



Special Committee on Foreign Interference in all Democratic Processes in the European Union, including Disinformation

29.3.2022

MISSION REPORT

following the mission to Washington D.C. (United States of America) from 21 to 24 February 2022

Special Committee on Foreign Interference in all Democratic Processes in the European Union, including Disinformation

Members of the mission:

Vladimír Bilčík	(PPE) (Leader of the mission)
Morten Løkkegaard	(Renew) (INGE 2nd Vice-Chair)
Radosław Sikorski	(PPE) (D-US Chair)
Pierfrancesco Majorino	(S&D)
Viola Von Cramon-Taubadel	(Verts/ALE)
Marco Dreosto	(ID)
Ryszard Czarnecki	(ECR)

Introduction

One of the main conclusions of the investigations of the Special Committee on Foreign Interference in all Democratic Processes in the European Union, including Disinformation (INGE) is that democratic countries need to join forces in order to prevent and counter authoritarian foreign interference. For this reason, INGE decided to send a delegation to Washington D.C. During the week of 21-24 February 2022, INGE members met with US counterparts, government representatives and experts. In spite of the restrictions linked to the COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that the mission took place during a Congress recess week, the seven-member INGE delegation was able to hold in-person meetings with more than 60 people and virtual meetings with several more experts and one member of Congress.

The mission gave INGE members and their counterparts an opportunity to discuss the latest challenges and potential areas for cooperation. INGE members learned in detail about US experiences and best practices and took the opportunity to brief their American counterparts about the committee's findings and its recently adopted report. The meetings also paved the way for closer transatlantic cooperation in the future.

Russia's aggression against Ukraine escalated during the mission, with Russia launching its invasion on the mission's final day. This development came to colour many of the discussions and strengthened feelings regarding the acute need for democratic cooperation.

Summary account of the topics discussed during the visit

Monday 21 February 2022

Introductory meeting with the EP liaison office in Washington

EPLO Director Joe DUNNE and his colleagues Naja BENTZEN and Fernando GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN welcomed the INGE delegation and briefed its members on current US policies linked to foreign interference. In focus were the increasingly polarised positions of Democrats and Republicans – which are blocking many political decisions – as well as the upcoming midterm elections (November 2022) and US reactions to the escalating conflict in Ukraine.

Tuesday 22 February 2022

Roundtable with experts from the German Marshall Fund US

Experts and INGE members discussed the challenges linked to the blurring of lines and increased cooperation between foreign and domestic interference actors. In the US, it was clear that the current deep domestic divisions make the legislative progress very difficult. A US equivalent to the Digital Services Act currently seems a very distant prospect. American experience shows that some measures, such as demanding that Kremlin-controlled media organisations *RT* and *Sputnik* register as foreign agents (following the Foreign Agents Registration Act), may not be having far-reaching effects on the work of these organisations. However, the decision has been used as an excuse by the Kremlin to impose much stricter rules on foreign media in Russia.

On the subject of interference stemming from the Kremlin, participants discussed three examples. The first concerned the 2021 German elections, where coverage by Russian state channel *RT DE* got more Facebook exposure than that of any German media organisation. The next example was the COVID-19 pandemic and the way in which the Russian state exploited and exaggerated any criticism, tension or protest against public health measures or vaccines. The third example concerned Russian aggression in Ukraine, and experts shared examples of Russian state propaganda in different EU languages aimed at blaming NATO, Ukraine, the United States, western media and other non-Kremlin parties for the escalating crisis.

Roundtable with experts from the Atlantic Council

The topic of Russian aggression in Ukraine and the explosion of disinformation surrounding it again formed the substance of this discussion. The experts assumed, however, that disinformation portraying Ukraine as the main aggressor would be less effective once the first bombs began to fall. They also underlined the importance of the European Parliament and the US Congress when it comes to documenting events, for instance by organising public hearings.

Members and experts also discussed how China would react to the Russian war in Ukraine, the role of Russian ‘patriotic hackers’ and possible future targets for cyberattacks. They also underlined that democratic actors needed to work together to identify and close legislative loopholes that enable corruption and malicious foreign funding.

