



**INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR THE COMMON FOREIGN AND
SECURITY POLICY & THE COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY
2 – 4 SEPTEMBER 2016, BRATISLAVA**

Amendments tabled to the Conclusions

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Version as of 1 September 2016

N°	Author	Draft conclusions	Written amendments
1	CY	Aware that the evolution of the international scenario—has strengthened the role of Parliaments as central actors of global decision making, with specific reference to conflicts and crises;	Aware that the evolution of international <i>affairs calls for further strengthening</i> the role of Parliaments as central actors of global decision making, with specific reference to conflicts and crises;
2	LT	1. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference notes with concern that the EU is faced with an unprecedented set of challenges, both internally and externally; emphasises that the EU and its Member States need to focus their efforts on maintaining peace and stability in Europe and its neighborhood;	1. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference notes with concern that the EU is faced with an unprecedented set of challenges, both internally and externally; emphasises that the EU and its Member States need to focus their efforts on <i>restoring and</i> maintaining peace and stability in Europe and its neighborhood;
3	EP		New paragraph <i>1.a Calls on the EU to step up the efforts to find a sustainable solution to the conflict in Syria, using all instruments and levers at its disposal and involving all relevant regional and international actors;</i>
4	EP		New paragraph <i>2.a Recognizes Turkey's role as an important partner in solving the Syrian conflict and the fight against Da'esh; strongly condemns the attempted military coup against the democratically elected government of Turkey; notes the Turkish government's efforts will to protect the constitutional order, while underlining the importance of respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of the coup, in cooperation with the Council of Europe; stresses that all benchmarks have to be fulfilled for the EU to grant visa liberalisation, as it is required for all countries wishing to benefit from visa-free access to the Schengen area;</i>
5	PL	2. Points to the need to enhance cooperation with other global and regional powers on global threats and challenges; underlines the important role of regional organisations in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, crisis management and peacekeeping; states that the EU and its Member States should make further efforts to strengthen these organisations and help them build capacities;	2. <i>Emphasising the importance of the transatlantic bond</i> , points to the need to enhance cooperation with other global and regional powers on global threats and challenges; underlines the important role of regional organisations in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, crisis management and peacekeeping; states that the EU and its Member States should make further efforts to strengthen these organisations and help them build capacities <i>and trust</i>

			<i>necessary to rebuild the European security architecture on the basis of OSCE rules and principles;</i>
6	EP	2. Points to the need to enhance cooperation with other global and regional powers on global threats and challenges; underlines the important role of regional organisations in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, crisis management and peacekeeping; states that the EU and its Member States should make further efforts to strengthen these organisations and help them build capacities;	2. Points out that the EU has all the means to be an influential global player if it acts together; stresses the need to enhance cooperation with other global and regional powers on global threats and challenges; underlines the important role of regional organisations in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, crisis management, peacekeeping and stabilisation ; states that the EU and its Member States should make further efforts to strengthen these organisations and help them build capacities;
7	LT	3. Takes notes of the EU Global Strategy for foreign and security policy presented by the Vice-President of the Commission and High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy (VP/HR) on 28 June 2016; stresses that an effective implementation of this strategy are not possible without the strong commitment and support of the Member States; highlights that the appropriate resources need to be allocated to the implementation of this strategy; underlines the need to follow-up on the Global Strategy and break down its objectives and priorities into more concrete sectoral and regional sub-strategies;	3. Takes notes of the EU Global Strategy for foreign and security policy presented by the Vice-President of the Commission and High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy (VP/HR) on 28 June 2016; stresses that an effective implementation of this strategy requires strong commitment and support of the Member States; underlines the need to follow-up on the Global Strategy, break down its objectives and priorities into more concrete sectoral and regional sub-strategies and reallocate appropriate resources to its implementation;
8	PL	3. Takes notes of the EU Global Strategy for foreign and security policy presented by the Vice-President of the Commission and High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy (VP/HR) on 28 June 2016; stresses that an effective implementation of this strategy are not possible without the strong commitment and support of the Member States; highlights that the appropriate resources need to be allocated to the implementation of this strategy; underlines the need to follow-up on the Global Strategy and break down its objectives and priorities into more concrete sectoral and regional sub-strategies;	3. Takes notes of the EU Global Strategy for foreign and security policy presented by the Vice-President of the Commission and High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy (VP/HR) on 28 June 2016; stresses that an effective implementation of this strategy are not possible without the strong commitment and support of the Member States; highlights that the appropriate resources need to be allocated to the implementation of this strategy; underlines the need to follow-up on the Global Strategy and break down its objectives and priorities into more concrete sectoral and regional sub-strategies, notably in the area of security;
9	EP	3. Takes notes of the EU Global Strategy for foreign and security policy presented by the Vice-President of the Commission and High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy (VP/HR) on 28 June 2016; stresses that an effective implementation of this strategy are	3. Welcomes the EU Global Strategy for foreign and security policy presented by the Vice-President of the Commission and High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy (VP/HR) on 28 June 2016; underlines the importance of promoting through this strategy

