATIA - CROATIE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Hrvatski Sabor
Mr Milorad PUPOVAC, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Mr Tomislav IVIĆ, Chairperson of the Defence Committee
Ms Andrea HALAMBEK, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Ms Iva MIŃKOVIĆ, Advisor/Translator, Office for International and European Affairs

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES - PAYS CANDIDATS

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA/FYROM - ANCIENNE RÉPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE/ARYM

Assembly of the Republic/ Assemblée de la République/ Sobranie

ICELAND - ISLANDE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Althingi
Mr Árni Thór SIGURDSSON, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Ms Ragnheiður E. ARNADÓTTIR, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Mr Helgi HJÖRVAR, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Mr Stígur STEFÁNSSON, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Mr Sighvatur ARNMUNDSSON, Assistant to Mr Helgi Hjörvar

MONTENEGRO - MONTENEGRO

Parliament/ Parlement/ Skupština
Mr Miodrag VUKOVIC, Chairperson of the Committee on International Relations and Emigrants
Mr Vasilije LALOSEVIC, Member of the Committee on International Relations and Emigrants
Mr Borislav BANOVIC, Member of the Security and Defence Committee

Mr Zoran MILJANIĆ, Member of the Security and Defence Committee
Ms Zorana BACOVIC, Secretary to the Security and Defence Committee

SERBIA - SERBIE

National Assembly/ Assemblée nationale / Narodna skupstina

Mr Milos ALIGRUDIC, Chairperson of the Committee for Foreign Affairs

Mr Igor BECIC, Member of the Committee for Defence and Internal Affairs

Mr Konstantin SAMOFALOV, Member of the Committee for Defence and Internal Affairs

Mr Ljubisa STOJMIROVIC, Member of the Committee for Foreign Affairs

Mr Dejan MILIVOJEVIC, Secretary of the Committee for Foreign Affairs

TURKEY - TURQUIE

Grand National Assembly of Turkey/ Grande Assemblée nationale de Turquie /Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi

Mr Volkan BOZKIR, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr Yildirim Mehmet RAMAZANOGLU, Member of the National Defence Committee

Mr Izzet Anil TURPCU, Chief of Cabinet, Foreign Affairs Committee

EUROPEAN NATO MEMBER COUNTRIES - NON EU MEMBER STATES

ALBANIA - ALBANIE

NORWAY - NORVEGE

Parliament/ Parlement/ Stortinget

Ms Ine Marie ERIKSEN SØREIDE, Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence

Mr Svein Roald HANSEN, First Vice-Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence

Mr Snorre Serigstad VALEN, MP

Ms Karin Stål WOLDSETH, MP

Mr Øystein BØ, Head of International Department

Mr Henrik MALVIK, Staff

Mr Thomas STRØMME, Embassy Official

Ms Lena K. HAUGLAND, Embassy Official

OTHER PARTICIPANTS - AUTRES PARTICIPANTS

OTHER GUESTS/AUTRES INVITÉS

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION/ CONSEIL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

EUROPEAN COMMISSION/ COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

Ms Barbara NOLAN, Head of European Commission Representation in Ireland

Mr Jonathan CLARIDGE, Head of Political Section, European Commission Representation in Ireland

SPEAKERS/ ORATEURS

Ms Catherine ASHTON, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs & Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission

Mr Eamon GILMORE, Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade

Mr Alan SHATTER, Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence

Dr Andreas REINICKE, EU Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process

Mr Ronan MURPHY, Former Director of Irish Aid

Ms Joëlle JENNY, Director for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy, EEAS

Mr Maciej POPOWSKI, Deputy Secretary General for Inter-institutional Affairs, EEAS

ANEXO 3. Propuesta de nombramiento de una Comisión Ad Hoc de Revisión de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria sobre la PESC/PCSD.

ParlEU2013.ie
Presidencia Irlandesa del
Consejo de la Unión Europea

PROPUESTA PARA NOMBRAR UNA COMISIÓN AD HOC DE REVISIÓN DE LA CONFERENCIA INTERPARLAMENTARIA SOBRE LA POLÍTICA EXTERIOR DE SEGURIDAD COMÚN Y LA POLÍTICA COMÚN DE SEGURIDAD Y DEFENSA

Antecedentes

La Conferencia de Presidentes de Parlamentos de la Unión Europea acordó en las Conclusiones que adoptó en Varsovia, el 21 de abril de 2012, lo que sigue en relación con la revisión de los acuerdos de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria:

“La Conferencia de Presidentes recomienda realizar una revisión de estos acuerdos de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria transcurridos dos años desde su primera reunión, y someter las conclusiones de dicha revisión a la correspondiente Presidencia de la Conferencia de Presidentes de Parlamentos de la Unión Europea.”

La primera Conferencia Interparlamentaria celebrada en Chipre, los días 9 y 10 de septiembre de 2012 -

“Ratificando las recomendaciones de la Conferencia de Presidentes que se reunió en Varsovia en abril de 2012 en el sentido de que la Conferencia de Presidentes debía someter a revisión los acuerdos de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria a los dos años de su primera reunión,”

adoptó el reglamento, que, en su artículo 9, estipula que -

“La Conferencia Interparlamentaria puede nombrar una comisión ad hoc de revisión que, transcurridos dieciocho (18) meses desde la primera reunión de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria, evalúe la labor de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria y presente recomendaciones al respecto que serán objeto de deliberación durante la Conferencia de Presidentes de Parlamentos de la UE.”

La Conferencia Interparlamentaria reunida en Chipre los días 9 y 10 de septiembre de 2012 acordó el siguiente párrafo, que forma parte de las Notas Introductorias de sus Conclusiones:

“La Conferencia Interparlamentaria adoptó su Reglamento. Todas las enmiendas remitidas por los Parlamentos nacionales que no puedan adoptarse serán revisadas por una comisión ad hoc establecida por la Conferencia Interparlamentaria con el fin de evaluar dichas propuestas y presentar recomendaciones ante la Conferencia de Presidentes de la UE, transcurridos dieciocho (18) meses desde la Conferencia Interparlamentaria. La Presidencia irlandesa entrante deberá someter a la Conferencia Interparlamentaria una propuesta con la composición de la comisión de revisión.”

Propuesta de la Presidencia Irlandesa

Se nombra una Comisión ad hoc de revisión (AHRC en inglés) para efectuar una revisión de los acuerdos de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria, de conformidad con las decisiones adoptadas por la Conferencia de Presidentes y la Conferencia Interparlamentaria.

La AHRC estará compuesta por un representante de cada una de las delegaciones de parlamentos nacionales de los Estados Miembros de la UE y del Parlamento Europeo.

La AHRC estará presidida por el parlamento que ostente la Presidencia, en estrecha cooperación con el Trío de parlamentos nacionales (Irlanda, Lituania y Gracia), el Parlamento Europeo y Chipre.

Se establece un Grupo de Trabajo de la AHRC con el fin de realizar una revisión preliminar de los acuerdos para la Conferencia Interparlamentaria.

El Grupo de Trabajo se compone de un representante de cada una de las delegaciones del Trío de parlamentos nacionales, el Parlamento Europeo y Chipre.

El Grupo de Trabajo estará presidido por el Parlamento que ostente la Presidencia.

El Grupo de Trabajo puede solicitar a los parlamentos nacionales de los Estados Miembros de la UE que presenten observaciones sobre cualquier de los temas que trate. Los Parlamentos nacionales de los Estados Miembros de la UE también pueden hacer llegar sus observaciones al Grupo de Trabajo por propia iniciativa.

El Grupo de Trabajo entregará sus observaciones y recomendaciones a la AHRC.

El Grupo de Trabajo se reunirá durante la Conferencia Interparlamentaria de Lituania, pero podrá ser convocado con anterioridad a la fecha de presentación de sus recomendaciones ante la AHRC.

