



NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

# SUMMARY

OF THE MEETING OF THE

## POLITICAL COMMITTEE (PC)

19-20 November 2022

*Auditorio, Meliá Castilla Hotel, Madrid,  
Spain*

196 PC 22 E | Original: English | December 2022

## ATTENDANCE LIST

<b>Committee Chairperson</b>	Brendan Francis BOYLE (United States)
<b>General Rapporteur</b>	Tomas VALASEK (Slovakia)
<b>Acting Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships</b>	Marcos PERESTRELLO DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal)
<b>Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations</b>	Ahmet YILDIZ (Türkiye)
<b>President of the NATO PA</b>	Gerald E. CONNOLLY (United States)
<b>Member delegations</b>	
Albania	Mimi KODHELI Xhemal QEFALIA
Belgium	Peter BUYSROGGE Theo FRANCKEN Philippe COURARD
Bulgaria	Atanas SLAVOV
Canada	Julie DZEROWICZ Cheryl GALLANT Jennifer O'CONNELL
Croatia	Ante BACIC Zdravka BUSIC
Czech Republic	Jiri HORAK Pavel ZACEK
Estonia	Mihhail LOTMAN
France	Marko SORIN Nadège ABOMANGOLI Thomas GASSILLOUD Gilbert ROGER Michèle TABAROT Antoine VILLEDIEU
Germany	Marcus FABER Wolfgang HELLMICH Gerold OTTEN Boris PISTORIUS Rainer ROBRA Merle SPELLERBERG Marie-Agnes STRACK-ZIMMERMANN Jürgen TRITTIN Johann WADEPHUL
Greece	Marios KATSIS Spilios LIVANOS Theodora TZAKRI
Hungary	Lorinc NACSA Zsolt NEMETH Barna Pál ZSIGMOND
Iceland	Njall Trausti FRIDBERTSSON
Italy	Paolo FORMENTINI Luca FRUSONE Alberto PAGANI

Latvia	Aleksandrs KIRSTEINS
Lithuania	Audronius AZUBALIS
Luxembourg	Gusty GRAAS
	Jean-Marie HALSDORF
Montenegro	Ivan BRAJOVIC
Netherlands	Bastiaan van APELDOORN
	Ruben BREKELMANS
	Rudolf KOOLE
North Macedonia	Arta BILALLI-ZENDELI
Norway	Sverre MYRLI
Poland	Waldemar ANDZEL
	Czeslaw MROCZEK
	Anna Maria SIARKOWSKA
	Bogdan ZDROJEWSKI
Portugal	Joana SA PEREIRA
	Marcos PERESTRELLO DE VASCONCELLOS
	Antonia PROA
Romania	Ana-Maria CATAUTA
Slovenia	Matej TONIN
Spain	Victor GONZALEZ
	Fernando GUTIERREZ
	Miguel Angel GUTIERREZ
	Manuel MESTRE
	César MOGO
	Luis RODRIGUEZ-COMENDADOR
	Maria Teresa RUIZ-SILLERO
	Miguel SÁNCHEZ
Türkiye	Osman Askin BAK
	Ahmet Berat CONKAR
	Ilhan KESICI
	Kamil SINDIR
	Zehra TASKESENLIOUGLU BAN
United Kingdom	Lord ANDERSON
	Lord HAMILTON OF EPSOM
	Lord Mark LANCASTER
	Jason MCCARTNEY
	Valerie VAZ

### **Associate delegations**

Armenia	Vahagn ALEKSANYAN
	Andranik KOCHARYAN
Austria	Hubert FUCHS
	Elisabeth GROSSMANN
	Reinhold LOPATKA
Azerbaijan	Kamran BAYRAMOV
	Siyavush NOVRUZOV
Georgia	Irakli BERAIA
Serbia	Vladimir DJUKANOVIC
	Natasa JOVANOVIC
	Ugljesa MRDIC
	Dejan RADENKOVIC
	Nebojsa ZELENNOVIC
Sweden	Kerstin LUNDGREN

Switzerland  
Ukraine

Hans WALLMARK  
Ida GLANZMANN-HUNKELER  
Solomiia BOBROVSKA  
Yehor CHERNIEV  
Iryna FRIZ