		not possible without the strong commitment and support of the Member States; highlights that the appropriate resources need to be allocated to the implementation of this strategy; underlines the need to follow-up on the Global Strategy and break down its objectives and priorities into more concrete sectoral and regional sub-strategies;	<i>the common interests of EU citizens as well as the values and principles of the EU;</i> stresses that an effective implementation of this strategy are not possible without the strong commitment and support of the Member States; highlights that the appropriate resources need to be allocated to the implementation of this strategy; underlines the need to follow-up on the Global Strategy and break down its objectives and priorities into more concrete sectoral and regional sub-strategies;
10	CY	4. Believes that the EU must step up its efforts to strengthen global governance; calls for a comprehensive reform of the UN system with a view to strengthening its legitimacy, transparency, accountability and effectiveness, including by revitalising its General Assembly; considers that the UN Security Council needs to be reformed, particularly regarding its composition and its voting procedures, so as to bring it in line with the realities of the 21st century and to increase its capacity to act decisively in tackling global security challenges;	4. Believes that the EU must step up its efforts to strengthen global governance; calls for a comprehensive reform of the UN system with a view to strengthening its legitimacy, transparency, accountability and effectiveness, including by revitalising its General Assembly; considers that the UN Security Council needs to be reformed, particularly regarding its composition and its voting procedures, so as to bring it in line with the realities of the 21st century and to increase its capacity to act decisively in tackling global security challenges <i>and promoting peace and stability worldwide;</i>
11	ES	4. Believes that the EU must step up its efforts to strengthen global governance; calls for a comprehensive reform of the UN system with a view to strengthening its legitimacy, transparency, accountability and effectiveness, including by revitalising its General Assembly; considers that the UN Security Council needs to be reformed, particularly regarding its composition and its voting procedures, so as to bring it in line with the realities of the 21st century and to increase its capacity to act decisively in tackling global security challenges;	4. Believes that the EU must step up its efforts to strengthen global governance; calls for a comprehensive reform of the UN system with a view to strengthening its legitimacy, transparency, accountability and effectiveness, including by revitalising its General Assembly; considers that the UN Security Council needs to be reformed, particularly regarding its composition and its voting procedures, so as to bring it in line with the realities of the 21st century and to increase its capacity to act decisively in tackling global security challenges <i>beyond the purely military, addressing issues such as refugees, the fight against pandemics and sustainable development;</i>
12	EP	4. Believes that the EU must step up its efforts to strengthen global governance; calls for a comprehensive reform of the UN system with a view to strengthening its legitimacy, transparency, accountability and effectiveness, including by revitalising its General Assembly; considers that the UN Security Council needs to be reformed, particularly regarding its composition and its voting procedures, so as to bring it in line with the realities of the 21st century and to	4. Believes that the EU must step up its efforts to strengthen global governance; calls for a comprehensive reform of the UN system with a view to strengthening its legitimacy, transparency, accountability and effectiveness, including by revitalising its General Assembly; considers that the UN Security Council needs to be reformed, particularly regarding its composition and its voting procedures, so as to bring it in line with the realities of the 21st century and to increase

		increase its capacity to act decisively in tackling global security challenges;	its capacity to act decisively in tackling global security challenges; <i>believes that the EU and its Member States should position themselves to influence the debate and steer action in the global fora, such as the UN, on the governance of those domains where EU strategic interests and security unfold;</i>
13	PL	5. Calls for the ratification of Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) on all member states emphasising its contribution to nonproliferation and welcomes EU's efforts in this context;	5. Calls for the ratification of Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) <i>by</i> all member states emphasising its contribution to nonproliferation and welcomes EU's efforts in this context;
14	ES		New paragraph <i>5.a Believes that in order to gain credibility as an actor of global security and foreign policy, the EU should assume more responsibility and focus on filling the security vacuum in its neighborhood; urges the High Representative and Member States of the EU to use the Global Strategy as a tool to clarify and strengthen the neighborhood policy of the Union; deems essential to rebuild the sense of solidarity within the Union and link in a much more direct way its actions to the East and South area; regarding the relationship between external and internal security, emphasizes the need for the EU to address threats emanating from instability in the South and East through an integrated approach that connects all security policies, interior and exterior, and correlative instruments, to address both the root causes and the present negative consequences of the conflict in this area; believes that the EU should engage more with diplomacy that prevents escalation of conflicts, especially in the Southern neighborhood; encourages, in this context, coordination between actors and institutions responsible for foreign and domestic policies within the EU, increased cooperation between the EU, NATO and the UN and greater synergy between civil and military entities regarding the maritime and border security as well as cybersecurity;</i>
15	DE		New paragraph <i>5.a Asks the EU to keep a strong position in defending their principles and values when it comes to negotiations with Turkey, especially the respect for Human Rights, freedom of the press, democracy and the rule of law;</i>
16	ES	6. Stresses that EU enlargement is a driving force for modernisation, democratisation and stabilisation; considers it important that it	6. Stresses that EU enlargement is a driving force for modernisation, democratisation and stabilisation; considers it important that it should