La AHRC puede convocar una reunión si hay acuerdo en cualquier momento, pero deberá reunirse previamente y presentar recomendaciones a la Conferencia Interparlamentaria presidida por la Presidencia griega.

La AHRC cesará de existir cuando concluya la Conferencia Interparlamentaria bajo la Presidencia griega.

Hoja de ruta indicativa

Septiembre 2012	Chipre	La Presidencia Irlandesa deberá Presentar a la CIP una propuesta sobre la composición de la AHRC
Marzo 2013	Irlanda	La Presidencia Irlandesa remite una propuesta a la CIP en Dublín
Septiembre 2013	Lituania	El Grupo de Trabajo se reúne en la CIP. Antes de la CIP griega, el Grupo de Trabajo remite sus recomendaciones a la AHRC. Antes de la CIP griega, la AHRC prepara sus Recomendaciones finales
Marzo 2014	Atenas	La AHRC presenta sus recomendaciones finales para su aprobación por la CIP
Febrero 2015	Roma	La Conferencia de Secretarios Generales toma en consideración las recomendaciones de la CIP
Abril 2015	Roma	La Conferencia de Presidentes toma en consideración las recomendaciones de la CIP

ANEXO 4. Propuesta de misión en cuanto a las relaciones con países del sur y el este del Mediterráneo en el marco del Instrumento de Vecindad.

ParlEU2013.ie
Presidencia Irlandesa del
Consejo de la Unión Europea

PROPUESTA DE LA CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CHIPRE SOBRE UNA MISIÓN DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN CUANTO A LAS RELACIONES CON PAÍSES DEL SUR Y EL ESTE DEL MEDITERRANEO EN EL MARCO DEL INSTRUMENTO DE VECINDAD

Los párrafos 7, 8 y 9 de las Conclusiones de la reunión inaugural de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria sobre la PESC y la PSDC mantenida en Paphos, los días 9 y 10 de septiembre de 2012, estipulan que:

“7. [La Conferencia Interparlamentaria] está convencida de que los Parlamentos desempeñan un papel crucial en el fomento de los valores democráticos y los sistemas de rendición de cuentas clave para el buen gobierno, y por ello subraya la necesidad de un papel reforzado de los parlamentos, especialmente en el apoyo en las transiciones democráticas en el Instrumento de Vecindad con Países del Sur y el Este;

8. Considera que esto requiere, *inter alia*, un control reforzado de los procesos democráticos que se desarrollan en los países del Sur y el Este de la Unión, y su coordinación mediante iniciativas conjuntas y un intercambio mejorado de la información, así como por medio de actividades parlamentarias que ayuden a estos países;

9. Solicita a la Presidencia que desarrolle propuestas en este sentido antes de la próxima Conferencia Interparlamentaria”.

De conformidad con el párrafo 9, la Cámara de Representantes de Chipre sugiere que se establezca una misión de investigación por parte de la Conferencia Interparlamentaria con el fin de supervisar los procesos democráticos en los Países del Sur y el Este del Mediterráneo. Con este fin, la misión visitará países pertenecientes a la Primavera Árabe e informará de sus conclusiones a la Conferencia.

La misión se compondrá de un máximo de ocho miembros, cuya elección recaerá sobre la Conferencia por medio de llamamiento abierto. Se elegirá a un coordinador dentro del propio grupo. Su composición podrá renovarse con ocasión de cada misión.

La duración del mandato de la misión se extenderá hasta la próxima conferencia y se podrá renovar.

La Secretaría la organizará el Parlamento del Coordinador, y actuará en cooperación con la Troica presidencial y el Parlamento Europeo.

El coste de las misiones lo cubrirán los Parlamentos que participen.

ANEXO 5. Intervención del Tanaiste y Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio de Irlanda, sobre "La prevención de conflictos - la UE como pacificadora" (lengua inglesa).

Check against delivery

"Conflict Prevention, the EU as Peacemaker"

Speech by the Tanaiste

Interparliamentary conference for CFSP and CSDP

Oireachtas, 24-25 March 2013

Fellow Parliamentarians,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to Dublin.

As current Presidency of the EU, Ireland is hosting multiple meetings.

This includes a very successful informal meeting of Foreign Ministers, the so-called "Gymnich" meeting, which I co-hosted with the High Representative last Friday and Saturday.

I am particularly pleased to have the opportunity to be with you today. I value greatly the dialogue which we have with Parliamentarians, including the Chairpersons of Parliamentary Committees, across the Union. You contribute important experience and insight to the development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy.

I would like to address you today on an aspect of the European Union's work and potential to which I attach special importance. The European Union has, I believe, a powerful contribution to make to the search for peace and political accommodation in more troubled parts of our world. The Union in which we live today has been constructed in a continent which was ravaged by two world wars over the past century. Ours is a remarkable experience of successful conflict resolution, the building of lasting peace and consensus in a space which previously experienced centuries of enmity and division. We on this island of Ireland have known conflict and have our own story to tell. Indeed, meeting today in the imposing setting of Dublin Castle, that history is not far from us. But over the past twenty years an ambitious and far-reaching peace process has brought lasting peace and stability to Northern Ireland and has transformed relations on this island and with our nearest neighbour. The Good Friday Agreement, concluded some fifteen years ago, created a framework which respects separate political identities and traditions. It set up political structures which give expression to these

differences and at the same time help to bridge them. There is possibly no greater example in the world today of successful conflict resolution. While more remains to be done by the political leaders in Northern Ireland, supported by the Irish and British Governments, to realize the full promise of the Good Friday Agreement, there is nevertheless a remarkable story to be told of a peace process which has profoundly affected the lives of everyone living on this island -- and which has also transformed the relations between Ireland and Britain.

Ladies and gentlemen,

For many citizens of our countries today, the eurozone crisis is probably the first connection they make with the European Union, the issue of greatest impact on their daily lives. The role of the Union as a force for good in the world -- using its history, values and international standing to strengthen peace and promote conflict resolution -- is easily overlooked. This role is central to the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy. Emerging from the destruction caused by two world wars, the Union brings former antagonists together in a partnership based on a common commitment to peace and the complete rejection of violent conflict. We have unique credentials as a maker and builder of peace and this strengthens the contribution the Union can make to conflict resolution efforts at the global level. The peace and security enjoyed by citizens of the European Union today took decades of dedicated work, across the Union and within every EU member State. As John F Kennedy recognised, "peace is a daily, a weekly, a monthly process, gradually changing opinions, slowly eroding old barriers, quietly building new structures..." The European Union is today much more than an association of states. We have created a new legal order which serves all citizens.

We have left behind antagonistic relationships and created something revolutionary, the free choice of states to share sovereignty. We have pooled our interests across many areas of life: from fish quotas through climate change to foreign policy. The EU embodies effective compromise, negotiated amongst equals. It has succeeded in replacing war with peace and enmity with solidarity.

Beyond its own borders, the EU has exported stability to its immediate neighbourhood. And it is working, through the CFSP and CSDP and the many other instruments at its disposal, to promote peace, stability and human rights in other parts of the world. It is the first regional organisation which has made a tangible contribution to peace and security outside its own region.

