Amendment 28
Mounir Satouri
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 35

Motion for a resolution

35. Supports the ambition of creating a ‘rapid entry force’ advocated by the VP/HR which should include a multinational land brigade of around 5 000 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

Amendment

35. Supports the ambition of creating a ‘rapid entry force’ advocated by the VP/HR which should include a multinational land brigade of around 5 000 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;
Amendment 29
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on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 37

37. Welcomes the establishment of the EPF in 2020; recalls that the EPF will be able to provide the Union with the capacity to respond more rapidly and effectively to current security challenges and therefore calls for it to be swiftly made operational; stresses that the requisite equipment, including lethal equipment where relevant and necessary, and training must be delivered in the relevant operation theatres, taking into account the geographically balanced nature of the facility, with full respect for the eight criteria of Common Position 944, human rights and humanitarian law, subject to a comprehensive ex ante risk assessment and permanent monitoring by the EU level of the supply of military technology to third country actors and effective transparency provisions; stresses that the EEAS must closely monitor and ensure the traceability and proper use of the material delivered to our partners under the EPF, bearing in mind the EPF’s 360 degree approach; points out that the EPF does not solely address the provision of equipment to partners but also functions as a funding option for the common costs of military operation within the CSDP that should be used to the necessary extent; undertakes to ensure coherence and complementarity between CSDP missions and operations,
the Union’s financial instrument NDICI and the EPF; reiterates its call for the creation of a new administrative division within the EEAS to manage this new instrument; stresses the need to use the Strategic Compass to develop a clear vision on how the Member States want to use EPF in the short-, medium- and long-term; used to the necessary extent; undertakes to ensure coherence and complementarity between CSDP missions and operations, the Union’s financial instrument NDICI and the EPF; reiterates its call for the creation of a new administrative division within the EEAS to manage this new instrument; stresses the need to use the Strategic Compass to develop a clear vision on how the Member States want to use EPF in the short-, medium- and long-term;

Or. en
Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 39

39. Considers the instrumentalisation of migration flows through the EU’s eastern external borders coupled with disinformation campaigns to be a form of combined hybrid warfare that aims to intimidate and destabilise the EU; calls on the Union to develop relevant legislation providing necessary safeguards to effectively react and respond to the instrumentalisation of migration for political purposes by third countries, to ensure the effective protection of the EU’s external borders and the protection of human rights and human dignity, and to adopt measures to prevent irregular crossings; reiterates its solidarity with Latvia, Lithuania and Poland in the face of the Lukashenko regime’s instrumentalisation of migration to destabilise the EU;

Amendment

39. Considers the instrumentalisation of migration at the EU’s eastern external borders coupled with disinformation campaigns to be aimed at intimidating and destabilising the EU; calls on the Union to develop relevant legislation providing necessary safeguards to effectively react and respond to the instrumentalisation of migration for political purposes by third countries, to ensure the effective protection of the EU’s external borders and the protection of human rights and human dignity, and to adopt measures to prevent irregular crossings; reiterates its solidarity with Latvia, Lithuania and Poland in the face of the Lukashenko regime’s instrumentalisation of migration to destabilise the EU;

Or. en
9.2.2022

Amendment 31

Mounir Satouri

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

Nathalie Loiseau

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(2021/2183(INI))

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 57

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 57

57. Welcomes the progress made to allow the development of new European military capabilities in connection with the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP) and the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (PADR) by strengthening the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB), which is crucial for achieving strategic autonomy; underscores the importance of a strong, competitive and innovative EDTIB, combined with the emergence of an EU defence equipment market which fully respects internal market rules and the EU’s Common Position on arms exports; calls on the Commission to learn the useful lessons from these instruments for EDF with the aim of achieving operational results; welcomes the adoption of the EDF Regulation and the clear rules it sets out; recalls the highly sensitive and strategic nature of defence research, both for industrial competitiveness and for the EU’s strategic autonomy; considers that in order to preserve the competitiveness of the EDTIB, it is essential to support the access of its companies to bank and non-bank financing; underlines that defence production is largely dual in nature and serves the civilian domain; calls on the Commission to ensure that the European Commission:

Amendment

57. Welcomes the progress made to allow the development of new European military capabilities in connection with the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP) and the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (PADR) by strengthening the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB), which is crucial for achieving strategic autonomy; underscores the importance of a strong, competitive and innovative EDTIB, combined with the emergence of an EU defence equipment market which fully respects internal market rules and the EU’s Common Position on arms exports; calls on the Commission to learn the useful lessons from these instruments for EDF with the aim of achieving operational results; welcomes the adoption of the EDF Regulation and the clear rules it sets out; recalls the highly sensitive and strategic nature of defence research, both for industrial competitiveness and for the EU’s strategic autonomy; considers that in order to preserve the competitiveness of the EDTIB, it is essential to support the access of its companies to bank and non-bank financing; underlines that defence production is largely dual in nature and serves the civilian domain;
ecolabel, while encouraging industry to be more environmentally friendly, preserves the competitiveness of the European defence industry, particularly since it plays an important role for the strategic autonomy of the EU;
Amendment 32
Mounir Satouri
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 57 a (new)