		should be locally driven and the countries should take advantage of this process to ensure that reforms are thoroughly implemented, and will not be reversed;	be locally driven and the countries should take advantage of this process to ensure that reforms are thoroughly implemented, and will not be reversed; <i>for which it is essential that countries aspiring to become EU partners understand the absolute necessity to take and adhere without reserve the European acquis in defense of the values of the EU, the freedom, the respect and the protection of human rights;</i>
17	BG		New paragraph <i>7.a Continue to stress the importance of maintaining good neighbourly relations with all neighbours as an essential element of the enlargement process. An active commitment to good neighbourly relations needs to be demonstrated at each stage of the integration.</i>
18	LT	8. Considers it important to keep the Western Balkan countries focused on accession preparations, even in the absence of negotiations, and to advance the process in a number of key areas, such as the functioning of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, as well as economic governance and competitiveness; welcomes the swift continuation of accession negotiations with Montenegro and the opening of the first chapters in the negotiations with Serbia; encourages Albania to intensify reform efforts in order to be able to open EU accession negotiations;	8. Considers it important to keep the Western Balkan countries focused on accession preparations, even in the absence of negotiations, and to advance the process in a number of key areas, such as the functioning of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, as well as economic governance and competitiveness; <i>encourages all the EU candidate countries to progressively align with the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy;</i> welcomes the swift continuation of accession negotiations with Montenegro and the opening of the first chapters in the negotiations with Serbia; encourages Albania to intensify reform efforts in order to be able to open EU accession negotiations;
19	EP	8. Considers it important to keep the Western Balkan countries focused on accession preparations, even in the absence of negotiations, and to advance the process in a number of key areas, such as the functioning of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, as well as economic governance and competitiveness; welcomes the swift continuation of accession negotiations with Montenegro and the opening of the first chapters in the negotiations with Serbia; encourages Albania to intensify reform efforts in order to be able to open EU accession negotiations;	8. Considers it important to keep the Western Balkan countries focused on accession preparations, even in the absence of negotiations, and to advance the process in a number of key areas, such as the functioning of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, as well as economic governance and competitiveness; welcomes the swift continuation of accession negotiations with Montenegro and the opening of the first chapters in the negotiations with Serbia; encourages Albania to intensify reform efforts in order to be able to open EU accession negotiations; <i>encourages Bosnia and Herzegovina to make further progress;</i>

			<i>welcomes the political agreement reached in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 20th July and calls on all parties to implement it in good faith in order to pave the way for elections; recommends to start accession negotiations with the country, which is a candidate since 2005, once the conditions have been met;</i>
20	PL	9. Invites the Commission and the EEAS to use all available instruments under the Stabilisation and Association Process, including the budgetary ones under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), the CFSP and the CSDP in a comprehensive, coherent and consistent manner for the benefit of strengthening the EU accession process of the enlargement countries;	9. Invites the Commission and the EEAS to use all available instruments under the Stabilisation and Association Process, including the budgetary ones under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), the CFSP and the CSDP in a comprehensive, coherent and consistent manner for the benefit of strengthening the EU accession process;
21	BG		New paragraph 9.a Extending the EU strategic communication to the Western Balkans, which would strengthen communication on EU policies and objectives, on independence and sustainability of the media, as well as on public resistance towards externally backed disinformation attempts.
22	PL		New paragraph 9.a Stresses the importance of further development of the relations with Eastern neighbours, especially in the framework of the Eastern Partnership; in particular highlights the need to support the Eastern European countries through enhancing their resilience against internal and external threats;
23	LV	10. Recognizes the importance of maintaining dialogue with Russia to ensure transparency and maintain the possibility to cooperate on resolving global crises; recalls that the full implementation of the Minsk Agreements and the restoration of Ukrainian control over the Crimean peninsula are fundamental for the full reestablishment of cooperative relations with the Russian Federation, including the suspension of sanctions; is deeply concerned about the violation of the international law and humanitarian situation in the Donbass and in Russian-occupied Crimea; condemns the use of disinformation campaigns, propaganda activities and other tactics of hybrid warfare in the EU's neighbourhood and within the EU by the Russian Federation;	10. Recognizes the importance of maintaining a transparent dialogue with Russia on resolving global crises; recalls that the full implementation of the Minsk Agreements and the restoration of Ukrainian control over the Crimean peninsula are fundamental for the reestablishment of cooperative relations with the Russian Federation, including the suspension of sanctions; is deeply concerned about the violation of the international law and humanitarian situation in the Donbass and in Russian-occupied Crimea; condemns the use of disinformation campaigns, propaganda activities and other tactics of hybrid warfare in the EU's neighbourhood and within the EU by the Russian Federation;