International appreciation for the role of the Union is, I am happy to say, growing. Last autumn the highest possible recognition of our efforts came with the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the EU for the consolidation of peace within and outside its borders. We now face the burden, of course, of living up to this honour. The CFSP and CSDP provide the Union with a range of tools which help us to respond to the challenges of conflict resolution and crisis management and to make a real difference in the building and consolidation of peace around the world. Turning now to the contribution which the EU can make to the prevention of conflict, one might say that our Union is itself conflict prevention in action -- based, as it is, on democratic values and on respect for human rights, justice and solidarity. There is much scope, however, to develop the tools and capacities available to the Union for conflict prevention

elsewhere in the world. As EU Presidency, Ireland is actively supportive of efforts to improve these capacities. There are plans for a conference involving the European Parliament, the EEAS and the Irish Presidency to be held in Brussels in May, which would look at “The EU as a Peacemaker”. This conference would focus on the reinforcement of internal and external EU capacities, specifically in relation to mediation and dialogue. I hope that it will help to strengthen cooperation between the EEAS and other EU structures in this critically important area. Mediation is based on the principle of consent from the parties to a conflict. It is cost-effective and can be an extremely effective tool at all stages of inter-state and intra-state conflicts. We all agree that the EU needs robust tools in order to be able to respond to conflict; it is equally important, however, that it would have resources and capacities to prevent conflict developing in the first instance. The EU has already had significant successes in this field: from high-level mediation by the High Representative in specific situations to the work of her Special Representatives and of EU Delegations who are supporting grassroots mediation capacity around the world. However, there is plenty of scope to do more and to find ways of reinforcing the EU’s own conflict prevention capacity -- for example, through the secondment of qualified personnel to the relevant EU structures.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Ireland contributes to this discussion from the perspective of a postconflict society. As we approach the 15th anniversary of the Good Friday Agreement, we look back proudly on the achievement of a peaceful settlement on this island which will endure. But we are also conscious of the considerable effort and investment in peace which are required on a daily basis. I want to emphasise this: peace is a process rather than a single event. It calls for long-term patience, dedication and stamina. It requires mutual trust and partnership on an ongoing basis and often in the most trying of circumstances. It requires a willingness to be sensitive to the other party’s concerns and to compromise for the greater good. It means working hard to extend the common ground and to reinforce the foundations on which the peace is built. This is never an easy process but requires constant effort to adjust to other perspectives, frequently perspectives which are diametrically opposed to one’s own. As Desmond Tutu tells us: “If you want to make peace, you don’t talk to your friends. You talk to your enemies.” Some of the lessons from our own peace process we found to be relevant to the tasks facing us during Ireland’s Chairmanship of the OSCE last year. I was privileged to serve during 2012 as Chairman in-Office of the OSCE, the largest multilateral security organisation. This role enabled me and my colleagues to make a direct contribution to the search for peaceful settlements of the so-called “protracted conflicts” in the region covered by the OSCE. I was pleased that we were able to achieve some important progress in the “5+2” talks process relating to the Transnistria issue. I also visited the three Southern Caucasus states last June to explore what scope there might be to promote resolution of the conflicts specific to that region. I followed in the footsteps, incidentally, of Audronius Ažubalis, the former Lithuanian Foreign Minister and my predecessor as Chair of the OSCE, who, I am delighted to hear, is with us here today.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Returning to the European Union, I would like to mention three situations in which the EU is making a significant and visible contribution to conflict resolution and the building of peace.

Firstly, in Libya, the Union has been to the fore in the assistance it has been giving the new authorities as they work to build state capacity, to establish democratic institutions and to safeguard the progress made so far. Stability in Libya faces serious challenges -- with borders which are extremely difficult to manage, armed groups which have not yet reintegrated and the destabilising presence of illicit weapons. The EU wants to help the new Libyan authorities to confront these challenges. It will do so not only through a civilian CSDP mission which will arrive later this year to train the Libyan border authorities but also through a €30 million programme of activities which includes active support for dialogue and reconciliation. Secondly, in the Somalia/ Horn of Africa region the Union has been implementing a "comprehensive approach" which has had a profound impact on the ground. The combination of EU instruments deployed there, including humanitarian, development and CSDP support, has helped to turn the situation round and to open up the prospect of peace for the region. Ireland is proud to provide the Force Commander for EUTM Somalia, Brigadier General Gerald Aherne, who is overseeing this mission in its work of providing training to the Somalian security forces. We are also pleased that the European Commission has supported a project to facilitate local dialogue between non-stateactors, the administration and the international community. Third, in the case of Mali, the new EU Training Mission there will help to strengthen the capacity of the Malian authorities, including the provision of training in human rights and international humanitarian law. I am pleased that eight Irish Defence Forces personnel are participating in that mission as part of a joint British-Irish team.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me say in conclusion that Ireland in its Presidency role wishes to see real progress made towards a strengthening of the EU's capacities in the field of conflict prevention and resolution. The Union has been rightly recognized by the Nobel Committee for the contribution it is making to the search for global peace. We must work to ensure that it is equipped with the tools and instruments it needs to make an even greater contribution in future. Thank you.

ANEXO 6. Intervención del Ministro irlandés de Justicia, Igualdad y Defensa, Sr. SHATTER sobre el Consejo Europeo de Defensa 2013 (lengua inglesa).

Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy
Dublin Castle – 25th March, 2013
Address by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence,
Alan Shatter, T.D.

High Representative, Parliamentarians, distinguished guests, let me first of all welcome you to Dublin Castle, for what I understand, is only the second Inter-Parliamentary conference on Foreign, Security and Defence Policy.

I am honoured to have been invited to address your conference. My address today is primarily concerned with the upcoming European Council on Defence in December 2013. This European Council meeting will include a thematic discussion on CSDP and Defence issues. It is interesting to note that the last such discussion took place five years ago – in 2008. As such, the upcoming European Council meeting affords all of us a significant and relatively unique opportunity to place EU defence issues centre stage and to consider the role of the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) in the presence of Heads of State and Government of our respective countries.

Since December last, Member States have been actively addressing this topic through a range of fora, together with the development of a number of discussion papers on this topic. There was already a discussion at the Defence Policy Directors meetings in January and March and a discussion also took place at the informal Defence Ministerial meeting in Dublin in February, which I chaired on behalf of the High Representative, Baroness Ashton. The topic is also on the Agenda for the upcoming EDA Steering Board and Defence Ministers' meeting in April. A number of think-tanks are to report later this year and we also look forward to the report from the Defence Task Force within the Commission. Clearly the issue will not fall through a lack of consideration or discussion among the Defence community and other stakeholders.

At the informal Defence Ministerial we had a very interesting and insightful discussion on the topic. We concluded our discussions by agreeing that the issue of preparing for the European Council would be a common thread for the year's work on CSDP. A number of common themes emerged from the discussions, including that:

resources would remain in short supply – necessitating Pooling and Sharing;
there is a need for a clearly articulated political commitment to the deployment of Battlegroups - if not we need to question the basis for them;

We need to develop a functional toolbox of military capabilities including enablers and niche capabilities which can be deployed in support of CSDP missions; and

We need to significantly improve decision making cycles so as the EU can respond where and when required - the experience from the Mali mission would suggest that, while individual Member States could respond rapidly, the decision making process within the EU had been found wanting.

Also, in preparation for the European Council, our Italian colleagues held a seminar earlier this month in Rome, which I understand was very well attended and covered a wide range of issues in the defence domain. Throughout our Presidency of the Council and the upcoming Lithuanian Presidency this subject will be a significant priority. The Irish Presidency is committed to supporting and facilitating preparations for the European Council and we will hold a seminar on the subject in Dublin during May.

Member States and decision makers, have a significant role to play in both the preparations for and in the Council itself. I think it is true to say that in the defence domain, individual Member States will have their own national priorities that they would like to see discussed, planned and implemented as a result of this Council. However, we need to be both realistic and willing to compromise on the range of issues that will be considered. Obviously not all our national objectives can be achieved. The most important objective is to ensure that the debate is strategic, worthwhile, rational and produces deliverables and direction on the way forward for the Union's Common Security and Defence Policy and for Defence more generally. We are all Europeans, we all have a stake in the security of Europe and it is incumbent on all of us to ensure that the European Council on Defence is a success. This is an opportunity that needs to be grasped. Our objective must be to ensure a safer and more secure Europe, as well as a safer and more secure World. As you are all aware, three significant themes to be considered have already been identified by the European Council. These are:

- increase the effectiveness, visibility and impact of CSDP;
- enhance the development of defence capabilities; and
- strengthen Europe's defence industry.

