

**SPRING SESSION**  
**19-22 MAY 2023**



## **POLITICAL COMMITTEE (PC)**

### **SUMMARY AND ATTENDANCE LIST**

Sunday 21 May 2023

Conference Room 1, ECCL, Luxembourg,  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

*(As of 29 June 2023)*

## I. Opening remarks by Brendan Francis BOYLE (United States), Chairperson

1. **Brendan Francis Boyle** (US) welcomed the Political Committee members and thanked the Luxembourgish hosts. He outlined the agenda and provided other practical information.

## II. Adoption of the Draft Agenda [031 PC 23 E]

2. **The Draft Agenda [031 PC 23 E] was adopted.**

## III. Adoption of the Summary of the previous Committee meeting [[196 PC 22 E](#)]

3. **The Summary of the previous Committee meeting [[196 PC 22 E](#)] was adopted.**

## IV. Presentation on Luxembourg's Perspective on *The New Strategic Landscape and NATO Adaptation* by Tom KÖLLER, Director of Defence, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Luxembourg

4. **Mr Tom Köller** noted that Luxembourg is concerned about rising threats to the rules-based global order and argued that defence and deterrence is the top priority for NATO. As an example of the Luxembourgish contribution to Allied security, he highlighted Luxembourg's participation in the Multi-Role Tanker Transport (MRTT) programme. Luxembourg also increased its troop contribution to NATO's Enhanced Forward Presence in Lithuania and Romania. The country plans to increase its defense spending from EUR 370 million to EUR 1 billion by 2028. In 2022, Luxembourg provided EUR 75 million worth of military support to Ukraine. Mr Köller stressed that Luxembourg embraces a holistic approach to security and contributes to security in space and cyber domains as well as to addressing challenges relating to emerging and disruptive technologies and the effects of climate change.

5. **Mimi Kodheli** (AL) asked about the Russian influence in the Balkans. The speaker responded that Russia seeks to destabilise the Balkans and to support nationalist forces in Serbia to create instability on the borders of the European Union and NATO. **Rasa Juknevičienė** (EP) commented that the West should help Ukraine win the war against Russia and asked about Ukraine's NATO membership perspectives. Mr Köller answered that, at the Vilnius Summit, the Allies need to continue their commitment to Ukraine. **Joe Wilson** (US) expressed his concerns that premature phase-out of nuclear energy could lead to new dependencies on China in terms of critical materials. The speaker noted that currently the dependency on Russian nuclear supplies is higher than on gas. He agreed that the Allies should avoid creating new dependencies on China. **Ante Bacic** (HR) commented that the influence of Russia in Republika Srpska as a major problem for Bosnia and Herzegovina's EU and NATO integration process. **Tomas Valasek** (SK) commented that the West should give Ukraine firm security guarantees and asked the speaker what can be done to prevent the repetition of 2014 and 2022 Russian aggressions against Ukraine. Mr Köller argued that, as the war rages, the Allies should focus on providing Ukrainians weapons it needs to win the war, while keeping the NATO membership option for discussions after the end of the conflict. **Ivanna Klymush-Tsyntsadze** (UA) argued that no sustainable future in Europe will be achieved without Ukraine as a full-fledged member of NATO. The speaker agreed that, in the past, the West has underestimated the gravity of the situation in Ukraine and Russian intentions.

## V. Committee and Sub-Committee activities for 2023

6. **Marcos Perestrello De Vasconcellos** (PT) presented the upcoming activities for the Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships (PCNP). In 2023, the PCNP plans two visits: in September, a visit to Finland, jointly with the Defence and Security Committee; and in November, a visit to Canberra and Sydney (Australia) with members of the Economics and Security Committee. In addition to these two visits, the PCNP might attend a future meeting of the Ukraine-NATO Interparliamentary Council in Ukraine. Details will be confirmed later this year.

7. Chairperson Boyle presented the 2023 activities for the Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations (PCTR). The PCTR had two visits before the Spring Session: to Poland and Canada. In Poland, the visit focused on Polish support to Ukraine – military and humanitarian – and NATO’s defence and deterrence on the eastern flank. In Canada, members of the Sub-Committee discussed the country’s commitment to defence adaptation, achievements in shipbuilding and aerospace industry, and Canada’s unwavering support to Ukraine. The Chairperson thanked the hosts for preparing excellent, high-level and diverse programmes for these visits.