24	PL	<p>10. Recognizes the importance of maintaining dialogue with Russia to ensure transparency and maintain the possibility to cooperate on resolving global crises; recalls that the full implementation of the Minsk Agreements and the restoration of Ukrainian control over the Crimean peninsula are fundamental for the full reestablishment of cooperative relations with the Russian Federation, including the suspension of sanctions; is deeply concerned about the violation of the international law and humanitarian situation in the Donbass and in Russian-occupied Crimea; condemns the use of disinformation campaigns, propaganda activities and other tactics of hybrid warfare in the EU's neighbourhood and within the EU by the Russian Federation;</p>	<p><i>Proposal to change the order of the sentences and split up the paragraph:</i></p> <p>10. Is deeply concerned about the breach of the international law by Russian Federation, its occupation of the Crimea, military engagement and escalation of the conflict in Donbas. Recalls that the full implementation of the Minsk Agreements and the restoration of Ukrainian control over the Crimea are fundamental for the full reestablishment of cooperative relations with the Russian Federation, including the suspension of sanctions;</p> <p>10.a Recognizes the importance of selective engagement with Russia to ensure transparency and maintain the possibility to cooperate on resolving global crises where there is a clear European Union's interest; condemns the use of disinformation campaigns, propaganda activities and other tactics of hybrid warfare in the EU's neighbourhood and within the EU by the Russian Federation;</p>
25	EP	<p>10. Recognizes the importance of maintaining dialogue with Russia to ensure transparency and maintain the possibility to cooperate on resolving global crises; recalls that the full implementation of the Minsk Agreements and the restoration of Ukrainian control over the Crimean peninsula are fundamental for the full reestablishment of cooperative relations with the Russian Federation, including the suspension of sanctions; is deeply concerned about the violation of the international law and humanitarian situation in the Donbass and in Russian-occupied Crimea; condemns the use of disinformation campaigns, propaganda activities and other tactics of hybrid warfare in the EU's neighbourhood and within the EU by the Russian Federation;</p>	<p>10. Supports the sovereignty, independence and unity of Ukraine; is concerned about Russia's international conduct; condemns the undeclared hybrid war of Russia against Ukraine; Recognizes the importance of maintaining dialogue with Russia to ensure accountability and maintain the option to cooperate on resolving global crises; recalls that the full implementation of the Minsk Agreements is fundamental for the full reestablishment of cooperative relations with the Russian Federation, including the suspension of sanctions; reiterates that it will not accept the illegal annexation of Crimea; is deeply concerned about the violation of the international law and humanitarian situation in the Donbass and in Russian-occupied Crimea; condemns the use of disinformation campaigns, propaganda activities and other tactics of hybrid warfare in the EU's neighbourhood and within the EU by the Russian Federation;</p>
26	LT	<p>11. Welcomes the efforts made by Ukraine in adopting reforms, and calls on the authorities to continue on the reform path and to</p>	<p>11. Welcomes the efforts made by Ukraine in adopting reforms, and calls on the authorities to continue on the reform path and to strengthen its fight against corruption;</p>

		strengthen its fight against corruption; stresses the importance of unconditional implementation of the Minsk Agreements;	
27	PL	11. Welcomes the efforts made by Ukraine in adopting reforms, and calls on the authorities to continue on the reform path and to strengthen its fight against corruption; stresses the importance of unconditional implementation of the Minsk Agreements;	11. Welcomes the efforts made by Ukraine in adopting reforms, and calls on the authorities to continue on the reform path and to strengthen its fight against corruption; is committed to the implementation of the Association Agreement and lifting of visa restrictions for the Ukrainian citizens; stresses the importance of full implementation of the Minsk Agreements; supports the efforts aimed at building Ukrainian resilience to threats and challenges to its security and stability;
28	LT		New paragraph 11.a Welcomes proposal of the European Commission to lift visa requirement for the citizens of Georgia and Ukraine and calls on to grant visa-free regime for these countries as soon as possible what would work as another incentive for their further reforms;
29	EP		New paragraph 11.a Points out that all requirements for visa liberalisation have been fulfilled by Georgia and Ukraine; calls on the European Parliament and the Council to give their green light when the suspension clause legislation is completed in September;
30	DE		New paragraph 11.a welcomes the efforts by the EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine in assisting the country towards a sustainable reform of the civilian security sector;
31	LV	12. Remains concerned about the human rights situation in Belarus;	12. Points out the need for the European Union and its Member States to further support and strengthen European Union's neighbouring countries, especially in regard to preserving their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity.
32	LT	12. Remains concerned about human rights situation in Belarus;	12. Remains concerned about human rights situation in Belarus and emphasizes that the EU-Belarus relations should be based on common European values, such as respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms, democracy and the rule of law; recalling the Conclusions of Foreign Affairs Council on Belarus (adopted on 15 February 2016) that good neighbourly relations and regional cooperation are important elements for enhancing EU-Belarus cooperation and stressing the importance of ensuring nuclear safety

			<i>beyond the borders of the EU, calls Belarus to cooperate constructively in this regard and to accomplish International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) SEED (Site and External Events Design) mission and stress tests without any delay, implement Nuclear Safety Convention, Espoo Convention, Aarhus Convention, Helsinki Water Convention and etc. with the participation of EU experts and report about results;</i>
33	DE	12. Remains concerned about the human right situation in Belarus;	12. Remains concerned about the human right situation in Belarus; <i>nevertheless aims to engage in a dialogue for easing tensions and building deeper cooperation on the political and economic level;</i>
34	PL	12. Remains concerned about the human right situation in Belarus;	12. <i>Reaffirming openness to develop friendly, mutually beneficial relations with Minsk, stresses the need to closely monitor the human rights situation and conduct of upcoming parliamentary elections in Belarus; encourages Belarusian authorities to take advantage of the opportunities to strengthen relations with the European Union and to implement democratic changes in the country;</i>
35	IT	12. Remains concerned about the human rights situation in Belarus;	12. Remains strongly concerned about the human rights situation in Belarus <i>as well as in Ukraine, including minorities' protection. Expresses its deepest worries about increasing ethnic and religious intolerance against migrants in the EU member States;</i>
36	LV		New paragraph 12.a Underlines the importance of an enforced differentiation principle towards EU's neighbouring countries; supports swift advancement towards visa liberalisation for those Eastern Partnership countries that have completed the necessary requirements.
37	LT		New paragraph 12.a Calls on to maintain differentiated and tailor-made approach to the Eastern Partnership based on the fundamental principles of democracy, human rights and rule of law with the aim to build strong and mutually beneficial relations with all six partners, irrespective of their individual level of ambition in their relations with the EU;
38	ES		New heading after paragraph 12: The EU's Southern Neighbourhood Policy: threats and challenges