I do not intend to delve deeply into these themes themselves but would like to look at them in the broadest sense relative to CSDP. I will start by stating what I have said on a number of occasions, which I believe is worth repeating. **In today's rapidly changing world our values and interests are being continually challenged and we need to be able to respond to those challenges.** The threats that we are now facing such as, transnational terrorism, organised crime, cyber-crime, proliferation in weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts, failing States etc., are real and substantial threats to our communities and to international peace and security. In our globalised world, these threats have become more difficult to address and are more interrelated. As we endeavour to tackle or indeed overcome these many challenges, such as failing States and regional conflicts, this will require us to strengthen both our response and our capacity to respond.

There is a need to increase the effectiveness and visibility of CSDP. However, the greatest requirement is to ensure its effectiveness and impact in the maintenance of international peace and security so as to guarantee the security of the EU's citizens and the promotion of its interests, both within and outside the Union. In accordance with our values and interests, we also need to safeguard those who cannot defend themselves and ensure that we have the requisite defence capabilities to this end where these are required. This is the bottom line when it comes to CSDP, regardless of all other issues and constraints. CSDP is required, needed and must be used to help protect those who are vulnerable, defenceless and in need of security. This brings me to the second theme which is enhancing the development of defence capabilities. We are all aware of the instances in the recent past whereby the EU has had to rely on partners to facilitate our actions and reactions to world events. For a region that is one of the most technologically advanced in the world, has a population of over 500 million, standing Defence Forces of approximately 1.7 million and has significant military hardware, it seems unbelievable that we cannot supply some of the basic military capabilities that are required. One recent instance is a primary example of this. I am, of course, referring to the lack of a MEDEVAC helicopter for the EU Training Mission in Mali. We all recognised the need to intervene in Mali, to provide training to the Malian Armed Forces but we could not produce a single MEDEVAC helicopter to look after our own personnel. I would like to see the European Council on Defence result in each Member State looking critically at the resources required to assist in such missions and operations and then perhaps specialising in such niche capabilities to be called on when such instances arise. Maybe it is a case that each Member State should be providing a particular capability that can be used by the EU, in response to International crises. The EU are currently developing military capabilities through a range of initiatives, which include the Pooling and Sharing initiative, bilateral,

multilateral or regional cooperative arrangements. Whatever approach is adopted in the development of military capabilities, we need to ensure that we are in a position to launch a CSDP mission in a timely and efficient manner.

We must overcome the situation where a delay in launching a CDSP operation is due solely to internal delays in assigning resources, both troops and equipment from within the readily available resources and member State capabilities. More importantly, we need to ensure that there is the **political will** amongst all concerned to make these capabilities available when and where needed in support of international peacekeeping and crisis management operations. In this regard, there is a requirement to advance the concept of International Peacekeeping and Crisis Management as a common good which contributes to all of our security. The third strand is to strengthen Europe's Defence industry. In the development of military capabilities, we need to examine innovative and cost effective means of generating these capabilities. In this regard, the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base makes a major contribution to the security and defence of EU Member States and is an important prerequisite for an effective Common Security and Defence Policy. Heads of State and Government acknowledged this last December when they said there is a requirement to strengthen Europe's defence industry, mainly by "developing a more integrated, sustainable, innovative and competitive European defence technological and industrial base," developing greater synergies between civilian and military research and development and finally by promoting "a well-functioning defence market open to small and medium-sized enterprises". To this end, I acknowledge the work undertaken by the Commission Task Force on Defence Industries and Markets who are exploring different policy options available to the Commission to strengthen the European defence equipment market and further enhance the competitiveness of the defence industry. It is also a very welcome development, to see that the Task Force operates in full collaboration with the European Defence Agency and the European External Action Service. We need this coordinated approach to ensure we avoid duplication internally within the EU and realise the synergies and economies which can be achieved from acting together. The challenge for us now is to ensure that Europe retains a strong, competitive and innovative industrial base to support capability needs in the medium and longer-term. The varied range of capabilities/technologies being developed by industries across Europe can in many instances have a civilian and defence application – dual use goods. We need to work very closely with all parts of the Commission, so as to ensure that we collectively strengthen CSDP efforts – both in the civilian and defence domains. This, in turn, will support jobs and growth in our economies.

Now is the time for us to make a difference. It is up to us to ensure that our Heads of State and Government are acutely aware of the opportunity that the European Council on Defence in December presents to us and to Europe as a whole for our security, our place in the world and for development, jobs and growth.

ANEXO 7. Borrador de conclusiones de la II Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD (lengua inglesa).

V.7 25/03/13 [amended 13.31]

**DRAFT CONCLUSIONS
of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign
and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy**

Dublin 24 & 25 March 2013

Introduction

1. The second meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy, hereinafter referred to as "the Inter-Parliamentary Conference", was held in Dublin on 24 and 25 March 2013, at the invitation of the Ceann Comhairle and the Cathaoirleach, the Presidents respectively of Dáil Éireann and Seanad Éireann, the two Houses of the Parliament of Ireland, in the framework of the Parliamentary Dimension of Ireland's Presidency of the Council of the European Union, in accordance with the Decisions of the Conference of Speakers of the EU Parliaments made at its meetings in Brussels on 4 and 5 April 2011 and in Warsaw on 20 and 21 April 2012, and in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference adopted in Paphos, Cyprus, on 9 September 2012.
2. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference was attended by delegations of the national Parliaments of Member States of the EU and the European Parliament. Delegations of national Parliaments of EU candidate countries and European member countries of NATO which are not EU Member States also attended as observers.

Procedural business

3. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference adopted a proposal by the Presidency Parliament, made pursuant to the Conclusions of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Cyprus, to appoint an Ad Hoc Review Committee (AHRC) to conduct a review of arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in accordance with the decisions of the Conference of Speakers and the Inter-Parliamentary Conference. Adoption was subject to the inclusion of Italy as a member of the Working Group of countries that will co-operate closely with the Presidencies in presiding over the AHRC. The incoming Presidency of Lithuania is asked to preside over the commencement of the work of the Ad Hoc Review Committee. The proposal as adopted is appended (*Appendix 1*) to these Conclusions.
4. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference considered a proposal by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, made pursuant to the Conclusions of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Cyprus, on a fact-finding mission regarding the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Neighbourhood. It was agreed to report the comments made on the

proposal to the Cyprus Parliament and to ask it to refer it or a revised proposal to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Lithuania in September.

Proceedings of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference

High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

5. The High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, addressed the meeting and set out the priorities and strategies of the EU in the area of the CFSP and CSDP.
6. Catherine Ashton, speaking to the topic "The CFSP and CSDP – Working for Peace, Security and Development in Africa", discussed the benefits of an integrated approach to ensure that various policies and instruments at the EU's disposal are used coherently and effectively in support of common objectives. Concrete success of this approach in Horn of Africa is demonstrated by the curbing, since May 2012 of hijacking of vessels at sea. Also discussed was the use of a similar Comprehensive Approach in Sahel/Mali; importance in each situation of creating circumstances and long term vision to aid transition to democratic rule; the importance of role of women; continued support by the EU and its Member States in supporting the transition process initiated in several Arab States including importance of supporting specificities of each country.
7. The High Representative's address was followed by a wide-ranging debate. The themes of the discussion included the importance of respect for local populations and adapting Comprehensive Approach to specificities of each country/region; need for "strategic patience" with long term vision in assisting countries; importance of supporting development of concrete essential services; deep democracy, linking political reform with economic reform; other areas of concern including Eastern Partnership countries, Central Africa and Congo; continued importance of EU's Strategic Partners; concern with aspects of Human Rights in Russia; continued support for Middle East Peace Process; enhancing the development of defence capabilities by strengthening European defence cooperation through Pooling and Sharing and ensuring Research and Development is used to best effect.

Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland

8. Ireland's Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr. Eamon Gilmore T.D., addressed the meeting on the topic of "Conflict Prevention – the EU as Peacemaker" and set out the perspectives of the Irish Presidency in the area of the Common Foreign and Security Policy generally.
9. In the course of his address, the Tánaiste noted that the EU itself was a prime example of conflict resolution having emerged from centuries

of enmity and division. In Ireland, the Good Friday Agreement was a recent example of a framework which acknowledged separate political identities and traditions while at the same time respecting and helping to bridge them. There was growing appreciation for the role of the Union as a force for good in the world. He urged greater use of mediation as a useful and cost effective tool. He noted that the Union was involved currently in building state capacity in Libya, implementing the Comprehensive Approach in Somalia and strengthening the capacity of the authorities in Mali,

10.The address by the Tánaiste was followed by a wide-ranging debate. The themes of the discussion included the need for even greater foreign policy vision; the supply of arms to the rebels in Syria; the promotion of good governance; the increase in settlements in the E1 area as a serious threat to the two state solution in Israel; the need for countries to implement the development aid target of 0.7% of GNI (as the UK had recently) and the need to look beyond current conflicts to future areas of conflict such as Pakistan and Morocco.

Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence, Ireland

11.Ireland's Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence, Mr. Alan Shatter T.D., addressed the meeting on the topic of "The European Council on Defence 2013" and set out the perspectives of the Irish Government in the area of the Common Security and Defence Policy generally.

12.In the course of his address, the Minister highlighted active engagement and common themes emerging since December 2012 including the need for; Pooling and Sharing, clearly articulated political commitment to deployment of Battlegroups; development of functional toolbox of military capabilities and improved EU level decision making cycles; emphasised Common Security and Defence Policy must ensure maintenance of peace and security, so as to guarantee security of EU's citizens and the promotion of its interests; EU has to be able to rely on itself to facilitate actions and reactions to world event, therefore may need to consider Member States specialising in niche capabilities; internal delays must not delay launching of CDSR operations and political will needed to make capabilities available when and where needed. Finally need to strengthen Europe's Defence industry ensure it is more integrated, sustainable and competitive with well-functioning defence market.

13.The address by the Minister was followed by a wide-ranging debate. The themes of the discussion included the economic situation and impact on defence capabilities, responses to existing and emerging threats; existing European shortfalls in key enablers; capability requirements into the future and developing a common understanding of priorities; enhancing operational effectiveness; improving capacity of EU to rely on itself to facilitate actions and reactions to world events; cooperation with other relevant international actors;

14. Remarks were also made by Mr. Maciej Popowski, Deputy Secretary General, European External Action Service.

Workshops

15. The plenary meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference was suspended to permit delegates to participate in two workshops.

The Comprehensive Approach to instability in Africa – the experience of the Horn of Africa

16. Delegates met in Workshop format to debate "The Comprehensive Approach to instability in Africa – the experience of the Horn of Africa". The workshop was moderated by Mr. Ronan Murphy, former Director of Irish Aid. Ms. Joelle Jenny, Director for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy, EEAS, made opening contextual remarks. The rapporteur was Mr. Arnaud Danjean, Chairman of the Security and Defence sub-Committee, European Parliament.

17. A number of key themes and challenges emerged in the course of debate among delegates. These included the efforts to resolve the conflict in Somalia and the state-building and stabilisation effort in that country, serious food instability and vulnerability problems in the region, cross-border tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea, threats of terrorism and the continuing threat to international shipping from pirates.

18. Delegates discussed the combination of humanitarian and development efforts, together with the political engagement of the EU Special Representative and the work of the three CSDP missions. Particularly highlighted was the importance of partnerships especially with the African Union which ensures legitimacy and local ownership, and of good coordination between Member States' actions with those of the EU institutions.

19. The workshop noted that development of a genuine 'Comprehensive Approach' to the external relations of the E.U. should ensure that the various policies and instruments at the EU's disposal are used coherently and effectively in support of common objectives. The comprehensive approach should apply to all aspects of the "conflict cycle" from prevention to mediation to crisis management to post conflict reconstruction and peace-building. Delegates also recognised the importance of ensuring that humanitarian assistance should continue to be available to all who need it.

The Middle East Peace Process – the role of the European Union

20. A second Workshop was held at which delegates debated "The Middle East Peace Process – the role of the European Union". The workshop was moderated by Mr. Andreas Reinicke, EU Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process. The rapporteur was Mr. Petras

Aušrevičius, Deputy Speaker of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

21.A number of key themes emerged in the course of debate among delegates. These included the urgent need for genuine, substantive and continuous negotiations on the MEPP; the need for a comprehensive, regional solution to ensure long-lasting peace; the importance of a negotiated peace based on the two-state solution; and the on-going determination of the EU to work constructively with all who wish to ensure peace, stability and prosperity in the region, including the US and the Quartet and regional actors including Turkey and Egypt. Delegates emphasised that ending the conflict is a fundamental interest of the EU and noted the importance of a ceasefire agreement in Gaza. In addition to its diplomatic role, the provision of humanitarian and development assistance to different countries in the Middle East was discussed. Recent developments, including the formation of a new Israeli government and the visit of President Obama and his strong political commitment to the peace process, were noted in the hope such landmarks will add fresh impetus to the peace process in due course. Delegates also discussed current developments regarding Syria and the Arab Spring. The complexity of the situation in Syria and the risk for further instability in the region was acknowledged. Delegates expressed a desire to see the EU fulfil its political leadership potential in the region including by means of financial assistance.

Conclusions

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference adopted the following conclusions:

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference -

22.Being committed to fulfil the role envisaged for it by Title II of Protocol I of the Treaty of Lisbon and mandated to it by the Conference of Speakers of EU Parliaments,

23.Aware of the dynamic and expectations for a more effective and coherent Common EU Foreign and Security Policy and Security and Defence Policy, resulting from the adoption of the Treaty of Lisbon,

24.Cognisant of the fact that the CFSP and CSDP involve the contribution of a variety of actors and policies at both national and EU levels,

25.Conscious that the multi-layered nature of the CFSP and CSDP necessitates close cooperation between national Parliaments and the European Parliament, with full regard to their respective rights, duties and representative mandates,

- 26.Is committed to contributing, especially through the mechanism of the Ad Hoc Review Committee, to the development of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference towards an optimum configuration,
- 27.Resolves to enhance the democratic engagement in the CFSP and CSDP by promoting a more systematic, regular and timely exchange of information on the different aspects and implications of the CFSP and CSDP at both national and EU levels,
- 28.Recalls the achievement of the EU in being awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize as an example of regional reconciliation and peace following the devastation and destruction of the first half of the twentieth century; Recognises that promoting peaceful resolution of conflict has been a core part of the Unions CFSP since the 2001 European Council made a commitment to strengthening capacities for conflict prevention and peace-building including preventive diplomacy, mediation, dialogue and reconciliation;
- 29.Considers the further strengthening of these capacities to be essential to achieving a Comprehensive Approach; Believes that the Union's unique experiences and resources in this field, including those of its national parliaments, should be utilized and shared;
- 30.Emphasises that the strength of the EU lies in developing a Comprehensive approach drawing upon its unique ability to mobilise the full range of political, economic, development, humanitarian and - as a last resort and in accordance with the UN Charter - military means to address global challenges and threats; Is convinced that the effectiveness of this approach is only possible by solid coordination between the European External Action Service and the Commission and crucially via the support and complementarity offered by the actions of the Member States;
- 31.Welcomes the HRVP's initiative to map out in a report how to achieve such a Comprehensive Approach and thereby make full use of the potential of the Lisbon Treaty; Is convinced that inter-parliamentary engagement through dialogue, cooperation and promotion of democracy constitutes a significant long term component of this comprehensive approach;
- 32.Is determined, by means of this enhanced dialogue and exchange of information, to address the decision-making, capacity-building and operational weaknesses of the CFSP and CSDP, in order to make it more effective and efficient in addressing our common challenges and pursuing our common goals,