White House: meeting with National Security Council

The Biden administration has worked against interference by the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in five areas:

- Domestic front – making Chinese interference more difficult
- Global information competition – pushing their own messages and working against Beijing’s manipulation of the infosphere
- Building resilience, tackling corruption, improving transparency, etc.
- International institutions – working against Beijing’s attempts to reshape them
- Transnational repression – working against Beijing’s attacks on dissidents living abroad (in the US and elsewhere)

The administration is also working to build resilience in society. Here, too, it is working on several fronts: countering information manipulation, countering malign interference outside the infosphere (for instance in higher education and at local or state level) and fighting corruption, including by closing legislative loopholes. Confucius institutes play a role in the PRC’s efforts to interfere in higher education, but the PRC also uses many other tactics, such as sponsorships or joint ventures.

INGE members and White House representatives also discussed contacts with Taiwan and INGE’s recent mission there, elite capture (in the US, businesspeople tend to be targeted more frequently than public officials), and Chinese takeovers of local or regional media outlets (the PRC appears to use this tactic mainly to target mainly the Chinese diaspora in the US). Beijing’s information manipulation has been most effective at suppressing certain narratives and topics, and the PRC has so far committed no known large-scale hack-and-leak attacks. Participants concluded that it was uncertain how the Russian aggression in Ukraine would affect relations

between Beijing and Moscow. The Russian and Chinese governments have similar views on democracy, and participants underlined the need for democratic governments to work with civil society to defend democracy. In this context, a trend is emerging whereby some elements of civil society that had previously seen themselves as anti-government are now changing their focus to defend democratic institutions against interference. For instance, some civil society organisations are working to show targeted communities how foreign actors are trying to manipulate them.

Roundtable hybrid meeting with experts from the National Democratic Institute

A large number of experts from the National Democratic Institute (NDI) briefed the INGE delegation on topics linked to INGE's work. They discussed support for democracy in the Western Balkans, the Balkans and the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood. One recent NDI campaign is called 'Why democracy matters'. NDI representatives invited INGE members to join this campaign. Other strands of the NDI's work concern supporting democratic leaders and civil society to improve their programmes and policies and strengthen their contacts with networks of national parliaments. The NDI gives guidance on how to become more inclusive, better fight corruption and increase resilience against cyberattacks, as well as how to improve communication with citizens. The NDI also works with online platforms, trying to convince them to do more than the bare minimum in this context. Working with online platforms is another area in which MEPs and their US counterparts may be able to cooperate. A key year to prepare for is 2024, when 80 % of all people living in democracies will have the chance to vote in elections (including in the US, the EU, India and Indonesia).

Wednesday 23 February 2022

Department of State

Experts from the US Department of State presented their working methods. This included analysis and research, global cooperation, their three threat teams focused on Russia, China and Iran, and public exposure of the Kremlin's actions in the infosphere. The experts underlined the importance of strategic communication. They also emphasised the need to work with civil society and academics as well as with international partners such as the EEAS. The Department of State concentrates its efforts on foreign actors, but its experts highlighted the importance of observing how these cooperate with domestic actors. The Kremlin is the most advanced when it comes to disinformation, specialising in establishing emotional connections with its audience. One way to counter this manipulation technique and to make it less effective is to ensure the public are better informed about it. It is also important to make the arguments local, concrete and relevant to the audience. The PRC is also gaining ground in this domain, using fake persona, bots and trolls to distribute propaganda. Australia is an important partner in countering Chinese information manipulation.

One headline project of the Department of State is the Summit for Democracy. The US authorities will work on anti-money laundering and labour rights, and have invited their European counterparts to choose a focus ahead of the final Summit meeting in early 2023. Another area of potential for transatlantic cooperation is in fostering media freedom, regulating online platforms and supporting legislators around the world in making good laws.

Expert roundtable, Special Competitive Studies Project (SCSP)

The Special Competitive Studies Project is a bipartisan, non-profit initiative tasked with making recommendations to strengthen the US' long-term competitiveness for a future in which national security, the economy and society are reshaped by artificial intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies. The SCSP builds on the work of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI), which presented its [Final Report](#) with policy recommendations to the US President and Congress in October 2021. The recommendations underline the importance of organised leadership, of fostering domestic talents and of promoting academic cooperation in order to avoid complete Chinese domination of the development of AI. The PRC is currently building a new global trade structure, with the likely aim of collecting large amounts of data which will allow it to target each citizen individually. Other challenges to prepare for, according to the SCSP, are automated cyber-attacks, machine-driven communication, deep fakes and scaled-up psychological warfare. Cooperation between democratic partners is key, SCSP representatives said. They also underlined the importance of connecting people with a broad range of expertise, for instance AI specialists, specialised law-makers and human rights experts. INGE members shared their experiences of overcoming political divides to protect democracy. They also underlined the challenges that major trade agreements might pose for security and democracy policies.