### **European Parliament**

Rasa JUKNEVICIENE  
Sven MIKSER  
Juožas OLEKAS  
Sandor RONAI

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

Algeria

Noureddine BENKORTBI  
Farid BESSAIAH  
Ayoud HAMMAD  
Hussein MAJALI  
Saber EL KIAF  
Salek EL MOUSSAOUI

Jordan  
Morocco

### **Parliamentary Observers**

Assembly of Kosovo

Xhavit HALITI  
Driton HYSENI  
Keith PITT  
Kate THWAITES

Australia

### **Parliamentary Guests**

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean Pedro ROQUE

### **Speakers**

#### **José Manuel ALBARES,**

Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union, and Cooperation of Spain

#### **Javier COLOMINA,**

Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy and NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia

#### **Veerle NOUWENS,**

Senior Research Fellow and Head of the Indo-Pacific Programme, Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)

#### **Clint REACH,**

International Defence Researcher, RAND Cooperation

#### **Andriy KOSTIN,**

Prosecutor General of Ukraine

**Haizam AMIRAH-FERNÁNDEZ,**  
Senior Analyst, Mediterranean and Arab  
World, Elcano Royal Institute

**International Secretariat**

Andrius AVIZIUS  
Sarah-Claude FILION  
Elena Sophie KEMMERZELL

Director, Political Committee  
Coordinator, Political Committee  
Researcher

**Saturday, 19 November 2022**

**I. Opening remarks by Ahmet Berat CONKAR (TR), Vice Chairperson of the Political Committee**

1. **Ahmet Berat Conkar** (TR) welcomed all Political Committee members and thanked the Spanish hosts. He outlined the agenda and provided other practical information.

**II. Adoption of the Draft Agenda [164 PC 22 E]**

2. **The Draft Agenda [164 PC 22 E] was adopted.**

**III. Adoption of the Summary of the previous Political Committee meeting held in Vilnius on 28 May 2022 [124 PC 21 E]**

3. **The Summary of the previous Committee meeting [124 PC 21 E] was adopted.**

**IV. José M. ALBARES, Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of Spain, on *Priorities for NATO: The Spanish Perspective in the Context of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine and the Challenges on NATO's Southern Flank***

4. **Minister José M. Albares** stressed the role of parliamentarians in buttressing the transatlantic relationship. He condemned Russia's attack against Ukraine, reiterated the historic Madrid Summit decisions and highlighted Spain's firm commitment to support Ukraine as well as the importance of partnerships, especially NATO-EU cooperation. 2022 was the "NATO year" in Spain, and it puts emphasis on keeping NATO's southern flank safe.

5. **Theo Francken** (BE) inquired about rebuilding Ukraine. Minister Albares referred to a special fund to protect Ukraine's cultural heritage and expressed a positive view of the idea to explore using Russian frozen assets for reconstruction efforts. **César Mogo** (ES) asked about technology and warned against war fatigue. The Minister encouraged to invest in NATO's technological lead, and agreed with the dangers of war fatigue. **Yehor Cherniev** (UA) mentioned the initiative to create a special tribunal to address Russia's war crimes. The Minister stressed the responsible individuals must be held accountable and all Allies should work jointly to ensure full investigation of these crimes. **Rasa Jukneviene** (EP) reminded of the European Parliament's upcoming vote on declaring Russia a state sponsor of terrorism. She queried about Ukraine's potential future accession to the EU and NATO. Minister Albares noted the path towards Ukraine's EU membership is already set. After the war, the question of Ukraine NATO membership will be on the agenda. **Osman Askin Bak** (TR) mentioned the Black Sea Grain Initiative and wanted to know about threats arising on NATO's southern flank. Minister Albares thanked Turkey for its efforts. Challenges from the southern flank result from food crises and climate change. **Audronius Azubalis** (LT) asked how to consolidate more European economic support for Ukraine. The Minister said the EU acted quickly, referring to strong aid packages and the decisions taken at the Conference of Lugano. **Zsolt Nemeth** (HU) asked about NATO's approach towards China. Minister Albares stated Allies need to define where China is a rival and where a partner. Despite differing values, China has a role to play in dealing with global affairs. **Theodora Tzakri** (GR) criticised Russia's violation of international law. She also drew a parallel to Cyprus, while **Ahmet Yildiz** (TR) noted this parallel was inappropriate. The Minister called for unity in facing the tremendous Russian security threat. **Lord Anderson** (UK) asked how Allies can encourage more countries to support Ukraine. Pointing out the "battle of narratives", the Minister emphasised the need to

clearly establish Russia is the only responsible party for the war and violates the UN charter. **Mimi Kodheli** (AL) brought up Russia's malign influence in the Western Balkans. The Minister expressed Spain's concern and support for the Pristina-Belgrade Dialogue.