- 33.Expects the High Representative to bring forward an ambitious report in a timely manner on the review of the organisation and functioning of the EEAS as decided by Council on 26 July 2010 and to allow adequate time for debate and comment on this report by parliaments,
- 34.Acknowledges that the complex crisis situation in Mali and the Sahel represents a serious and immediate challenge for European foreign and security policy and fully supports the actions initiated by France and reinforced by the EU in Mali involving the deployment of the Comprehensive Approach, especially, the establishment of the EUTM Mali,
- 35.Welcomes the efforts to establish the rule of law and address the loss of life in the Horn of Africa and supports all efforts to fully implement the EU strategy for the Horn of Africa, which implements the Comprehensive Approach and, in particular, the achievements of the three current operations EUNAVFOR Atalanta, EUTM Somalia and EUCLAP Nestor to reinforce the prospects of sustainable regional stability,
- 36.Encourages the African Union including regional organisations to play a greater role in addressing the conflicts in Africa and specifically in the Horn of Africa,
- 37.Calls on the various EU institutions develop further the tools at their disposal for conflict prevention and, in particular, mediation which is an effective and cost-efficient instrument for conflict prevention and to deploy all of these tools in a much more coordinated way,
- 38.Notes the commitment made by the HRVP to ensuring the EU plays a prominent role in the difficult but important process of peace in the Middle East; supports wholeheartedly the Council conclusions of December 2012 on the Middle East Peace Process and welcomes any moves aimed at the restarting of genuine negotiations on the MEPP and at the achievement of the two-state solution with the State of Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine living side by side in peace and security; recalls that solving the conflict in the Middle East is a fundamental interest of the EU as well as of the parties themselves and the wider region,
- 39.Stresses that the need for progress in the peace process is even more urgent due to the ongoing changes in the Arab world; Highlights the need for dialogue with the Arab League and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as well as other relevant regional actors on how to help restart negotiations; welcomes the positive commitment to the peace process by the re-elected US administration and believes that the EU should make dialogue and coordination with the US on this issue a high priority; Stresses the importance of continuing support to

the Palestinian Authority in order to maintain their statehood management capacity,

- 40.Notes that the report of the High Representative aimed at developing further proposals and actions to strengthen CSDP and improve the availability of the required civilian and military capabilities is due by September 2013, with a view to a full discussion at the December 2013 European Council and urges the fullest consultation possible with all parliaments in this regard,
 - 41.Encourages the Council to give a much-needed political boost to address the serious decline in European defence investment, capabilities and industrial capacity; Welcomes also the important by the European Commission's Task Force,
 - 42.Trusts that the European Council will reaffirm the importance of the defence pillar in the EU's comprehensive approach and commit to addressing defence capability shortfalls as well as bridging the gap between the Union's civilian and military capacities; Encourages therefore the European Council to set out a roadmap with specific timelines for achieving progress on defence issues including the Pooling and Sharing initiatives through the European Defence Agency as well as other solutions to make sure that the Union's security is assured despite the significant defence cuts in all Members States,
 - 43.Ask the Presidency Parliament, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, to forward these Conclusions to all delegations, to the Presidents of National Parliaments and of the European Parliament, to the Presidents of the European Council and the Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.
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ANEXO 8. Enmiendas presentadas al borrador de conclusiones de la II Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD.



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Uachtaránacht na hÉireann ar
Chomhairle an Aontais Eorpaigh
An Ghlac Pharlaiminteach

Irish Presidency of the
Council of the European Union
Parliamentary Dimension

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO THE DRAFT CONCLUSIONS

Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy

Dublin 24 & 25 March 2013

Paragraph 3

1. In the seventh line, after "of the" to insert "temporary".

- Mr André FLAHAUT, Belgium, House of Representatives

Paragraph 10

2. In the last line, after "Morocco." to insert the following:

"The Tánaiste acknowledged that Europe could do more in relation to tax justice and Europe not providing tax havens for multi-national companies to evade and avoid paying taxes in African countries where they are operating.".

- Ms Maureen O'SULLIVAN, Ireland, Dáil Éireann

Paragraph 26

3. In lines 1 and 2, to delete ", especially through the mechanism of the Ad Hoc Review Committee,".

- Ms Angelien EIJSINK, Netherlands, House of Representatives

4. In the first line, after "of the" to insert "temporary".

- Mr André FLAHAUT, Belgium, House of Representatives

Paragraph 30

5. In line 7, to delete "and the Commission and crucially via the support and complementarity offered by" and substituting ", the Commission and".

- Ms Angelien EIJSINK, Netherlands, House of Representatives

Paragraph 41

6. In line 3, after "capacity" to insert the following:

"and to reconsider the financing mechanism of CSDP operations as well as the EU battle groups and the NATO Response Force".

- Ms Angelien EIJSINK, Netherlands, House of Representatives

-

(New) Paragraph 44

7. After Paragraph 43, to insert the following:

“ Between now and the next meeting of the Conference, its members will focus on identifying the obstacles to the implementation of all the provisions to the Lisbon Treaty concerning the CSDP in their law or in their national policies. During the next meeting of the Conference, a session should be devoted to a discussion of these questions. The conclusions of these questions could be sent to the European Council in view of the December meeting devoted to the defence questions.”

- Mr Yves FROMION, *France, National Assembly*
- Mr Guy-Michel CHAUVEAU, *France, National Assembly*

**ANEXO 9. Versión final de las conclusiones de la II Conferencia para la PESC/PCSD
(lengua inglesa).**



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Uachtaráinacht na hÉireann ar
Chomhairle an Aontais Eorpaigh
An Ghné Pharlaiminteach

Irish Presidency of the
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CONCLUSIONS

of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy

Dublin 24 & 25 March 2013

Introduction

1. The second meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy, hereinafter referred to as "the Inter-Parliamentary Conference", was held in Dublin on 24 and 25 March 2013, at the invitation of the Ceann Comhairle and the Cathaoirleach, the Presidents respectively of Dáil Éireann and Seanad Éireann, the two Houses of the Parliament of Ireland, in the framework of the Parliamentary Dimension of Ireland's Presidency of the Council of the European Union, in accordance with the Decisions of the Conference of Speakers of the EU Parliaments made at its meetings in Brussels on 4 and 5 April 2011 and in Warsaw on 20 and 21 April 2012, and in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference adopted in Paphos, Cyprus, on 9 September 2012.

2. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference was attended by delegations of the national Parliaments of Member States of the EU and the European Parliament. Delegations of national Parliaments of EU candidate countries and European member countries of NATO which are not EU Member States also attended as observers.

Procedural business

3. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference adopted a proposal by the Presidency Parliament, made pursuant to the Conclusions of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Cyprus, to appoint an Ad Hoc Review Committee (AHRC) to conduct a review of arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in accordance with the decisions of the Conference of Speakers and the Inter-Parliamentary Conference. Adoption was subject to the inclusion of Italy as a member of the Working Group of countries that will co-operate closely with the Presidencies in presiding over the AHRC. The incoming Presidency of Lithuania is asked to preside over the commencement of the work of the Ad Hoc Review Committee. The proposal as adopted is appended (Appendix 1) to these Conclusions.

4. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference considered a proposal by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, made pursuant to the Conclusions of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Cyprus, on a fact-finding mission regarding the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Neighbourhood. It was agreed to report the comments made on the proposal to the Cyprus Parliament and to ask it to refer it or a revised proposal to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Lithuania in September.

Proceedings of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference

High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

5. The High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, addressed the meeting and set out the priorities and strategies of the EU in the area of the CFSP and CSDP.

6. Catherine Ashton, speaking to the topic "The CFSP and CSDP – Working for Peace, Security and Development in Africa", discussed the benefits of an integrated approach to ensure that various policies and instruments at the EU's disposal are used coherently and effectively in support of common objectives. Concrete success of this approach in Horn of Africa is demonstrated by the curbing, since May 2012 of hijacking of vessels at sea. Also discussed was the use of a similar Comprehensive Approach in Sahel/Mali; importance in each situation of creating circumstances and long term vision to aid transition to democratic rule; the importance of role of women; continued support by the EU and its Member States in supporting the transition process initiated in several Arab States including importance of supporting specificities of each country.