Meeting with Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency ([CISA](#))

CISA staff presented some of their main actions to protect cyber networks and infrastructure. Some include awareness raising among the public (for instance with games such as [Harmony Square](#), dedicated information material and the pre-bunking of myths) and support to small and medium-sized enterprises (such as offering phishing testing).

Regarding the protection of election infrastructure, the US system is very decentralised, which makes protection more complicated but may also make attacks harder to coordinate. Measures to protect elections include support for cyber and physical security as well as actions against disinformation and misinformation. The CISA works with several international organisations, such as the EEAS, the EU Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-EU), the EU Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) and the OECD. Another team works closely with representatives of the private sector. The CISA works mainly with unclassified information so that it can share its findings publicly. Another important area of its focus is the fight against ransomware, which it tackles by tracking incidents, searching for patterns and upcoming trends and issuing warnings (including on the dedicated website [stopransomware.gov](#)). The CISA shares known 'worst practices' so that companies and organisations can learn from the mistakes of others. INGE members discussed current challenges such as foreign political financing and the fact that the speed of technological development can make new legislation obsolete before it enters into force.

Briefing by EU Ambassador to the US Stavros Lambrinidis:

The discussion between the INGE delegation and Ambassador Lambrinidis focused on how and in which areas the EU and the US could cooperate more closely. When it comes to fighting malicious foreign interference, it is clear that democracies have to unite. The US authorities have very good knowledge on interference originating from Beijing whereas the EU is making strong progress on the regulation of online platforms. INGE's broad political working method may even help inspire US politics, which is often immobilised by the polarisation between Democrats and Republicans. The Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue is an important forum for

cooperation, but it is also important to strengthen direct contacts between specialised parliamentary committees. Whereas Members of the European Parliament often see the value of travelling to meet their counterparts in Washington D.C., it is much less common that US parliamentarians prioritise transatlantic relations. The European Parliament's Delegation for relations with the US tries to take a broad approach, working on an equal footing with both Democrats and Republicans, and reaching out to different ethnic communities in the US, both those with historic links to Europe and those with origins elsewhere.

Roundtable meeting with experts on kleptocracy and corruption, Stern Policy Center, Hudson Institute, [Kleptocracy Initiative](#)

Experts and INGE members discussed the conclusions of the INGE report, other ongoing EU legislative initiatives and possible next steps. The experts underlined the importance of global cooperation and mutual alerts: for instance, many of the interference tactics used during the 2016 US elections had already been tested in the Philippines. With regard to transatlantic cooperation, the EU could learn from US enforcement and investigation methods, while the EU itself is the leader on law-making. On both sides of the Atlantic, it is important to realise that corruption is a national security threat, experts said. It is therefore important to increase the transparency of foreign investment.

Virtual meeting with Congressman Jamie Raskin (Democrat, Maryland)

Congressman Raskin is a member of the [House Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol](#), established in July 2021 through a largely party-line vote. The Committee is tasked with investigating the cause, drivers and actors behind the insurrection of 6 January 2021, including the role of former President Donald Trump and his inner circle. Mr Raskin underlined the links between domestic disinformation and political violence, culminating in the 6 January attack, and highlighted the need for the highest possible level of transatlantic solidarity and unity to defend democracy at home and abroad. Against this backdrop, he underscored his appreciation of INGE's focus on disinformation and propaganda. Mr Raskin also outlined the increasing threat from right-wing extremists, for whom 6 January was a great victory: former President Trump gave them increased visibility, and at the same time, the insurrection worked with unprecedented effect as a unifying factor. INGE members and Congressman Raskin also discussed the Russian invasion of Ukraine (which began that same morning) and how it would affect domestic politics and relations between global authoritarian actors.