## VI. Presentation on *The Struggle for a Democratic Future of Belarus in the Context of Russia's War on Ukraine* by Sviatlana TSIKHANOUSKAYA, National Leader of Belarus and the Head of the United Transition Cabinet

8. **Ms. Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya** provided an update on the internal political situation in Belarus and the Lukashenko regime’s involvement in supporting the Russian aggression against Ukraine. She highlighted that 86% of Belarusians are against Belarus's participation in the war and gave examples on how Belarusian partisans are sabotaging the infrastructure to be used by the Russian forces. The regime intensified the oppression of the Belarusian civil society and at least 60 thousand people have been imprisoned in recent years. Ms. Tsikhanouskaya argued that Lukashenko’s regime has become a proxy Russian agent constantly destabilising European security and urged Western leaders to continue with sanctions against the regime, while supporting Belarusian civil society and democratic forces.

9. **Michal Szczerba** (PL) praised the bravery of the Belarusian democratic forces and partisans and asked what motivated the Lukashenko regime to allow Russia to use the Belarusian territory for attacks on Ukraine. Ms. Tsikhanouskaya stressed that Lukashenko is an accomplice to Putin’s war on Ukraine and the West should not overlook the Minsk regime’s role in Russian war crimes in Ukraine. In addition, she highlighted the Belarusian army has no anti-Ukrainian sentiments and it will not participate in the war. Chairperson Boyle asked how informed Belarusians are about the progress of the Russian war on Ukraine. Ms. Tsikhanouskaya stated that despite the heavy propaganda, Belarusians are looking for credible sources of information. She highlighted the importance of supporting independent investigative journalism in Belarus. **Hans Wallmark** (SE) commented on the revisionist Russian aggression towards Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine and argued the West should create an international tribunal for the human atrocities committed by Lukashenko’s regime. Joe Wilson mentioned the bipartisan Belarus Caucus in the US Congress and commented that Belarus is a proxy state representing Putin’s interests. The speaker noted that there are 18 parliaments with groups that support the democratic future of Belarus and encouraged NATO PA lawmakers to join or create such groups in their parliaments.

10. **Solomiia Bobrovska** (UA) asked about cooperation with the Kalinoŭski Regiment in Ukraine. Ms. Tsikhanouskaya responded that her team is in constant touch with the Kalinoŭski Regiment and is gathering and sending first aid, food packages and other support to the

regiment. **Cheryl Gallant** (CA) inquired about the Russian intent to station nuclear weapons on Belarussian territory. The speaker stressed that the deployment of Russian nuclear weapons in Belarus will make the country a possible target for counter attacks and will solidify Putin's hold on Belarus. **Bogdan Zdrojewski** (PL) raised a question on when the Lukashenko rule might come to an end. According to the speaker, it is impossible to know when this might happen, but the West should continue supporting the Belarusian democratic forces. Rasa Juknevičienė (EP) inquired about what parliamentarians can do more to support the people of Belarus. Ms. Tsikhanouskaya highlighted that the future of the country is in the European Union, with good neighbourly relations with NATO. She said lawmakers can play a role supporting Belarusian political prisoners and urging the International Criminal Court to investigate the regime's treatment of dissidents. **Fernando Gutierrez** (ES) conveyed Spain's support for democratic Belarussian forces and asked about Putin's response in case of a regime change in Belarus. The speaker noted that there are many possible scenarios, and a lot depends on the state of the Russian regime and its army. **Julie Dzerowicz** (CA) asked about countering Russia disinformation in Belarus. Ms. Tsikhanouskaya encouraged members to push for more support for independent investigative journalism in Belarus. **Ana-Maria Catauta** (RO) asked about Belarus's relations with China. The speaker noted that China is not investing in countries in unstable political situations and that Chinese companies are withdrawing their investments from Belarus. **Valerie Vaz** (UK) commented on crimes against humanity committed against the political prisoners in Belarus. The speaker responded that international voices demanding the release of and assistance to political prisoners are extremely needed. **Lord Hamilton of Epsom** (UK) suggested the West should support gathering forensics and evidence about the atrocities committed by the Lukashenko regime to open a case against it at the International Criminal Court.

**VII. Panel on *Russia's War on Ukraine: Preliminary Lessons and Future Scenarios. Consideration of the Preliminary Draft General Report of the PC on Russia's War against Ukraine: Rethinking the Global Order and Lessons Learned for NATO* [028 PC 23 E], presented by Tomas VALASEK (Slovakia), General Rapporteur. Presentation on *Central and Eastern Europe – Leading the Way in EU Security* by Roland FREUDENSTEIN, Vice President of GLOBSEC and Head of GLOBSEC Brussels**

11. General Rapporteur **Tomas Valasek** (SK) stressed that the future European security order depends on the way the Russian war on Ukraine ends and argued that supporting Ukraine as long as it takes is in the West's security interest. He further depicted NATO adaptation by arguing that Allies must deliver on commitments to forward defences, ensure adequate defence spending of at least 2% of GDP, accelerate defence procurement and rethink the size of active duty and reserve forces, taking into account lessons learned in Ukraine.