7. The High Representative's address was followed by a wide-ranging debate. The themes of the discussion included the importance of respect for local populations and adapting Comprehensive Approach to specificities of each country/region; need for "strategic patience" with long term vision in assisting countries; importance of supporting development of concrete essential services; deep democracy, linking political reform with economic reform; other areas of concern including Eastern Partnership countries, Central Africa and Congo; continued importance of EU's Strategic Partners; concern with aspects of Human Rights in Russia; continued support for Middle East Peace Process; enhancing the development of defence capabilities by strengthening European defence cooperation through Pooling and Sharing and ensuring Research and Development is used to best effect.

Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland

8. Ireland's Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr. Eamon Gilmore T.D., addressed the meeting on the topic of "Conflict Prevention – the EU as Peacemaker" and set out the perspectives of the Irish Presidency in the area of the Common Foreign and Security Policy generally.

9. In the course of his address, the Tánaiste noted that the EU itself was a prime example of conflict resolution having emerged from centuries of enmity and division. In Ireland, the Good Friday Agreement was a recent example of a framework which acknowledged separate political identities and traditions while at the same time respecting and helping to bridge them. There was growing appreciation for the role of the Union as a force for good in the world. He urged greater use of mediation as a useful and cost effective tool. He noted that the Union was involved currently in building state capacity in Libya, implementing the Comprehensive Approach in Somalia and strengthening the capacity of the authorities in Mali.

10. The address by the Tánaiste was followed by a wide-ranging debate. The themes of the discussion included the need for even greater foreign policy vision; the supply of arms to the rebels in Syria; the promotion of good governance; the increase in settlements in the E1 area as a serious threat to the two state solution in Israel; the need for countries to implement the development aid target of 0.7% of GNI (as the UK had recently) and the need to look beyond current conflicts to future areas of conflict such as Pakistan and Morocco. The Tánaiste acknowledged that Europe could do more in relation to tax justice and Europe not providing tax havens for multi-national companies to evade and avoid paying taxes in African countries where they are operating.

Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence, Ireland

11. Ireland's Minister for Justice, Equality and Defence, Mr. Alan Shatter T.D., addressed the meeting on the topic of "The European Council on Defence 2013" and set out the perspectives of the Irish Government in the area of the Common Security and Defence Policy generally.

12. In the course of his address, the Minister highlighted active engagement and common themes emerging since December 2012 including the need for; Pooling and Sharing, clearly articulated political commitment to deployment of Battlegroups; development of functional toolbox of military capabilities and improved EU level decision making cycles; emphasised Common Security and Defence Policy must ensure maintenance of peace and security, so as to

guarantee security of EU's citizens and the promotion of its interests; EU has to be able to rely on itself to facilitate actions and reactions to world events, therefore may need to consider Member States specialising in niche capabilities; internal delays must not delay launching of CSDP operations and political will needed to make capabilities available when and where needed. Finally need to strengthen Europe's Defence industry to ensure it is more integrated, sustainable and competitive with well-functioning defence market.

13. The address by the Minister was followed by a wide-ranging debate. The themes of the discussion included the economic situation and impact on defence capabilities, responses to existing and emerging threats; existing European shortfalls in key enablers; capability requirements into the future and developing a common understanding of priorities; enhancing operational effectiveness; improving capacity of EU to rely on itself to facilitate actions and reactions to world events; cooperation with other relevant international actors.

14. Remarks were also made by Mr. Maciej Popowski, Deputy Secretary General, European External Action Service.

Workshops

15. The plenary meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference was suspended to permit delegates to participate in two workshops.

The Comprehensive Approach to instability in Africa – the experience of the Horn of Africa

16. Delegates met in Workshop format to debate "The Comprehensive Approach to instability in Africa – the experience of the Horn of Africa". The workshop was moderated by Mr. Ronan Murphy, former Director of Irish Aid. Ms. Joelle Jenny, Director for Conflict Prevention and Security Policy, EEAS, made opening contextual remarks. The rapporteur was Mr. Arnaud Danjean, Chairman of the Security and Defence sub-Committee, European Parliament.

17. A number of key themes and challenges emerged in the course of debate among delegates. These included the efforts to resolve the conflict in Somalia and the state-building and stabilisation effort in that country, serious food instability and vulnerability problems in the region, cross-border tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea, threats of terrorism and the continuing threat to international shipping from pirates.

18. Delegates discussed the combination of humanitarian and development efforts, together with the political engagement of the EU Special Representative and the work of the three CSDP missions. Particularly highlighted was the importance of partnerships especially with the African Union which ensures legitimacy and local ownership, and of good coordination between Member States' actions with those of the EU institutions.

19. The workshop noted that development of a genuine „Comprehensive Approach" to the external relations of the EU should ensure that the various policies and instruments at the EU's disposal are used coherently and effectively in support of common objectives. The comprehensive approach should apply to all aspects of the "conflict cycle" from prevention to mediation to crisis management to post conflict reconstruction and peace-building. Delegates also recognised the importance of ensuring that humanitarian assistance should continue to be available to all who need it.

The Middle East Peace Process – the role of the European Union

20. A second Workshop was held at which delegates debated "The Middle East Peace Process – the role of the European Union". The workshop was moderated by Mr. Andreas Reinicke, EU Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process. The rapporteur was Mr. Petras Auštrevičius, Deputy Speaker of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

21. A number of key themes emerged in the course of debate among delegates. These included the urgent need for genuine, substantive and continuous negotiations on the MEPP; the need for a comprehensive, regional solution to ensure long-lasting peace; the importance of a negotiated peace based on the two-state solution; and the on-going determination of the EU to work constructively with all who wish to ensure peace, stability and prosperity in the region, including the US and the Quartet and regional actors including Turkey and Egypt. Delegates emphasised that ending the conflict is a fundamental interest of the EU and noted the importance of a ceasefire agreement in Gaza. In addition to its diplomatic role, the provision of humanitarian and

development assistance to different countries in the Middle East was discussed. Recent developments, including the formation of a new Israeli government and the visit of President Obama and his strong political commitment to the peace process, were noted in the hope such landmarks will add fresh impetus to the peace process in due course. Delegates also discussed current developments regarding Syria and the Arab Spring. The complexity of the situation in Syria and the risk for further instability in the region was acknowledged. Delegates expressed a desire to see the EU fulfil its political leadership potential in the region including by means of financial assistance.

Conclusions

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference adopted the following conclusions:

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference -

22. Being committed to fulfil the role envisaged for it by Title II of Protocol I of the Treaty of Lisbon and mandated to it by the Conference of Speakers of EU Parliaments,
23. Aware of the dynamic and expectations for a more effective and coherent Common EU Foreign and Security Policy and Security and Defence Policy, resulting from the adoption of the Treaty of Lisbon,
24. Cognisant of the fact that the CFSP and CSDP involve the contribution of a variety of actors and policies at both national and EU levels,
25. Conscious that the multi-layered nature of the CFSP and CSDP necessitates close cooperation between national Parliaments and the European Parliament, with full regard to their respective rights, duties and representative mandates,
26. Is committed to contributing to the development of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference towards an optimum configuration,
27. Resolves to enhance the democratic engagement in the CFSP and CSDP by promoting a more systematic, regular and timely exchange of information on the different aspects and implications of the CFSP and CSDP at both national and EU levels,
28. Recalls the achievement of the EU in being awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize as an example of regional reconciliation and peace following the devastation and destruction of the first half of the twentieth century; Recognises that promoting peaceful resolution of conflict has been a core part of the Unions CFSP since the 2001 European Council made a commitment to strengthening capacities for conflict prevention and peace-building including preventive diplomacy, mediation, dialogue and reconciliation;
29. Considers the further strengthening of these capacities to be essential to achieving a Comprehensive Approach; Believes that the Union's unique experiences and resources in this field, including those of its national parliaments, should be utilized and shared;
30. Emphasises that the strength of the EU lies in developing a Comprehensive Approach drawing upon its unique ability to mobilise the full range of political, economic, development, humanitarian and - as a last resort and in accordance with the UN Charter - military means to address global challenges and threats; Is convinced that the effectiveness of this approach is only possible by solid coordination between the European External Action Service and the Commission and crucially via the support and complementarity offered by the actions of the Member States;