39	ES		New paragraph 12.a Strongly condemns the attempted coup of July in Turkey, shows its support for the constitutional and democratic legality of that country and its solidarity with the Turkish constitutional authorities and the people of Turkey, whose strong opposition and resistance the attempted coup was essential for its failure; also manifests the necessity that such authorities observe with the utmost rigor the requirements of rule of law, particularly in the scrupulous respect of the due process, during the investigation and trial of the responsibilities arising from the coup; reaffirms its strong commitment to the abolition of the death penalty;
40	ES		New paragraph 12.b Expresses its concern over the instability of the south and eastern Mediterranean regions, from the Sahara and the Sahel to the Middle East; avows this area as the region where the main risks to the EU security originate;
41	ES		New paragraph 12.c Expresses its concern at the risk posed by failed States in the eastern and south shore of the Mediterranean Sea coming under domination of terrorist groups;
42	ES		New paragraph 12.d Stresses the need for a continuous and closer contact between the EU and the countries of the “Enlarged Mediterranean” (the southern shore, the Sahel and Middle East) as far as Central Africa to the South, and Iran to the East;
43	ES		New paragraph 12.e In this sense, recognizes the accomplishments of EU initiatives such as the Union for the Mediterranean (UE countries plus Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Syria (suspended), Tunisia and Turkey, with Libya as an observer) or the European Neighbourhood Policy with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine (a naming that does not involve the recognition of Palestine as a state, and understood without prejudice of the positions on the recognition of Palestine as a state), Syria and Tunisia;
44	ES		New paragraph 12.f At the same time, regrets that these common policies and actions fail to arouse the necessary interest and attention for that region of the world in the official gatherings of

			<i>European and EuroAtlantic fora, taking into account its vast potential to trigger destabilization processes in Europe, and the lack of a real common and substantial strategy in security matters. We have to bear in mind that, surprisingly, of the 9 civil and 6 military missions currently operated by the European Union in the world, 6 civil missions and 5 military missions are run in Africa;</i>
45	ES		<i>New paragraph 12.g Welcomes the attitude and action taken by groups of countries in order to fill this gap, as the Dialogue 5+5 and the Initiative on defense 5+5 set up by Spain, France, Italy, Malta and Portugal (as European partners) and Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia (North of Africa partners) aimed at developing a multilateral cooperation to promote security and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean region, foster mutual knowledge and trust, establish a dialogue in order to exchange experiences and skills and promote practical activities of multilateral cooperation in areas of common interest;</i>
46	ES		<i>New paragraph 12.h Welcomes the efforts done by EE.UU., France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom in order to restore stability and a National Unity Government in Libya, initiated with the Roma communiqué, on the 13rd December 2015, and endorsed in Resolution 2259 (2015) of the UN Security Council;</i>
47	ES		<i>New paragraph 12.i Acknowledges the interest, efforts and intensive work of the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, a good example of this being the role played at the Middle East Quartet, formed by UN, EU, Russia and EE.UU., or the role played together with EE.UU., Russia and various regional powers in the search of a solution to the Syrian conflict;</i>
48	ES		<i>New paragraph 12.j Stresses the fact that these risks are not confined to the European coastal countries but, as already seen, could spread, in form of terrorist attacks for example, throughout other European countries, with no EU member exempt from the destabilization activities originated in conflict areas, which can worsen if no measures are taken;</i>

49	ES		New paragraph 12.k <i>Calls the Member States and its parliaments to reinforce their interest in the enhancement of security and stability in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean regions, and look for solutions to the security problems posed, not just declare its existence;</i>
50	ES		New paragraph 12.l <i>Recommends fostering those EU negotiations and agreements that enhance the acquaintance with the democratic values, the economic relations, facilitate person-to-person contacts and trust between peoples of both shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and those which improve the functioning and the institutional coherence of institutions which are key for the social and economic stability and, ultimately, for security;</i>
51	ES		New paragraph 12.m <i>Acknowledges that the management of migration flows is a major global challenge, and considers that the current refugee crisis and the situation in the Mediterranean in recent months is primarily a humanitarian drama of large scale;</i>
52	ES		New paragraph 12.n <i>Pledges to work for the EU to restore a fair policy on its borders, to ease the way for legal immigration, strengthen policy integration and to protect people fleeing persecution, which covers international law;</i>
53	FR		New heading after paragraph 12: <i>The EU's Southern neighbourhood and beyond: Priorities, Perspectives and Challenges</i>
54	FR		New paragraph 12.a <i>Welcomes aspirations of the EU Neighbourhood Policy in South aiming at the advancement of political and economic integration of the Mediterranean area, threatened by a fragmentation;</i>
55	FR		New paragraph 12.b <i>Stresses that the European Neighbourhood Policy in the South should be refocused on priorities related with the economic development, employment, particularly of young people, distribution of the value added, mobility and migratory flows, security and sustainable management of energy resources;</i>
56	FR		New paragraph 12.c <i>Calls for strengthening of security dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy in the South relying on a formulation of the European Security Strategy adapted to the actual</i>