**V. Presentation by Javier COLOMINA, Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy and NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia, on *Priorities for NATO after the Madrid Summit: Keeping NATO Fit for Purpose in the New Strategic Environment and Consideration of the Revised Draft General Report on NATO's Political and Security Adaptation in Response to Russia's War: Assessing the New Strategic Concept and Implementation of the Madrid Summit Decisions* [020 PC 22 E rev.1] by Tomas VALASEK (SK), Acting General Rapporteur**

6. To keep NATO fit for purpose, Allies need to implement the new Strategic Concept. **Javier Colomina** emphasised seven key aspects: NATO's strengthened deterrence and defence posture; societal resilience and the protection of critical infrastructure; tailored partnerships and cooperation with like-minded partners across the globe; increased attention to the southern flank; the geostrategic competition with Russia and China; the invitation of Finland (FI) and Sweden (SE) to join NATO; and NATO's unity and the deep transatlantic bond.

7. Acting General Rapporteur **Tomas Valasek** (SK) introduced his Revised Draft General Report on NATO's political and security adaptation since Russia's war against Ukraine.

8. **Sverre Myrli** (NO) asked how Finland's and Sweden's NATO accession will change strategic thinking vis-à-vis the High North. Mr Valasek argued their capabilities will massively strengthen NATO's northern flank. Mr Colomina added their NATO membership will also reinforce NATO-EU cooperation. **Jürgen Trittin** (DE) noted their accession is in Allied interest and should not be blocked. Mr Francken inquired about NATO's role in rebuilding UA and the Defence Investment Pledge. Mr Valasek and Mr Colomina said after the war, NATO's support could be most effective in rebuilding UA defence capacity and increasing its interoperability with NATO. Both panellists clarified 2% of GDP is a floor rather than a ceiling, which will be reassessed at the 2023 Vilnius Summit. **Anna Maria Siarkowska** (PL) expressed her concern about the Belarusian (BY) threat. Mr Colomina reassured her NATO has a clear assessment of BY's support for Russia. **Jennifer O'Connell** (CA) queried about NATO's work regarding cyber and hybrid challenges. Mr Valasek listed NATO's advances in this area, including the creation of the Emerging and Security Challenges Division at NATO. Mr Colomina added the launch of the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA), the creation of innovation hubs and new strategies regarding data collection, quantum technology, the impact of EDTs and more, as well as cooperation with Indo-Pacific partners. **Ana-Maria Catauta** (RO) asked how the panellists see the evolution of the situation on the eastern flank, particularly the Black Sea region. Mr Valasek stressed to reassure the eastern flank, Allies need to focus on the implementation of the recently taken decisions. Mr Colomina emphasised the strategic importance of the Black Sea which is why NATO is increasing its forward presence. Ms Juknevičienė queried about possible changes in South Caucasus' and Central Asian stances towards RU. Mr Colomina noticed a reassessment of foreign policy choices in both regions but cautioned against drawing premature conclusions since Russia will remain influential there. **Thomas Gassilloud** (FR) called upon Allies to translate the advanced NATO-EU partnership into action and proposed some related amendments to the report. **Jason McCartney** (UK) brought up the issue of refugees and migration. Mr Valasek underscored the need to deal with root causes and that out-of-area missions remain part of NATO's toolbox. Mr Colomina added NATO monitors migration at sea, shares information with partners, and included a reference to irregular migration in the Strategic Concept. **Irakli Beraia** (GE) asked about Georgia's NATO membership prospects. Mr Colomina stated NATO values

its partnership with Georgia, stands by its Bucharest decisions and will continue to support Georgia in meeting membership requirements. **Boris Pistorius** (DE) appealed to invest more in defence but also show solidarity with Ukrainian refugees. **Njall Trausti Fridbertsson** (IS) asked to elaborate more on the security challenges in the Arctic. Mr Valasek noted the Arctic could become a place of future military confrontation as Russia will continue to invest in the High North. Mr Colomina added that NATO members in the Arctic Council will have to take the lead on security issues in the region.

