

Inter-parliamentary Conference for the CFSP/CSDP

Zagreb (2-4 March 2020)

PROPOSALS FOR URGENCY DEBATE

Version 28 February 2020

	COUNTRY	PARLIAMENT/ CHAMBER	PROPOSAL FOR TOPIC	ABOUT THE TOPIC	DATE
1.	GroupMed countries “Joint Statement”		The Issue of Libya	Due to concern for the tension and ongoing conflicts in the Mediterranean region, particularly in Syria and Libya, which constitute a threat to regional peace and stability, with effects expanding well beyond the region and affecting in turn the European Union in multiple ways.	
	ITALY	SENATE and CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES		The ongoing Libya crisis is a source of concern for our delegations, as its duration and magnitude -including due to the involvement of non-Libyan actors- constitute an important destabilisation factor, not only for Libya, but for the whole of the Mediterranean region. It furthermore constitutes an unneglectable threat to the security and stability of the European Union, inter alia because of the resulting increase of the risk of terrorism, the increase of migration and refugee flows and the intensification of illegal criminal network activities, with relation -but not solely- to migration.	28 th January
	CYPRUS	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			31 st January
	FRANCE	SENATE			20 th February
	GREECE				28 th February
	MALTA			In addition to that, the role of the European Union in Libya, also constitutes a subject for discussion in the framework of this Conference and is particularly relevant in view of	(joint proposal)

	<p>PORTUGAL</p> <p>SPAIN</p>			<p>the more general debate to be embarked upon on the global role of the Union and the effort to improve its efficiency and visibility as a global actor, not least in its immediate neighbourhood.</p> <p>Last but certainly not least, the subsequent change of geopolitical balance in the region is undeniably a matter of utmost interest to the Union.</p>	
2.	BELGIUM	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	The European response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Idlib (Syria)	<p>The United Nations and the EU have expressed their concern over the mass displacement and humanitarian situation in Syria's northwest. The recent intensification of military operations has resulted in the indiscriminate killings of hundreds of civilians.</p> <p>What is the EU strategy to avoid this humanitarian catastrophe?</p>	21 st February
3.	GERMANY	NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, BUNDESTAG	Stabilisation of Libya	<p>The EU's southern neighbour, Libya, a somewhat failing state, is increasingly threatening to become a safe haven for terrorist organisations. The population is exposed to violence, despotism and lawlessness. The situation between the parties at civil war with each other has reached stalemate. If this stalemate is not resolved, there is a threat of further destabilisation - including in neighbouring states. The EU is called upon to stop this downward spiral.</p> <p>At the end of the Libya Summit in Berlin on 19 January 2020, there was consensus that only a political process under Libyan leadership and with Libyan ownership could end the conflict and bring about lasting peace. There was also consensus that the Berlin process had the sole aim of helping the United Nations by uniting the international community in the effort to find a peaceful solution to the</p>	27 th February

				<p>crisis in Libya; and that there could be no military solution for the country.</p> <p>Among other things, the participants undertook to fully respect the arms embargo laid down in the UN Security Council Resolution 1970. Notwithstanding this, the ceasefire that was agreed lasted only a few hours and arms shipments into the country carried on and continue to do so. In order to prevent further arms shipments, EU foreign ministers have decided to launch a new EU mission to monitor the embargo, but this will ultimately only be carried out by sea.</p> <p>What further measures would be needed to enforce the current arms embargo? And would the EU be able to carry these out?</p>	
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