Motion for a resolution  Amendment

57a. Calls for a framework to be set up which includes the European Parliament in a meaningful way in the drafting process of the annual and multiannual work programmes of the EDF; recalls that arms exports of EU Member States must fully comply with the criteria of the Common Position on arms exports and the criteria of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and must not be determined by the export policies of third states;

Or. en
Amendment 33
Mounir Satouri
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 60

Motion for a resolution

60. **Deplores the reduction in the amounts assigned under the MFF to the EDF and military mobility, which makes coherence between Union defence initiatives (PESCO, CARD, EDF and the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)) even more necessary; stresses, in this regard, the role of the European Defence Agency (EDA); recalls the conclusions of the first CARD and, in particular, the importance of increasing consistency between European capability prioritisation initiatives and the national planning processes, especially in the long term, in order to genuinely meet the needs of the armed forces; calls on the Council and the Commission to further integrate CARD recommendations in future EDF work programmes and PESCO projects in order to improve coherence between these instruments; recalls, in this regard, the ultimate responsibility of the Member States to achieve the objective of coherence of the European capability landscape, in particular in the areas identified by the CARD report; recalls also the importance of the commitment of the Member States, made in different frameworks, to maintain a sustained pace of defence investment and to use the opportunities of the EDF to stimulate new investment; underlines that adequate levels of financial resources, personnel and assets**
are essential to ensuring that the Union has the strength and ability to promote peace and security within its borders and in the world; *calls for a budget increase for the EDF after 2027*;
Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 62

62. Calls for EU Member States to aim deleted to ensure that their national defence
budgets amount to at least 2% of their GDP;

Or. en
Amendment 35
Mounir Satouri
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 65

Motion for a resolution
Amendment

65. Stresses that the EDF must promote the build-up and consolidation of European industrial sectors and European industrial champions, and foster the competitiveness of SMEs by means of multiannual programming logic incorporating the development of technological and capability roadmaps in order to ensure the necessary predictability which is indispensable for complex long-term projects, and to take advantage of civilian-defence synergies; insists therefore on the need to establish synergies with different Union policies, and in particular Horizon Europe and the European space programme, in order to allow an effective concentration of EDF resources on military issues in a narrow sense; welcomes the Commission action plan for synergies between civil, defence and space industries, which promotes innovation in dual-use goods; calls on the Union and the Commission to systematically take into account the contribution of the EDTIB to the strategic autonomy of the Union in all its policies; calls on the Commission to also present a specific industrial strategy for the EDTIB;

65. Stresses that the EDF must promote the reform and consolidation of European industrial sectors and European industrial champions, and foster the competitiveness of SMEs by means of multiannual programming logic incorporating the development of technological and capability roadmaps in order to ensure the necessary predictability which is indispensable for complex long-term projects, and to take advantage of civilian-defence synergies; insists therefore on the need to establish synergies with different Union policies, and in particular Horizon Europe and the European space programme, in order to allow an effective concentration of EDF resources on military issues in a narrow sense; welcomes the Commission action plan for synergies between civil, defence and space industries, which promotes innovation in dual-use goods; calls on the Union and the Commission to systematically take into account the contribution of the EDTIB to the strategic autonomy of the Union in all its policies; calls on the Commission to also present a specific industrial strategy for the EDTIB;

Or. en
Amendment 36
Mounir Satouri
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report
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(2021/2183(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 67

Motion for a resolution
Amendment

67. Backs the Commission proposal for VAT exemption for defence equipment designed and developed within the EU, which is a positive measure seeking to standardise practices at global level and foster European strategic autonomy;

Or. en
9.2.2022

Amendment 37
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on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 70

Motion for a resolution

70. Calls, therefore, for the EU to take the lead in global efforts to set up a comprehensive regulatory framework for the development and use of AI-enabled weapons; calls on the VP/HR, the Member States and the European Council to adopt a joint position on autonomous weapons systems that ensures meaningful human control over the critical functions of weapons systems; insists on the need to start international negotiations on a legally binding instrument that would prohibit fully autonomous weapons; supports work on lethal autonomous weapons systems within the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), which currently is the only international forum where these issues are discussed;

Amendment

70. Calls, therefore, for the EU to take the lead in global efforts to set up a comprehensive regulatory framework for the development and use of AI-enabled weapons; calls on the VP/HR, the Member States and the European Council to adopt a joint position on autonomous weapons systems that ensures meaningful human control over the critical functions of weapons systems; insists on the need to start international negotiations on a legally binding instrument that would prohibit fully autonomous weapons; supports work on lethal autonomous weapons systems in international forums;

Or. en