12. Mr Roland Freudenstein argued that since the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the European Union has stepped up as a hard security actor, and in this process, the Central Eastern European (CEE) states are taking a leading role. He stressed the role of the CEE countries on the EU sanctions regime against Russia, military assistance to Ukraine, military training missions for the Ukrainian arms forces, support for the candidate status to Ukraine, and strong advocacy for the prosecution of war crimes and post-war justice. Mr Freudenstein argued that delivery of sophisticated weaponry to Ukraine has been unnecessarily delayed. He also discussed how the Global South perceives the Russian war on Ukraine.

13. Valerie Vaz commented on lessons learned from Crimea and on Putin's international image. Mr Valasek noted that lessons from Crimea and Georgia showed that the Russian regime will use violence to prevent Ukraine and Georgia from joining the Euro-Atlantic

community. In addition, he argued that the EU underwent a remarkable transformation by increasing its defence pillar, and currently it contributes significantly to European security, including by financing the acquisition of weaponry for Ukraine. Mr Freudenstein noted that global developments are bringing NATO and the EU closer together. **Gilbert Roger** (FR) commented on the need for Allies to bolster the defence industry. Mr Freudenstein agreed and noted the potential for increasing cooperation between NATO-EU on defence industry initiatives. Mr Valasek stressed the need for ramping up defence production and gave the example of the new EU fund for artillery which will strengthen the security of demand and speed up the process of weapons delivery.

14. Hans Wallmark commented on the complexities of weapons production and delivery. Cheryl Gallant asked about the link between the Taiwan dispute and the Russian aggression in Ukraine. Mr Freudenstein argued both conflicts are a confrontation between democracy against autocracy. A success for the autocratic regimes will have catastrophic global consequences for the West. Mr Valasek added that American backing for both Ukraine and Taiwan is providing deterrence against Russian and Chinese actions. Ana-Maria Catauta inquired about Black Sea security and Georgia. Mr Valasek highlighted that the Allies' indecisiveness to offer NATO membership to Ukraine and Georgia in 2008 was interpreted by President Putin as a sign of weakness. Mr Freudenstein commented on the unsuccessful Georgian application to receive EU candidate status. Lord Hamilton of Epsom noted with concern that EU defence initiatives might lead to duplication and a waste of resources. Commenting on the draft report, he suggested including references to the importance of Next-generation Light Anti-tank Weapon (NLAW)s in paragraph 13. Mr Valasek agreed that it is still an open question whether the EU regards its defence activities as primarily industry-boosting or a capability-providing initiative. **Czeslaw Mroczek** (PL) asked about the Russian missile threat to NATO's eastern flank. Mr Freudenstein stated it is crucial to defend every inch of territory on the eastern flank. Mr Valasek said that, in Vilnius, the Allies will need to discuss how to boost anti-missile and anti-aircraft protection on the eastern flank. **Jason McCartney** (UK) inquired about Ukraine's membership path to NATO. Mr Valasek answered there is no single membership path to NATO. Bogdan Zdrojewski suggested using the European satellite system to help Ukraine increase its security. Marcos Perestrello De Vasconcellos asked about the role of the Global South in the context of the West's rivalry with Russia and China. Solomiia Bobrovska asked how Allies would react if China should provide direct military support to Russia. On Black Sea security, she commented that unless Crimea is brought back under Ukrainian control, the region will become a security "black hole". Mr Freudenstein explained that the Global South sees the Russian war on Ukraine as a proxy war against Western/US domination. Russia winning the war would have a fatal global impact on the rules-based order and implicitly on the countries of the Global South. Mr Valasek agreed with the strategic importance of the Black Sea, also from an economic and navigational point of view. **Rainer Robra** (DE) commented on European financial and humanitarian support for Ukrainian refugees.

