

**Question for written answer E-001237/2021**

**to the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy**

Rule 138

**Petras Auštrevičius** (Renew), **Nicolae Ștefănuță** (Renew), **Kosma Złotowski** (ECR), **Nathalie Loiseau** (Renew), **Klemen Grošelj** (Renew), **Sergey Lagodinsky** (Verts/ALE), **Hilde Vautmans** (Renew), **Karen Melchior** (Renew), **Carmen Avram** (S&D), **Dragoș Tudorache** (Renew), **Malik Azmani** (Renew), **Bart Groothuis** (Renew), **Frédérique Ries** (Renew)

Subject: Nagorno-Karabakh

On 10 November 2020, the ceasefire agreement between Armenia and Azerbaijan regarding hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh was brokered by Russia. Despite the fact that both parties to the conflict are important participants of the Eastern Partnership initiative, the EU was unfortunately not part of the agreement. It has nevertheless reiterated its support for the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Minsk Group's efforts to achieve a sustainable settlement of the conflict and has pledged its aid for stabilisation, post-conflict rehabilitation and confidence-building measures.

1. What has been done by the EU since the ceasefire agreement to ensure its full implementation by both sides of the conflict?
2. What actions have been taken by the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus to de-escalate tensions and foster contacts among the two sides of the conflict, as well as to ease tensions in Armenia, particularly in the light of the events of 25 February 2021?
3. What is the EU planning to do to facilitate an immediate and full exchange of prisoners of war (POWs) and other detainees and is there accurate information about the remaining POWs and detainees?