Roundtable with experts from the International Republican Institute ([IRI](#))

Experts from the IRI briefed the delegation on several topics linked to foreign interference: the Western Balkans, Ukraine, information manipulation, digital authoritarianism and foreign authoritarian influence. Regarding the Western Balkans, the Kremlin has successfully used psychological manipulation, whereas Beijing focuses on economic influence. Both governments are taking advantage of the slow nature of the EU accession process. Regarding Ukraine, the talks were dominated by the Russian invasion and the deteriorating situation in the country. Participants agreed that transatlantic cooperation is of great importance.

On the topic of technology and information manipulation, experts underlined how much has changed over the last five or six years, starting with the 2016 elections in the Philippines and the US. Around 50 countries have adopted legislation regulating online platforms, but the main

focus of some of these laws is on suppressing domestic minority voices. A huge challenge will come in 2024, when a large majority of all people living in democracies will vote in elections. An important question is whether online platforms will be ready to handle so many election campaigns. In the meantime, the Internet is constantly changing, experts said, and the sources of disinformation messaging are more decentralised, which makes them harder to counter. Facebook has become Meta, and legislators run the risk of making laws for today that will no longer be effective in the world of tomorrow. At the same time, three billion people still lack access to the internet.

The IRI leads many projects aimed at defending democracy, including the [Beacon Project](#) and the Building Resiliency for Interconnected Democracies in Global Environments Initiative (BRIDGE). It also runs projects to combat corruption and kleptocracy.

Roundtable with experts from the Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA)

CEPA's mission is to ensure a strong and enduring transatlantic alliance rooted in democratic values and principles, with strategic vision, foresight, and policy impact. Through its research and analysis programmes, CEPA provides insights to government officials and agencies on energy, security and defence. CEPA is a non-partisan, non-profit public policy institution. INGE members and CEPA experts discussed how the Russian invasion of Ukraine would affect the geopolitical landscape. They also shared experiences on elite capture and on how to turn research into policy.

Conclusions

The mission enabled INGE members to deepen their knowledge about foreign interference in general as well as to exchange experiences and practices with their US counterparts. The EU and the US have much to learn from each other. For instance, the US authorities have very advanced expertise in monitoring Chinese interference, whereas their EU counterparts are still building up this expertise. On the other hand, the EU is more advanced in the area of legislation. In this area, political polarisation and the deep divide between Democrats and Republicans is blocking much-needed progress in the US. At the same time, there is greater bipartisanship in the US regarding countering foreign interference than when it comes to tackling domestic disinformation and home-grown threats to democracy (which could spill over into Europe, for example via right-wing extremist networks). By joining forces and involving other democratic partners, the EU and the US have a much better chance of combatting foreign interference.

The US experts and politicians also confirmed the importance of cross-sectoral efforts in the detection, prevention and countering of interference attempts. This approach was a guiding star of the 'INGE 1' Committee (which worked with 11 other parliamentary committees and 13 delegations) and will continue to define the working methods of the 'INGE 2' Committee, as explicitly stated in its mandate.

The new INGE 2 Committee will be able to build on the contacts made during the February 2022 mission to Washington D.C. Cooperation with democracies in and outside the EU will continue.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE MISSION

21 – 24 February 2022
Washington, DC

PROGRAMME

Monday 21 February 2022

18:30 - 19:00 Welcome and briefing
Joe Dunne, Director, EPLO Washington

Tuesday 22 February 2022

Morning/noon: Think tanks (GMF, Atlantic Council)
Afternoon: White House, National Democratic Institute

10:10 - 10:25 Bus transfer to German Marshall Fund US (GMFUS)

10:30 - 11:50 Roundtable with GMF experts

Welcome by Heather Conley, President, GMF
Amb. Karen Kornbluh, Senior Fellow and Director, Digital
Innovation and Democracy Initiative (DIDI), GMFUS
Topic: Transatlantic cooperation to build a healthy infosphere

Jonathan Katz, Director, Democracy Initiatives, GMFUS
Topic: Democracy support in the face of authoritarianism

Kristine Berzina, Senior Fellow and Head, Geopolitics Team, Alliance
for Securing Democracy
Bret Schafer, Senior Fellow and Head, Information Manipulation
Team, Alliance for Securing Democracy
*Topic: Countering information manipulation; latest developments and
prospects for sanctioning disinformation*