9. **The Revised Draft General Report [020 PC 22 E rev.1] [was adopted as amended](#).**

## VI. Summary of Committee and Sub-Committee activities for 2023

10. Chairperson **Brendan Francis Boyle** (US) informed delegates the Political Committee's 2023 General Report will focus on the political and security implications of the Russian war against Ukraine for our Alliance and the global order more generally. He invited members to the NATO PA's annual Joint Committee Meeting in Brussels from 20-22 February 2023 as well as to the OECD Global Parliamentary Network meeting in Paris in April 2023.

11. **Marcos Perestrello de Vasconcellos** (PO), Chairperson of the Sub-Committee of NATO Partnerships (PCNP), notified members the PCNP's 2023 Report will examine the evolution of NATO's Open Door Policy. The Sub-Committee intends to visit Finland and Sweden, jointly with the CDS, and Australia and possibly New Caledonia to foster NATO parliamentary partnerships in the Indo-Pacific, together with the ESC, in the second half of the year. The PCNP is invited to attend a UNIC meeting in Brussels in January and another one in Ukraine.

12. **Lord Hamilton of Epsom** (UK), Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations (PCTR), mentioned the PCTR's 2023 Report will address systemic challenges posed by China and the evolving security situation in the Indo-Pacific. In June, the Sub-Committee plans a visit to Canada with the ESC to discuss the Canadian perspective on the war in Ukraine and the challenge posed by China. Also for the first half of 2023, the PCTR is looking into a visit to Hungary to discuss NATO's eastern flank.

## VII. Panel on *the Indo-Pacific: Regional Geopolitics and Strategy for the Euro-Atlantic Community* with a Presentation by **Veerle NOUWENS**, Senior Research Fellow and Head of the Indo-Pacific Programme, Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), on *China after the 20<sup>th</sup> Party Congress: Policy Outcomes and Implications for Global Affairs* and Consideration of the PCNP's Revised Draft Report on *NATO and the Indo-Pacific Region* [[021 PCNP 22 E rev.1](#)] by **Marcos PERESTRELLO DE VASCONCELLOS** (PO), Acting Rapporteur

13. In her presentation about Chinese policies and their global implications, **Veerle Nouwens** first described President Xi Jinping's full domestic control and increased focus on security policy. Second, she outlined why China's external environment is not entirely in its favour. Third, Ms Nouwens illustrated how China seeks to be a global rule- and norm-setter contrasting the West's approach. Fourth, she assessed the situation in other parts of the Indo-Pacific.

14. Acting Rapporteur **Marcos Perestrello de Vasconcellos** (PO) presented his revised draft report on *NATO and the Indo-Pacific Region*.

15. Answering Lord Hamilton, Ms Nouwens explained the Belt and Road Initiative consists of different projects implemented by numerous entities. Ms O'Connell proposed an



amendment outlining Canada's regional engagement. Mr Myrli commented on the region's importance for NATO. **Kate Thwaites** (AU) expressed Australia's appreciation to be a NATO partner and asked about Xi-Putin relations. Ms Nouwens claimed China is cautious not to cross red lines. Asked by Mr Azubalis about diverging EU and US stances towards China, Ms Nouwens assured him the gap in their Chinese policies has closed, and their public signalling is more aligned. Some nuanced differences remain concerning trade, technology, and export controls. On Lord Anderson's worries about the Alliance swinging too far from its home area, the Acting Rapporteur argued NATO needs to look beyond as conflicts in the Indo-Pacific would have security implications for the Euro-Atlantic area. Mr McCartney agreed. Mr Gassilloud proposed two amendments and queried if Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty includes Allied overseas territories. In this context, Mr Mogo referred to the status of Ceuta and Melilla vis-à-vis the applicability of Article 5. Regarding **Julie Dzerowicz'** (CA) question on China's intrusive activities in Allied countries, Ms Nouwens warned Chinese diplomats and officials are increasingly imposing their methods of behaviour in other countries, even if their actions cross national laws of these countries.