#### **VIII. Consideration of the Preliminary Draft Report of the Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations (PCTR) on *China's Global Role in the Wake of Russia's War against Ukraine* [[030 PCTR 23 E](#)], presented by Ana-Maria CATAUTA (Romania), Rapporteur**

15. Ms Ana-Maria Catauta argued that Allies must not lose sight of the systemic, long-term challenge of authoritarian China. She noted that China *de facto* chose to side with Russia in its war against Ukraine. The rapporteur suggested the Euro-Atlantic community needs to establish guardrails and mutually agreed restraints with China, including having a clear understanding of red lines, and promoting transparency while creating space for strategic cooperation with Beijing on pressing global challenges such as climate change, pandemics, nuclear non-proliferation and global financial stability.

16. Gilbert Roger suggested to replace “China threat” to “China challenge” throughout the report. **Sverre Myrli** (NO) commented on China’s role in the Western Balkans and stressed the importance for NATO countries and the NATO PA to strengthen their relations with Australia, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand in the Indo-Pacific region. The rapporteur agreed with the points of Mr Myrli. Ante Bacic (HR) asked about NATO’s approach to China. Ms Catauta stressed that NATO is stepping up its understanding of China and while China is a challenge, NATO must keep some room for negotiation and collaboration with Beijing on issues of common interest. **Irma Kalnina** (LV) suggested some linguistic changes as well as updating the information on countries that withdrew from the “17+1” format. The rapporteur agreed with the suggested changes. **Oleksandr Merezhko** (UA) asked about Chinese support to Russia. Ms Catauta noted that China is taking advantage of the situation both politically and economically, treating Moscow as a junior partner. **Paolo Formentini** (IT) stressed the importance of strengthening the Allied presence in the Indo-Pacific. The rapporteur welcomed reports about the potential establishment of a NATO liaison office in the region.

**IX. Consideration of the Preliminary Draft Report of the Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships (PCNP) on *The Future of NATO's Open Door Policy* [029 PCNP 23 E rev. 1], presented by Audronius AZUBALIS (Lithuania), Rapporteur**

17. The rapporteur outlined five points of reflection on the future of NATO’s Open Door Policy. Firstly, the steadfast commitment to NATO’s Open Door policy remains crucial to Euro-Atlantic security and references to technical requirements and past decisions should make way for strategic imperatives. Secondly, NATO accession of advanced democracies Finland and Sweden will strengthen the Alliance politically, militarily and geographically. Thirdly, at the Vilnius Summit, NATO should demonstrate strategic leadership and issue an invitation to Ukraine to join the Alliance, with a view to signing accession protocols in the future, when conditions allow. Fourthly, the report reiterates Georgia is NATO’s crucial and valued partner in the Black Sea/Caucasus region and it must be encouraged to continue reforms and provide support to Ukraine. Fifthly, Bosnia and Herzegovina’s NATO integration process requires continued support.

18. Gilbert Roger expressed his support for concluding the accession process to NATO for Sweden and highlighted the importance of Ukraine’s NATO membership. **Tom Vandenkendelaere** (EP) agreed with the report’s conclusion that NATO membership has strengthened democracy and freedom in Europe and asked about the prospects of memberships for Georgia and Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as finalising Sweden’s accession. The rapporteur replied that the EU has valuable expertise in helping the aspirant countries to implement reforms and promote democracy. On Swedish accession, Mr Azubalis expressed his belief that Swedish and Turkish leaders will find a solution as Sweden’s accession is important for the security of NATO’s Northern Flank. Ante Bacic commented on the report and proposed changes to paragraph 53. **Kemal Ademovic** (BA) gave his remarks on the report and suggested that the first line of paragraph 54 should be changed. He also encouraged Allies to accelerate Bosnia and Herzegovina’s accession process. Oleksandr Merezhko expressed his gratitude for the report and asked NATO lawmakers to extend the invitation for membership to Ukraine which will represent a strong signal of support. **Irakli Beraia** (GE) called for stronger support for the political track of Georgia’s NATO accession process. The rapporteur reiterated Georgia’s importance for NATO, but also urged Georgian authorities to address concerns expressed by Georgia’s Western partners. Valerie Vaz inquired about the membership process for Ukraine. Mr Azubalis replied that the membership process to NATO is flexible, and Allies should launch the process of Ukraine’s NATO accession at the upcoming Vilnius Summit. Solomiia Bobrovska also called on NATO to start Ukraine’s membership process.

The rapporteur noted that NATO's Open Door Policy requires strong political leadership and unity. Sverre Myrli commented on the integration processed of Ukraine, Georgia and Bosnia and Herzegovina by expressing his support for all these processes to advance further. **Driton Hyseni** (XK) expressed the importance of NATO for the Western Balkans and suggested to include Kosovo's aspirations to join NATO in the report. Mr Azubalis noted that a reference to Kosovo could be added in the introduction, but that the draft report deals with official aspirant countries.

