Amendment 3
Özlem Demirel, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
Nathalie Loiseau
Implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report 2021
(2021/2183(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 4

4. Emphasises the importance of supporting it with a 360 degree threat analysis; stresses that the Strategic Compass must be the EU’s ambitious response to this analysis, whose findings must be subject to a regular and realistic review aiming to develop a mechanism for a continuous threat assessment and parliamentary consultation;

4. Deplores the fact that parliamentarians in neither national parliaments nor the European Parliament have access to the basis of the Strategic Compass, namely the 360-degree threat analysis, and that democratic oversight and participation by parliaments are therefore not possible;

Or. en
Amendment 4
Özlem Demirel, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
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(2021/2183(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9 a (new)

Motion for a resolution
Amendment

9a. Recalls that the European Peace Facility (EPF) finances EU military operations as well as arms supplies, which further fuels conflicts and drives arms exports rather than preventing them; rejects the further pursuit of military approaches, and instead urges that the root causes of conflicts be addressed through diplomatic and peaceful conflict resolution efforts; expresses its regret at the establishment of the EPF in 2020 and calls for its immediate termination;

Or. en
Amendment 5
Özlem Demirel, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
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Implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report 2021
(2021/2183(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 34

34. Welcomes the cooperation capacity of European armies in helping citizens in the fight against the pandemic in 2020; is of the view that the valuable contribution of the armed forces during the COVID-19 pandemic has shown the importance of the use of Member States’ military assets and capabilities in support of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism; calls on the EU and the Member States to seriously consider and make full use of detailed arrangements for the implementation of Article 44 TEU in order to enable the Union to respond rapidly, effectively and with the necessary flexibility to security crises with a strong collective EU dimension, including by allowing an ad hoc operation that is already being carried out by a group of Member States to subsequently receive an ex post EU mandate; welcomes the positive pooling and coordinating role played by air forces during the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular transfers for medical treatment and deliveries of equipment between Member States, as well as the synergies created with NATO allies’ infrastructures and assets for airlifts and transportation of essential equipment; welcomes in particular the role of the European Air Transport Command (EATC) in the evacuation and transfer of patients and

Amendment
34. Believes that the fight against the pandemic in 2020 has shown the glaring lack of health workers and civilian disaster response capacities; calls on the EU and the Member States to seriously consider a massive increase of civil protection capacities, to respond not only to pandemics but also to climate change-related disasters or other catastrophes; demands in this regard that, instead of relying on volunteerism or voluntary work, a permanent contingent of professional civil protection and disaster relief workers be established; rejects any further merging of civil and military assets, infrastructures or operations in disaster response;
delivery of medical supplies during the pandemic; encourages generally the use of military air mobility, including transport, in-flight refuelling and aeromedical evacuation in Europe, which ensures the effectiveness and efficiency of military air transport efforts in Europe; invites, in this respect, Member States to consider the joint development of this strategic defence equipment and encourages the creation of an EU emergency military unit with the aim of facilitating the cross-border use of military logistical capabilities to face emergencies, in order to allow greater coordination, synergy and solidarity in the provision of assistance to civil support operations;
Amendment 6
Özlem Demirel, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
Nathalie Loiseau
Implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report 2021
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 35

35. Supports the ambition of creating a ‘rapid entry force’ advocated by the VP/HR which should include a multinational land brigade of around 5000 troops and air, maritime and special forces components that can be mobilised in a security emergency; recalls that the EU today lacks the land, sea and air know-how and capabilities necessary to conduct first-entry operations to restore security in a theatre; believes that it is realistic and necessary that, as a first step, the Member States agree within the framework of the Strategic Compass on the circumstances which would make it necessary to mobilise such a force, and agree on one or several operational scenarios, including within extremely short timeframes; recalls, however, that in over 15 years of existence EU battlegroups have never been used, in particular due to the lack of political consensus among Member States and the complexity of implementation and funding, , despite the possibility of deploying them on several occasions; recalls the need to make them operational by conducting regular field exercises; deplores the Member States’ lack of commitment to the battlegroups both in political and practical terms; criticises the fact that only one battlegroup, led by Italy,
was operational in 2021; is concerned by the weakness of strategic planning for 2022 and 2023 and calls for its revision; calls for Member States to increase their commitment to the EU's military capacities; states that the concept of a rapid deployment force needs to provide added value in comparison to EU battlegroups; calls, therefore, on the Council and the Commission to thoroughly assess, explore and develop options for setting up a standing force which is permanently stationed and trains together; believes that the new ‘rapid entry force’ should either be the result of the ambitious reform of the battlegroups or completely replace them in order to avoid further capability duplications in the EU’s CSDP; shares the level of ambition set by the VP/HR in terms of the robustness of the EU’s military tools, especially ad hoc instruments; calls on the Council and the EEAS to study how to best organise the deployment of the EU battlegroups or a new ‘rapid entry force’, the implementation of Article 44 TEU, and the still unexploited operational component of PESCO; expects that the articulation of these elements must enable the EU and its Member States to rapidly and effectively respond to crises in its neighbourhood by military means, and conduct the tasks set forth in Article 43(1) TEU, also known as the Petersberg Tasks;
Motion for a resolution