**16. The PCNP's Revised Draft Report [021 PCNP 22 E rev.1] [was adopted as amended.](#)**

#### **VIII. Presentation by Clint REACH, International Defence Researcher, RAND Corporation, on *Russian War against Ukraine: Military and Political Aspects***

**17. Clint Reach** outlined five Russian identity forces. History shaped Russian national identity, while Ukraine's national identity is characterised by its independent streak. He argued Russia's politics became increasingly autocratic and nationalistic since 1999 by drawing a picture of "Three Putins". Mr Reach concluded the trajectory of Russian identity is worrisome, but the power dynamics are in NATO's favour. He called for pursuing an updated military posture in Europe, consulting with Ukraine, observing guardrails of moderation, developing a plan to rebuild Ukraine and establishing conditions for Russian identity policy to return to a Western-friendly approach.

**18. Antoine Villedieu** (FR) asked about measures to trace weapons sent to Ukraine. Mr Reach pointed to potential technological innovations to trace weapons that have fallen into the wrong hands. Asked by Lord Hamilton under which identity force to classify Gorbachev, Mr Reach suggested the neo-communist camp. **Juozas Olekas** (EP) queried about contradictions between conservatism and neo-communism as well as lessons learned regarding the Bucharest Summit. Mr Reach highlighted different trends and merging views within RU as a conscious strategy and reminded NATO enlargement was not the only factor fueling RU aggressive behaviour. **Cheryl Gallant** (CA) asked how to empower anti-war forces within RU, to which Mr Reach responded options are limited. Ms Juknevičienė refuted his "Three Putins" theory. **Gilbert Roger** (FR) inquired about the Wagner Group. Mr Reach agreed it is possible its leader Prigozhin seeks to push out Defence Minister Shoigu, potentially even becoming a threat to Putin. Answering Mr Valasek's question on Putin's inner circle, Mr Reach noted RU elites are concerned about the prospect of RU turning into North Korea and therefore seeks some engagement with international partners to avoid complete isolation. Ms Dzerowicz addressed RU political interference and cyber-attacks to which Mr Reach commented that RU strategy is to affect political outcomes and to influence public opinion. To **Ahmet Yildiz'** (TR) inquiry on RU neighbours, Mr Reach pointed out RU lost some authority in its traditional spheres of influence. Mr Azubalis expressed his frustration about RU development from a country of great humanists to a source of aggression.

**Sunday, 20 November 2022**

**IX. Consideration of the Revised Draft Report of the Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations on *Developments in Afghanistan: Causes, Consequences and Lessons Learned* [022 PCTR 22 E rev. 1] by Ahmet YILDIZ (TR), Rapporteur**

19. Mr Yildiz presented his revised draft report on developments in Afghanistan (AF).
20. Lord Hamilton asked if NATO's failure in AF influenced Putin's decision to invade UA. Mr Yildiz agreed it could have been one of the factors. Mr Conkar discussed what Allies can do more to counter domestic terrorism in AF. Mr Yildiz noted the Taliban promised to fight al Qaeda. The TR delegation cautioned migration should not be described as a threat but as an issue stemming from war and terror. Several amendments to the report were discussed too.
21. **The PCTR's Draft Report [022 PCTR 22 E rev. 1] was adopted as amended.**

**X. Presentation by Andriy KOSTIN, Prosecutor General of Ukraine, on *Russia's Aggression and War Crimes in Ukraine* (by videoconference)**

22. **Andriy Kostin** thanked NATO for firmly standing with UA, asked to keep up military supplies and called to hold the RU regime and its accomplices accountable for their atrocious actions by helping to establish an ad hoc Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression to prosecute individuals for their war crimes. Currently, investigators are procedurally barred to do so before national courts and the mandate of the International Criminal Court is limited. So far, there are up to 47,000 registered incidents ranging from wilful killings over torture to sexual violence and forced displacement, with a civilian death toll of over 8,000. Mr Kostin called for the creation of an International Compensation Commission for full and effective reparation. He appealed to stop this war, bring justice to all victims and end the impunity fuelled by RU.
23. **Rudolf Koole** (NE) wondered about the MH17 verdict's impact. Mr Kostin underscored the importance of this decision, from which lessons can be drawn. **Keith Pitt** (AU), **Spilios Livanos** (GR) and **Valerie Vaz** (UK) highlighted their respective country's support for UA. **Arta Bilalli-Zendeli** (MK) inquired how UA is gathering evidence for all committed war crimes. Mr Kostin stressed that all cases are being recorded. To ensure the collection of evidence, the Atrocity Crimes Advisory Group, a Joint Investigation Team and a project with Eurojust were established. Ms Vaz suggested setting up an equivalent to South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Committee and using RU frozen assets to rebuild UA. Mr Kostin agreed and stressed the need for further financial aid. Ms Juknevičienė inquired if Mr Kostin sees added value in the EU's proposed resolution to recognise RU as a state sponsor of terrorism, to which he stated his support. **Ante Bacic** (HR) mentioned the recent Crimea Platform demonstrated support for UA and offered Croatia's support in investigating war crimes due to CR experience in the 1990s.