			<i>challenges and ensuring the highest level dialogue with partners from the South, as is the case with partners from the East;</i>
57	FR		New paragraph 12.d Encourages the EU and its Member States to pursue their contributions to the resolution of crisis – Syrian, Libyan and Israeli-Palestinian – that threaten the stability of its Southern neighbourhood;
58	FR		New paragraph 12.e Reminds of the importance of an EU strategy for development, promotion of the values of peace and democracy, stability and security of the Sahel countries that are also essentials for the security of Europe and the control of migratory flows;
59	DE	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach, combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach including a shared responsibility for financing, distributing and hosting refugees , combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;
60	PL	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach, combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global responsibility and an effective , multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach, combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, especially for the youth , promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;

61	GR	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach, combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach <i>in the spirit of fair burden sharing</i> , combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; <i>we regret the closure of borders by Balkan States including the border between Greece and FYROM and urge their reopening at the earliest opportunity</i> ; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;
62	ES	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach, combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;	13. Considers that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach, combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;
63	IT	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach, combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management; notes in particular the importance of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic	13. Acknowledges that irregular and forced migration is a complex, global phenomenon that requires a global, multi-dimensional and long-term approach focused on eliminating the root causes, particularly poverty, armed conflict and bad governance; emphasises the need for a comprehensive EU approach, combining all policy instruments available, including trade, development aid, diplomacy and crisis management, <i>as in the case of the European Commission "new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration"</i> ; notes in particular the importance

		opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;	of development cooperation; is convinced that the EU should focus its development policy on creating economic opportunities, promoting good governance, preventing conflicts, and fostering peaceful, inclusive societies;
64	EP		New paragraph 13.a Underlines the need to develop a new approach towards Africa, comprising a significant increase in the EU's financial commitments to the region and a thorough overhaul of the existing trade, agricultural, fisheries and other policies that directly affect African countries; believes that the EU must above all aim to improve the living conditions in African countries, namely by providing better opportunities for trade, investment and growth and by supporting African countries in building democratic, transparent and effective institutions;
65	GR	14. Welcomes the EU's cooperation with countries of transit and origin of migration flows, and stresses that this needs to place protection of human rights at its centre; urges the EU and Member States to step up support for host countries and communities, so as to reduce refugees' dependency on humanitarian aid, enable them to integrate into the local labour market, and allow host countries to provide education and other basic services; underlines the need to help countries of origin and transit, including North African countries control their borders and fight smugglers' networks in order to prevent people from undertaking the hazardous journey across the Mediterranean;	14. Looks forward to the continued, effective and sustainable implementation of the EU – Turkey statement of 18 March, welcomes the EU's cooperation with countries of transit and origin of migration flows, and stresses that this needs to place protection of human rights at its centre; also stresses the need to work with countries of origin and transit to work closely with the EU and its member states on returns of persons who are not in need of international protection, urges the EU and Member States to step up support for host countries and communities in particular Italy and Greece, the countries which are bearing the greatest burden of hosting refugees and migrants, so as to reduce refugees' dependency on humanitarian aid, enable them to integrate into the local labour market, and allow host countries to provide education and other basic services; we urge the Member States to comply with the Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 and implement the relocation scheme across the EU Member States proportionately to their size and population and to apply the European Commission proposal for Regulation (COM(2016) 270 final); underlines the need to help countries of origin and transit, including North African countries control their borders and fight smugglers' networks in order to prevent people from undertaking the hazardous journey across the Mediterranean;

66	EP	14. Welcomes the EU's cooperation with countries of transit and origin of migration flows, and stresses that this needs to place protection of human rights at its centre; urges the EU and Member States to step up support for host countries and communities, so as to reduce refugees' dependency on humanitarian aid, enable them to integrate into the local labour market, and allow host countries to provide education and other basic services; underlines the need to help countries of origin and transit, including North African countries control their borders and fight smugglers' networks in order to prevent people from undertaking the hazardous journey across the Mediterranean;	14. Welcomes the EU's cooperation with countries of transit and origin of migration flows, and stresses that this needs to place protection of human rights at its centre; welcomes the EU's civilian and military efforts in controlling migration flows which need to be more coordinated and effective ; urges the EU and Member States to step up support for host countries and communities, so as to reduce refugees' dependency on humanitarian aid, enable them to integrate into the local labour market, and allow host countries to provide education and other basic services; stresses the need to protect the rights of asylum seekers ; underlines the need to help countries of origin and transit, including North African countries control their borders and fight smugglers' networks in order to prevent people from undertaking the hazardous journey across the Mediterranean;
67	IT		New paragraph 14.a Stresses the importance that EU assistance and policies, including development policies, be used to create incentives aimed at promoting return and readmission of irregular migrants, while at the same time reinforcing local capacity building, including for border control, asylum, counter-smuggling, reintegration, development of food security and agriculture, creation of humanitarian corridors for asylum seekers and digitalization of civil registry systems ;
68	IT		New paragraph 14.b On mechanisms for receiving and welcoming migrants, asks the EU Member States to establish a solidarity contribution toward municipalities and territorial communities hosting structures where migrants are accommodated and/or assisted ;
69	IT		New paragraph 14.c Urges EU Member States to step up the relocation of migrants according to the temporary emergency relocation scheme established in two Council Decisions in September 2015 in which Member States committed to relocate 160,000 people from Italy and Greece by September 2017 ;
70	IT		New paragraph 14.d After five year of civil war with more than 250.000 victims and with terrific effects in terms of humanitarian tragedy, especially in Aleppo, the solution of the Syrian conflict must