Amendment 7
Özlem Demirel, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
Nathalie Loiseau
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 40 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

40a. Notes that the Indo-Pacific is currently developing into the world’s most important economic area; recalls, therefore, that it is all the more important to adopt diplomatic initiatives instead of developing military approaches, as with the EU Indo-Pacific strategy; stresses that military action will only further escalate the dangerous arms race with China; notes that Chinese territorial claims are rejected with the justification of protecting the so-called ‘rules-based order’; recalls in this regard that the UK, with US support and EU endorsement, is violating international law in the region with the ‘Diego Garcia’ military base; stresses the need to resolve all existing territorial disputes peacefully and with respect for the UN Charter;
Amendment 8
Özlem Demirel, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
Nathalie Loiseau
Implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report 2021
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 47

47. Calls on the Union to **develop a space defence strategy in order to preserve the autonomous and undisrupted access of the EU and its Member States to space assets at all times; insists on the need to promote the emergence of a common European strategic culture of security and defence in space, to reduce strategic dependencies and to improve the operational governance of European space programmes, eventually aiming at strategic autonomy in all the other domains; supports initiatives aimed at boosting EU space policy, including the ambitious new EU space programme, which must seek to protect current and past European space assets; encourages the Union to improve its situational awareness and geo-intelligence support by strengthening its expertise capacities through the EU Satellite Centre (SATCEN) and those of the Member States in order to ensure the link between the CSDP and the EU space programme via Galileo, in particular the PRS and Copernicus, to take advantage of investment possibilities (in particular under Horizon Europe and the EDF) and to explore other possible synergies between space and defence (including capabilities); stresses the importance of the Union having autonomous access to...**

Amendment
47. Calls on the Union to **initiate and support the demilitarisation of outer space, for example through the further development and enforcement of the so-called Outer Space Treaty and the UN resolution on the prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS); calls for the purely civilian use and exploration of outer space; insists that the Union should lead the way in strengthening the increasingly contested area of international space law; calls on the EU and its Member States to actively promote international initiatives on disarmament in space;**
space and its own launchers; insists that the Union should lead the way in strengthening the increasingly contested area of international space law; calls on the EU and its Member States to actively promote international initiatives on disarmament in space;
Amendment 9
Özlem Demirel, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 57 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

57a. Rejects the EDF, which will promote the build-up of European industrial sectors for military equipment and arms with multiannual programming, as it violates Article 41(2) TEU and therefore must be classified as illegal; opposes further militarisation of the EU and the further establishment of a military union as well as the continued support of the defence and arms industries;

Or. en
Amendment 10
Özlem Demirel, Mick Wallace, Clare Daly
on behalf of The Left Group

Report
Nathalie Loiseau
Implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report 2021
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 74

74. Calls for support to be given to strengthening and preserving the arms control architecture in Europe in a context of gradual erosion marked by the United States’ and Russia’s withdrawal from the Treaty on Open Skies; calls for disarmament regimes and forums to be actively supported and strengthened in every aspect: universalisation, support for implementation, political and institutional support, and financial support; calls on the Union to pay particular attention to CBRN risk in the context of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, with particular emphasis on the prohibition regime and conventional obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the fight against impunity;

Amendment

74. Calls for support to be given to strengthening and preserving the arms control architecture in Europe in a context of gradual erosion marked by the United States’ and Russia’s withdrawal from the Treaty on Open Skies; calls for disarmament regimes and forums to be actively supported and strengthened in every aspect: universalisation, support for implementation, political and institutional support, and financial support; calls on the Union to pay particular attention to CBRN risk in the context of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, with particular emphasis on the prohibition regime and conventional obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the fight against impunity; calls for the EU to actively support the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and to work for its implementation and further ratification by EU Member States;