**XI. Presentation by Haizam AMIRAH-FERNÁNDEZ, Senior Analyst, Mediterranean and Arab World, Elcano Royal Institute, on *The Evolving Political and Security Landscape in the Maghreb***

24. **Haizam Amirah-Fernández** addressed rising tensions in the Maghreb, the lack of regional integration and how international dynamics influence North Africa. Regional problems cause instability, posing challenges at NATO's southern flank.

25. **Noureddine Benkortbi (DZ)** emphasised Algeria's (DZ) role in managing migration and called to bolster international cooperation. **Fernando Gutiérrez (ES)** asked about RU intervention in the Sahel and appealed not to criminalise economic migrants. Mr Amirah-Fernández emphasised RU influence is accompanied by a rising anti-European narrative. Lord Anderson inquired about the Morocco-Western Sahara conflict and prospects for Morocco to join the Abraham Accords. The speaker commented Morocco displays its stance on Western Sahara as a "holy cause of national unity" yet did not resolve the conflict in four decades. Without a solution for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Morocco is unlikely to join the accords. Ms Dzerowicz raised CN's influence in Mali and democratic values in the Maghreb. The speaker explained CN is increasingly pursuing its economic interests in the region. As pressures mount, inhabitants seek good governance rather than democracy. Mr Francken noted that NATO failed to intervene in Libya, while it did intervene in AF. He asked how Allies can reverse DZ's shift away from the West. The speaker explained DZ already closely cooperates with Europe. Lord Hamilton requested numbers on how much natural gas Europeans receive from DZ. According to the speaker, ES receives around 30% of its gas, while Italy (IT) receives around 30-40%. Mr Yildiz' asked how Tunisia (TN) will evolve, to which Mr Amirah-Fernández expressed a sense of uncertainty since no economic benefits resulted from TN's democratic transition. Mr Mogo's recount of the challenges stemming from the southern flank was complemented by the speaker's remarks on how the Maghreb is affected by authoritarianism, frustration, and fatigue. Ms Vaz inquired how to strengthen democracy and achieve longer-term stability. The speaker suggested one practical way forward – the creation of an Arab Community for Sun and Water.

**XII. Consideration of the Draft Resolution *NATO post-Madrid Summit: Fit for Purpose in the New Strategic Era*, [178 PC 22 E], by Tomas VALASEK (SK), Acting General Rapporteur**

26. 37 amendments were submitted of which 18 were adopted, some with modified wording.

27. **The Draft Resolution [178 PC 22 E], as amended, was adopted.**

**XIII. Election of Committee and Sub-Committee Officers**

28. The Chairman announced the electoral procedure. **All re-eligible officers were re-elected and the following candidates were elected by acclamation:**

***Political Committee***

Vice-Chairperson	<b>Spilios Livanos</b> (Greece)
General Rapporteur	<b>Tomas Valasek</b> (Slovakia)

***Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships***

Vice-Chairperson	<b>Gilbert Roger</b> (France)
Rapporteur	<b>Audronius Azubalis</b> (Lithuania)

***Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations***

Vice-Chairperson	<b>Ahmet Yildiz</b> (Türkiye)
Rapporteur	<b>Ana Maria Catauta</b> (Romania)

***Ukraine-NATO Interparliamentary Council***

Member	<b>Sverre Myrli</b> (Norway)
Alternate Member	<b>Arta Bilalli-Zendeli</b> (North Macedonia)

#### **XIV. Closing remarks**

29. The Chairperson announced the Political Committee will gather during the Annual Joint Committee Meeting in Brussels from 20-22 February and during the 2023 Spring Session from 19-22 May in Luxembourg City. He then closed the meeting of the Political Committee.