			<i>steer the European political agenda not only for the consequences at security and migration level but as matter of dignity of the hole international community. For this reason EU, supporting UN efforts, must exercise all possible political influence and moral suasion on relevant global counterparts playing a specific role in the Syrian scenario;</i>
71	IT		New paragraph 15.a Welcomes the addition of two supporting tasks to EUNAVFOR MED operation SOPHIA, in particular the one concerning capacity building and training of Libyan Coast Guard and Navy, a fundamental tool to allow contrast human trafficking and illegal migration flows, noting with satisfaction that this activity is ready to be undertaken; reaffirms that the Government of National Accord is the sole legitimate authority in the country and calls on all institutions to move forward based on the provisions set out in the Libyan Political Agreement, in particular with the submission of a new list of Ministers to the House of Representatives and a vote of the House in its entirety for the new list of Ministers; still notes with concern that irregular migration from Libya towards Europe is not decreasing and is aware that the lack of a single government controlling the whole country is a serious obstacle to stability and thus to the establishment of an effective relationship focusing on development and migration;
72	PL	17. Stresses that the European Union should foster more systematic defence cooperation among its Member States and with our closest allies; stresses that the use of Union means should be coherent with Member States' efforts to deliver defence capabilities; is convinced that using EU funds to that end is a clear expression of European solidarity and cohesion in defence matters;	17. Calls for an appropriate investment in security and defence by Member States and the EU; stresses that the European Union should foster more systematic defence cooperation among its Member States and with our closest allies; stresses that the use of Union means should be coherent with Member States' efforts to deliver defence capabilities; is convinced that using EU funds to that end is a clear expression of European solidarity and cohesion in defence matters;
73	EP	17. Stresses that the European Union should foster more systematic defence cooperation among its Member States and with our closest allies; stresses that the use of Union means should be coherent with Member States' efforts to deliver defence capabilities; is convinced	17. Stresses that the European Union should foster more systematic and efficient defence cooperation among its Member States and with our closest allies; stresses that the use of Union means should be coherent with Member States' efforts to deliver defence capabilities;

		that using EU funds to that end is a clear expression of European solidarity and cohesion in defence matters;	is convinced that using EU funds to that end is a clear expression of European solidarity and cohesion in defence matters;
74	DE		New paragraph 17.a Sees further cooperation amongst the medical services in the form of a medical command as a model for a deeper military integration;
75	DE		New paragraph 17.b Stresses the need to also deliver more civilian capabilities and therefore create a comprehensive EU-structure that can recruit and administer qualified personnel including mandatory joint pre-deployment training programs;
76	EP		New paragraph 17.c States that the CSDP should increasingly complement crisis management operations with crisis prevention and crisis resolution; notes that as a consequence of terrorism, the distinction between internal and external security has become less clear;
77	LT	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would be based on the g lobal s trategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should be binding the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework; is convinced that Member States, partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning;	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would be based on the EU Global Strategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should be binding the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework; is convinced that Member States, partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning;
78	PL	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would based on the g lobal s trategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should be binding the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework; is convinced that Member States', partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning;	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would build on the European Global Strategy and would describe the ways and means of its implementation in the area of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should help to make sure that the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework work in a synergetic way ; is convinced that the White Book should be instrumental in building gradual convergence of Member States', national security and defence planning;
79	GR	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would be based on the global strategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should be binding the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework ; is convinced that	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would be based on the global strategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; is convinced that Member States, partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning;

		Member States, partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning;	
80	IT	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would be based on the global strategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should be binding the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework; is convinced that Member States, partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning;	18. Recalls the need, <i>in accordance with the EU Global Strategy for foreign and security policy</i> , for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would be based on the global strategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should be binding the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework; is convinced that Member States, partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning;
81	EP	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would be based on the g lobal s trategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should be binding the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework; is convinced that Member States, partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning;	18. Recalls the need for a security and defence White Book of the EU which would be based on the g lobal s trategy and would describe the strategy for the implementation of the CSDP; considers that the White Book should be binding the initiatives of the EU under each multiannual political and financial framework; is convinced that Member States, partners and allies will take the EU level White Book into account in their own security and defence planning; <i>the White Book should update both the Civilian and the Military Helsinki Headline Goals and focuses on methods for reforming CSDP capability development, stepping up peer pressure, assessment and accountability; believes that a principal objective should be for the EU to move towards voluntary joint defence forces and the development of a common security and defence culture which will ultimately lead to a common defence structure;</i>
82	LT	19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now ; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the	19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started <i>taking into account recent developments and their implications;</i> considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and

		EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;	prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;
83	PL	19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now ; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process , implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond to and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;	19. Stresses that the work on the White Book should be started expeditiously ; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, foundations of a common European capabilities and armaments policy, implementation of the European defence action plan, and implementation of NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, notably in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond to and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;
84	GR	19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the	19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for