## **X. Activities of the Mediterranean and Middle East Special Group (GSM) for 2023**

19. Vice Chairperson **Ahmet Berat Conkar** (TR) took over the chairmanship of the meeting. He invited Fernando Gutierrez, chairperson of the GSM, to introduce the GSM activities. Mr. Gutierrez thanked the Political Committee for hosting a discussion on the GSM's draft report. He welcomed members of the GSM as well as delegates from the MENA region – Algeria, Jordan, and Morocco – who attended the Spring Session.

## **XI. Consideration of the Preliminary Draft Report of the Mediterranean and Middle East Special Group (GSM) on *Shifting Geopolitics in Iran and the Gulf* [036 GSM 23 E], presented by Theo FRANCKEN (Belgium), Rapporteur**

20. **Theo Francken** (BE) outlined how developments in the greater Gulf region, including Iran, continue to shape the security landscape in which the Alliance operates. The rapporteur noted changes in the strategic landscape including the easing of long-standing tensions between Qatar and other GCC members, the normalisation of relations between Israel and several states in the region as per the Abraham Accords, Russian efforts to play a role in OPEC decision making, and China's growing influence in the region. Mr Francken urged Allies to deepen their engagement with Gulf partners to defend fundamental strategic interests such as ensuring the unimpeded flow of Gulf energy, which will continue to provide a foundation for cooperation.

21. **Jean-Marie Fiévet** (FR) shared her concerns on Iran's activities both at home and in the region and inquired about the security dimension of climate change for the Gulf. The rapporteur gave examples of several green initiatives in the Middle East. Cheryl Gallant noted that the Iranian Revolutionary Guard is on the terrorist groups list in Canada and suggested imposing sanctions on Iranian oil. Mr Francken argued that sanctions towards Iran should be on the table if Teheran delivers weapons to Russia. **Audronius Azubalis** (LT) asked about ways to induce Iran to respect the international sanctions regime on Russia and about Israel's role in the region. The rapporteur suggested the EU should put the Iranian Revolutionary Guard on the terrorist list and impose more sanctions on the regime. Israel, the rapporteur noted, will do whatever it can to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear capabilities. Paolo Formentini commented on the Abraham Accords, China's growing influence in the region and suggested changing the wording in paragraph 43 to reiterate the ideas mentioned in paragraph 42. Mr Francken highlighted the importance of bilateral relations and suggested that Western countries should be more active in the Middle East. Valerie Vaz spoke about European hostages taken by Iran and asked about ways for the West to maintain focus on the Middle East. The rapporteur mentioned there is no European coordination to deal with the hostage situations and the EU should send a strong and clear message to Iran to stop such practices. He also stressed the need to strengthen NATO's Istanbul Cooperation Initiative. **Ahmet Yildiz** (TR) commented on the paragraphs referring to Israel. **Hussain Almajali** (JO) expressed his views on peace in the Middle East and stressed the need for further cooperation to deescalate possible conflicts in the region. Mr Francken reiterated the NATO PA's support for peace in the Middle East but noted that one cannot ignore the dire situation of Iranian prisoners. **Zaida Cantera** (ES) highlighted democratic

backsliding in the Global South, increased famine in the MENA region and the use of religion by terrorist groups to indoctrinate people. The rapporteur reiterated the need for the West to engage more in the Middle East as it is in its interest to have peace in the region.

## **XII. Closing remarks**

22. Chairperson Boyle, speaking on behalf of the Committee, noted with huge regret that this was the last session for several members of the Turkish delegation, including long-standing members of the Political Committee Ahmet Berat Conkar, Ahmet Yildiz and Osman Askin Bak. The Chairperson thanked them for their dedication to the Assembly and to the transatlantic Alliance and wished them much success in their future endeavours.

23. Concluding the meeting, the Chairperson thanked all members and speakers for their participation, as well as the Luxembourg delegation for the efficient organisation of the session.