11:50 - 12:05	Bus transfer to EPLO/EU delegation
12:05 - 13:00	Free time for lunch
13:00 - 14:00	<p>Roundtable with experts from the Atlantic Council</p> <p>Amb. Daniel Fried, Weiser Family Distinguished Fellow, Atlantic Council Andy Carvin, Senior Fellow and Managing Editor, Digital Forensic Research Lab, Atlantic Council <i>Topic: Ukraine – hybrid responses to hybrid attacks</i></p> <p>Emerson Brooking, Senior Fellow, Digital Forensic Research Lab, Atlantic Council <i>Topic: Civil society efforts to combat disinformation and election integrity in the US and the EU</i></p> <p>Justin Sherman, Nonresident Fellow, Cyber Statecraft Initiative, Scowcroft Center for Strategy and Security, Atlantic Council <i>Topic: Security of the global Internet</i></p> <p>Ben Judah, Senior Fellow, Europe Center, Atlantic Council <i>Topic: Foreign actors and donors funding of political activities</i></p>
14:45 - 15:00	Bus transfer to the White House
15:30 - 16:30	<p>Meeting with</p> <p>Laura Rosenberger, Senior Director for China, National Security Council (NSC) Shanthi Kalathil, NSC, Coordinator for Democracy and Human Rights</p>
16:30 - 16:45	Bus transfer to EPLO/EU delegation
16:45 - 18:30	<p>Roundtable hybrid meeting with experts from the National Democratic Institute (NDI)</p> <p><i>Topic: Advancing democracy – regional overview (added spotlight on Ukraine); functional overview (digital authoritarianism, kleptocracy, disinformation, anti-corruption).</i></p> <p>Short presentations and discussion, moderated by Frieda Arenos. In person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eva Busza, Regional Director for Eurasia programs • Katie Fox, Deputy Regional Director for Eurasia programs

- Kristina Jeffers, Program Director for Ukraine
- Melissa Muscio, Program Director for Eurasia programs
- Nadezhda Mouzykina, Deputy Director for Central and Eastern European programs
- Genevieve Shea, Senior Program Manager for Central and Eastern European programs
- Moira Whelan, Director for Democracy and Technology Programs
- Frieda Arenos, Program Director for Democratic Governance

Virtual:

- Robert Benjamin, Regional Director for Central and Eastern European Programs
- Corina Rebegea, Advisor for Democratic Governance
- Victoria Welborn, Advisor for Democratic Governance
- Kaleigh Schwalbe, Program Manager for Democracy and Technology

Wednesday 23 February 2022

Morning: Department of State

Afternoon: Special Competitive Studies Project (SCSP); Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA); Hudson Institute/NGO representatives

08:15 - 08:30	Bus transfer to the Department of State
09:00 - 09:50	<p>Leah Bray, Acting Coordinator, Global Engagement Center <i>Topic: Focus on Strategic Communications – key lessons from the US; countering foreign information manipulation; avenues for US-EU cooperation (including potential sanctions over disinformation)</i></p> <p>John Spykerman, Director, Russia Team, Global Engagement Center Darjan Vujica, Director of Research and Analytics, Global Engagement Center</p>
10:00 - 10:50	<p>Tom Selinger, Director, DRL/EUR Director <i>Topic: Advancing democracy & countering authoritarianism</i> <i>Focus on advancing democracy, countering rising authoritarianism, and maximising investments in critical democratic infrastructure to secure electoral processes</i></p>
11:00 - 12:00	PRC nexus between disinformation and human rights

Brian Gibel, EAP Director

Topic: US relationship with PRC, US priorities for PRC

Scott Busby, DRL A/PDAS: PRC human rights abuses; US actions to counter PRC human rights abuses; Possible US-EU collaboration

Karl Stolz, GEC Deputy Coordinator for Operations

Topic: How PRC uses information manipulation to carry out and conceal human rights violations; how the US is countering that narrative; possible US-EU collaboration

12:00 - 12:15 Bus transfer to EPLO/EU delegation

12:15 - 13:00 Free time for lunch

13:00 - 14:30 Expert roundtable, Special Competitive Studies Project (SCSP)