		<p>Warsaw summit, where this creates EU NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;</p>	<p>under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;</p>
85	SE	<p>19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU</p> <p>Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EUNATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;</p>	<p>19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU</p> <p>Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EUNATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks; recalls that CSDP will continue to develop in full complementarity with NATO and in full, reciprocal autonomy, taking into account the fact that not all EU Member States are NATO Member States;</p>

86	ES	<p>19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;</p>	<p>19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that <i>the White Book, based on the contents of the Global Strategy, should make a proper definition of the threats and risks to European security faced by the EU and its Member States, as a preliminary step to the establishment of the capacities required by European defense</i>; initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); <i>recalls the need to accelerate the development and consolidation of the structures and processes of European intelligence coordination</i>; underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;</p>
87	EP	<p>19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the</p>	<p>19. Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that initial measures should comprise <i>an EU defence review</i>, defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks; calls on the EU</p>

		EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure , responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;	Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military strategic headquarter , responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations; <i>calls on the HR/VP to preserve and strengthen the distinct character of civilian approaches to conflict prevention and crisis management;</i>
88	IT		New paragraph <i>19.a Take into consideration, in accordance with artt. 42.6 and 44 TEU, the launch of a “Schengen for Defence” as an extraordinary solution to extraordinary challenges and to be established among a group of interested EU member States, open to the participation of other EU member State sharing the some political aim, innovative method and integration model;</i>
89	IT		New paragraph <i>19.b Stresses that the work on an initial White Book should be started now; considers that initial measures should comprise defence research funding, initiating a common European capabilities and armaments policy, complemented by a stakeholder engagement process, implementing the European defence action plan, and support to NATO initiatives in EU Member States following the Warsaw summit, where this creates EU-NATO synergies, in this context in particular in the area of hybrid threats; supports fully the deepened cyber defence cooperation between NATO and the EU in order to better respond and prevent the cyber attacks and encourages the EU Member states to set up coordinated European cyber-defence programs; calls on the EU Member States to put into practice the instruments provided for under the TEU, such as Article 42.6 (Permanent Structured Cooperation) and Article 44 (on the implementation of a CSDP task by a group of Member States); underlines the need to establish a permanent EU military operational headquarters, closely coordinated with the existing civilian planning</i>

			<i>and conduct capability; takes the view that it could be established as part of a civilian-military structure, responsible for the planning and conduct of both EU civilian missions and military operations;</i>
90	EP		New paragraph 19.a <i>Calls for a more active role of the EU in the field of disarmament and arms control; calls in this respect on the HR/VP and the Member States to work towards common guidelines for the use of armed drones and urges the EU Member States to fully comply with the eight criteria of Common Position 944/2008/CFSP on arms exports;</i>
91	PL	20. Underlines that the IPC will contribute to the work on the EU's White Book, and will regularly review its implementation; encourages all participants to promote the consideration of the White Book in the national security and defence planning, with a view to being mutually consistent ; considers that this would constitute an important step towards a European Defence Union;	20. Underlines that the IPC will contribute to the work on the EU's White Book, and will regularly review its implementation; encourages all participants to promote the consideration of the White Book in the national security and defence planning; considers that this would constitute an important step towards a European Defence Union;
92	IT		New paragraph 20.a <i>Calls the Council of the European Union to evaluate the financial and operational consequences on the CSDP of the United Kingdom leave from the European Union;</i>
93	NL	21. Possibly additional paragraph in relation to paragraph 22 of the Conclusions of the Inter-parliamentary Conference on the CFSP/CSDP in Hague 6-8 April 2016 pending Troika discussions.	21. <i>Points, with reference to conclusion number 22 of the IPC The Hague 2016, to the importance of reinforcing the CSDP component in the IPC and of strengthening the cooperation between the European Parliament and EU national parliaments in the field of CFSP/CSDP; adopts the attached paper with proposals to that effect; encourages active involvement of parliaments in CSDP decision making procedures, such as political exercises related to EU Battle Groups; requests the tabling of the implementation of CSDP and the White Book resulting from the EU Global Strategy at the next IPC in 2017; appoints two co-Rapporteurs, who are tasked to prepare this agenda point by drafting a report and recommendations.</i>

States, Parliaments/Chambers and corresponding codes

BULGARIA , unicameral	BG
CYPRUS , unicameral	CY
FRANCE , bicameral	FR
<i>Assemblée nationale</i>	(AN)
<i>Sénat</i>	(S)
GERMANY , bicameral	DE
<i>Bundestag</i>	(BT)
<i>Bundesrat</i>	(BR)
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	EP
GREECE , unicameral	GR
ITALY , bicameral	IT
<i>Camera dei deputati</i>	(C)
<i>Senato della Repubblica</i>	(S)
LATVIA , unicameral	LV
LITHUANIA , unicameral	LT
NETHERLANDS , bicameral	NL
<i>Eerste Kamer</i>	(EK)
<i>Tweede Kamer</i>	(TK)
POLAND , bicameral	PL
<i>Sejm</i>	(SJ)
<i>Senat</i>	(SE)
SPAIN , bicameral	ES
<i>Congreso de los Diputados</i>	(C)
<i>Senado</i>	(S)
SWEDEN , unicameral	SE