31. Welcomes the HRVP's initiative to map out in a report how to achieve such a Comprehensive Approach and thereby make full use of the potential of the Lisbon Treaty; Is convinced that inter-parliamentary engagement through dialogue, cooperation and promotion of democracy constitutes a significant long term component of this Comprehensive Approach;
32. Is determined, by means of this enhanced dialogue and exchange of information, to address the decision-making, capacity-building and operational weaknesses of the CFSP and CSDP, in order to make it more effective and efficient in addressing our common challenges and pursuing our common goals,
33. Expects the High Representative to bring forward an ambitious report in a timely manner on the review of the organisation and functioning of the EEAS as decided by Council on 26 July 2010 and to allow adequate time for debate and comment on this report by parliaments,
34. Acknowledges that the complex crisis situation in Mali and the Sahel represents a serious and immediate challenge for European foreign and security policy and fully supports the actions initiated by France and reinforced by the EU in Mali involving the deployment of the Comprehensive Approach, especially, the establishment of the EUTM Mali,
35. Welcomes the efforts to establish the rule of law and address the loss of life in the Horn of Africa and supports all efforts to fully implement the EU strategy for the Horn of Africa, which implements the Comprehensive Approach and, in particular, the achievements of the three current operations EUNAVFOR Atalanta, EUTM Somalia and EUCLAP Nestor to reinforce the prospects of sustainable regional stability,
36. Encourages the African Union including regional organisations to play a greater role in addressing the conflicts in Africa and specifically in the Horn of Africa,
37. Calls on the various EU institutions to develop further the tools at their disposal for conflict prevention and, in particular, mediation which is an effective and cost-efficient instrument for conflict prevention and to deploy all of these tools in a much more coordinated way,
38. Notes the commitment made by the HRVP to ensuring the EU plays a prominent role in the difficult but important process of peace in the Middle East; supports wholeheartedly the Council conclusions of December 2012 on the Middle East Peace Process and welcomes any moves aimed at the restarting of genuine negotiations on the MEPP and at the achievement of the two-state solution with the State of Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine living side by side in peace and security; recalls that solving the conflict in the Middle East is a fundamental interest of the EU as well as of the parties themselves and the wider region,
39. Stresses that the need for progress in the peace process is even more urgent due to the ongoing changes in the Arab world; Highlights the need for dialogue with the Arab League and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as well as other relevant regional actors on how to help restart negotiations; welcomes the positive commitment to the peace process by the re-elected US administration and believes that the EU should make dialogue and coordination with the US on this issue a high priority; Stresses the importance of continuing support to the Palestinian Authority in order to maintain their statehood management capacity,
40. Notes that the report of the High Representative aimed at developing further proposals and actions to strengthen CSDP and improve the availability of the required civilian and military capabilities is due by September 2013, with a view to a full discussion at the December 2013 European Council and urges the fullest consultation possible with all parliaments in this regard,

41. Encourages the Council to give a much-needed political boost to address the serious decline in European defence investment, capabilities and industrial capacity and to reconsider the financing mechanism of CSDP operations as well as the EU battle groups; Welcomes also the important contribution being made by the European Commission's Task Force,
42. Trusts that the European Council will reaffirm the importance of the defence pillar in the EU's comprehensive approach and commit to addressing defence capability shortfalls as well as bridging the gap between the Union's civilian and military capacities; Encourages therefore the European Council to set out a roadmap with specific timelines for achieving progress on defence issues including the Pooling and Sharing initiatives through the European Defence Agency as well as other solutions to make sure that the Union's security is assured despite the significant defence cuts in all Member States,
43. Asks the Presidency Parliament, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, to forward these Conclusions to all delegations, to the Presidents of National Parliaments and of the European Parliament, to the Presidents of the European Council and the Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,
44. Between now and the next meeting of the Conference, its members will focus on identifying the obstacles to the implementation of all the provisions to the Lisbon Treaty concerning the CSDP. During the next meeting of the Conference, a session should be devoted to a discussion of these questions. The conclusions of these questions could be sent to the European Council in view of the December meeting devoted to the defence questions.

APPENDIX 1

DECISION BY THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE TO APPOINT AN AD HOC REVIEW COMMITTEE

History

The Conference of Speakers of the European Union Parliaments agreed, in the Conclusions which it adopted in Warsaw on 21 April 2012, as follows concerning the review of arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference:

"The Conference of Speakers recommends conducting a review of these arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference after two years from its first meeting, and submitting conclusions from such review by the relevant Presidency of the Conference of Speakers of the European Union Parliaments."

The first Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Cyprus on 9-10 September 2012 –

"Endorsing the recommendations of the Conference of Speakers meeting in Warsaw in April 2012 that the Conference of Speakers should conduct a review of arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference two years after its first meeting,"

adopted Rules of Procedure which provided, in Article 9, that –

"The Inter-Parliamentary Conference may appoint an ad hoc review committee which would, eighteen (18) months from the first meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, evaluate the workings of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and make recommendations thereon to be deliberated upon by the Conference of EU Speakers."

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Cyprus on 9-10 September 2012 agreed the following paragraph in the Introductory Remarks to its Conclusions:

"The Inter-Parliamentary Conference adopted its Rules of Procedure. All amendments submitted by national Parliaments and not taken on board will be reviewed by an ad hoc committee to be established by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in order to evaluate these proposals and present recommendations to the Speakers' Conference of the EU, within eighteen (18) months from the first meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference. The incoming Irish Presidency is

asked to submit to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference a proposal on the composition of the review committee.”.

Proposal of the Irish Presidency

An Ad Hoc Review Committee (AHRC) is appointed to conduct a review of arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in accordance with the decisions of the Conference of Speakers and the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

The AHRC is composed of one representative of each of the delegations of the national Parliaments of the EU Member States and the European Parliament.

The AHRC shall be presided over by the Presidency Parliament, in close co-operation with the Trio national Parliaments (Ireland, Lithuania and Greece), the European Parliament, Cyprus and Italy.

A Working Group of the AHRC is established to conduct a preliminary review of arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

The Working Group is composed of one representative of each of the delegations of the Trio national Parliaments, the European Parliament, Cyprus and Italy.

The Working Group shall be presided over by the Presidency Parliament.

The Working Group may request the observations of the national Parliaments of the EU Member States on any matter within its remit. National Parliaments of the EU Member States may, at their own initiative, submit observations to the Working Group.

The Working Group shall report its observations and recommendations to the AHRC.

The Working Group shall meet at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Lithuania but may meet by agreement at any time before it reports its recommendations to the AHRC.

The AHRC may meet by agreement at any time but shall meet in advance of and make observations and recommendations to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference presided over by the Greek Presidency.

The AHRC ceases to exist on the conclusion of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference presided over by the Greek Presidency.

Indicative Roadmap

- September 2012, Cyprus: The Irish Presidency is asked to submit to the IPC a proposal on the composition of the AHRC.
- March 2013, Ireland: A proposal is submitted by the Irish Presidency to the IPC in Dublin.
- September 2013, Lithuania: The Working Group meets at the IPC.
- Before the Greek IPC, the Working Group submits recommendations to the AHRC.
- Before the Greek IPC, the AHRC prepares its final recommendations.
- March 2014, Athens: The AHRC submits its final recommendations for agreement by the IPC.
- February 2015, Rome: The Conference of Secretaries General considers the recommendations of the IPC.
- April 2015, Rome: The Conference of Speakers considers the recommendations of the IPC.