24. The Chairperson adjourned the meeting of the Political Committee.



## ATTENDANCE LIST

<b>Committee Chairperson</b>	Brendan Francis BOYLE (United States)
<b>General Rapporteur</b>	Tomas VALASEK (Slovakia)
<b>Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships</b>	Audronius AZUBALIS (Lithuania)
<b>Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations</b>	Ana-Maria CATAUTA (Romania)
<b>President of the NATO PA</b>	Joëlle GARRIAUD-MAYLAM (France)
<b>Secretary General of the NATO PA</b>	Ruxandra POPA
<b>Member delegations</b>	
Albania	Mimi KODHELI Xhemal QEFALIA
Belgium	Jan BRIERS Peter BUYSROGGE Theo FRANCKEN
Canada	Pierre-Hugues BOISVENU Julie DZEROWICZ Cheryl GALLANT
Croatia	Rebecca PATTERSON Ante BACIC Dario HREBAK Stjepan KOVAC
Czech Republic	Ondrej LOCHMAN Pavel ZACEK
Estonia	Mati RAIDMA
Finland	Jarmo LINDBERG Mikko SAVOLA
France	Jean-Marie FIÉVET Gilbert ROGER Michèle TABAROT Antoine VILLEDIEU
Germany	Marcus FABER Wolfgang HELLMICH Bettina LUGK Gerold OTTEN Rainer ROBRA Marja-Liisa VOLLERS Johann WADEPHUL
Hungary	Barna ZSIGMOND
Iceland	Njall Trausti FRIDBERTSSON Johann Fridrik FRIDRIKSSON
Italy	GiangiacoMO CALOVINI Lorenzo CESA Paolo FORMENTINI Simona Flavia MALPEZZI
Latvia	Irma KALNINA Aleksandrs KIRSTEINS

Luxembourg	Gusty GRAAS Jean-Marie HALSDORF
Montenegro	Ivan BRAJOVIC
Netherlands	Alfred ARBOUW
North Macedonia	Ilja NIKOLOVSKI Mile TALEVSKI
Norway	Sverre MYRLI
Poland	Joanna KLUZIK-ROSTKOWSKA Ewa KOLODZIEJ Czeslaw MROCZEK Anna Maria SIARKOWSKA Michal Roch SZCZERBA Bogdan ZDROJEWSKI
Portugal	Joana SA PEREIRA Marcos PERESTRELLO DE VASCONCELLOS Antonia PROA Adao SILVA
Slovenia	Branko GRIMS Zan MAHNIC
Spain	Zaida CANTERA Fernando GUTIERREZ Miguel Angel GUTIERREZ Luis RODRIGUEZ-COMENDADOR Maria Teresa RUIZ-SILLERO Miguel SANCHEZ
Türkiye	Ahmet Berat CONKAR Ahmet YILDIZ Zehra TASKESENLIOUGLU BAN
United Kingdom	Lord HAMILTON OF EPSOM Jason MCCARTNEY Valerie VAZ
United States	Ann WAGNER Joe WILSON
<b>Associate delegations</b>	
Armenia	Vahagn ALEKSANYAN Arusyak JULHAKYAN
Austria	Hubert FUCHS Stefan SCHENNACH
Azerbaijan	Ziyafat ASGAROV Malahat IBRAHIMGIZI
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kemal ADEMOVIC Marina PENDES Obren PETROVIC
Georgia	Irakli BERAIA
Republic of Moldova	Ion SPAC
Sweden	Björn SÖDER Hans WALLMARK
Switzerland	Pierre-Alain FRIDEZ Mauro TUENA
Ukraine	Solomiia BOBROVSKA Ivanna KLYMPUSH-TSYNTSADZE Oleksandr MEREZHKO

## **European Parliament**

Rasa JUKNEVICIENE  
Juozas OLEKAS  
Tom VANDENKENDELAERE

## **Regional Partner and Mediterranean Associate Member Delegations**

Algeria  
Jordan  
Morocco

Noureddine BENKORTBI  
Hussein ALMAJALI  
Saber EL KIAF

## **Parliamentary Observers**

Assembly of Kosovo

Kazakhstan  
Republic of Korea

Xhavit HALITI  
Driton HYSENI  
Galiaskar SARYBAYEV  
Hong Chul MIN  
Jae-Kab YOON

## **Parliamentary Guests**

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean Sergio PIAZZI

## **Speakers**

**Tom KÖLLER,**  
Director of Defence, Ministry of Foreign  
and European Affairs of Luxembourg

**Sviatlana TSIKHANOUSKAYA,**  
National Leader of Belarus and the Head  
of the United Transition Cabinet

**Roland FREUDENSTEIN,**  
Vice President of GLOBSEC and Head of  
GLOBSEC Brussels

## **International Secretariat**

Andrius AVIZIUS  
Sarah-Claude FILION  
Ionela CIOLAN  
Elena Sophie KEMMERZELL

Director, Political Committee  
Coordinator, Political Committee  
Researcher  
Researcher