Yil Bajraktari, CEO, Special Competitive Studies Project

Joe Wang, Senior Director of Research and Analysis for Foreign Policy

Rama G. Elluru, Senior Director of Research and Analysis

Peter Mattis, Director of Research and Analysis for Intelligence

Meaghan Waff, Associate Director of Research and Analysis for Intelligence

Lauren Naniche, Associate Director of Research and Analysis for Foreign Policy

Dr. PJ Maykish, Senior Director of Research and Analysis for Future Technology Platforms

Abigail Kukura, Associate Director of Research and Analysis for Future Platforms

Brandon McKee, Director of Governmental Affairs

Topics: AI research, development and competition: curbing digital authoritarianism to protect democracy, in particular:

- *How current uses of algorithms make platforms powerful tools for manipulation and polarisation*
- *Dependence on foreign technology (hardware, software) and how this increases vulnerabilities to foreign interference, what to do against it*
- *Future trends and threats (AI, deep fakes...)*
- *Cyber espionage/Pegasus NSO*

15:30 - 15:45 Bus transfer to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

16:00 - 17:00 Meeting with CISA leadership

Steven Nider, Chief of Staff National Risk Management Center
 Betsie Chacko, Associate Director, International Affairs, Stakeholder Engagement Division
 David Kuennen, Team Lead, Engagement, Assistance, and Training, Election Security Initiative
 Lauren Protentis, Team Lead, Mis, Dis, and Malinformation Team
 Robert Schaul, Analysis and Resilience Policy Lead – Countering Foreign Influence, Election Security Initiative, National Risk Management Center
 Beau Woods, Senior Advisor
 Dr Patricia Soler, **Section Chief, Cybersecurity**

Topics:

- *Recent ransomware attacks and how to mitigate them*
- *Protection of public electronic communication networks, such as internet backbones and submarine communication cables*
- *Cybersecurity training & exercises and the need to do these jointly*
- *Cyber espionage, including NSO's Pegasus*
- *Avenues for transatlantic cooperation*

17:00 - 17:30	Bus transfer to EPLO/EU delegation
17:30 - 18:00	Briefing by Ambassador Stavros Lambrinidis: Current status of transatlantic ties in an age of foreign interference
18:00 - 18:15	Bus transfer to Stern Policy Center, Hudson Institute, Kleptocracy Initiative
18:15 - 19:45	Roundtable meeting with experts on kleptocracy and corruption Nate Sibley, Research Fellow, Hudson Institute's Kleptocracy Initiative Paul Massaro, Senior Policy Advisor for counter-kleptocracy, US Helsinki Commission Christopher Walker, Vice President for Studies and Analysis, National Endowment for Democracy

Thursday 24 February 2022

09:00 - 10:00	Virtual meeting with Congressman Jamie Raskin (D-Maryland) Venue: EPLO <i>Topic: Disinformation and political violence – January 6th and beyond</i>
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11:00 - 11:15	Bus transfer to Ronald Reagan Events Center International Republican Institute (IRI)
11:30 - 13:30	<p>Roundtable with IRI experts (<i>lunch offered by IRI</i>)</p> <p>Jan Surotchak, Transatlantic Strategy Sr. Director Paul McCarthy, Europe Director <i>Topic: Regional discussion: Western Balkans</i></p> <p>Stephanie Roland, Eurasia Deputy Director <i>Topic: Regional discussion: Ukraine</i></p> <p>Emina Ibrahimovic, Program Officer, Beacon Team Katie Harbath, Director, Technology and Democracy <i>Topic: Information manipulation and digital authoritarianism</i></p> <p>Alex Tarascio, Transatlantic Strategy Deputy Director <i>Topic: Foreign authoritarian influence</i></p> <p>Eguiar Lizundia, Deputy Director, Technical Advancement Center for Global Impact <i>Topic: Anti-corruption and kleptocracy</i></p>
13:30 - 13:45	Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA)
14:00 - 15:00	<p>Roundtable with CEPA experts</p> <p>Dr. Alina Polyakova, President & CEO Geysha González, Senior Vice President, Operations and External Affairs James Lamond, Director, Democratic Resilience Filip Medic, Director, Business Development Carsten Schmiedl, Senior Program Officer, Transatlantic Defense and Security Sasha Stone, Senior Program Officer, Democratic Resilience Filippos Letsas, Chief of Staff</p> <p><i>Topic: Foreign interference: recent developments, transatlantic solutions?</i></p>
15:15	Bus transfer to Dulles Airport