

**Resolution
of the International Security Experts Conference
“Kyiv Security Perspectives - Towards a Security Agenda for the Eastern Partnership”
(3-5 June 2015)**

The ongoing Russian aggression against Ukraine in the wake of the illegal annexation of Crimea and the deteriorating situation in the Eastern Partnership region have highlighted security issues in the Eastern Partnership and have given rise to the need for the Civil Society Forum Security Conference in Kiev. The conference also takes into account the changing and dynamic nature of global and regional threats some of which have taken on a hybrid quality as evidenced in the fighting in Eastern Ukraine and in the takeover of Crimea.

The participants of the conference are happy to participate in the revision of the European Neighborhood Policy and in particular its security aspects in the light of the tone and wording of the Riga Summit Declaration on security problems and as the European Union undertakes the modernization of its European Security Strategy.

This is also particularly important as there is no progress on resolving the frozen conflicts in the Eastern Partnership countries.

Our recommendations are as follows:

Common defense and security initiatives

- To involve EaP countries in the discussions on the new EU Security Strategy. Security threats for the EaP countries affect EU security. The security of the European continent is indivisible. The ENP and EaP have to be integrated with the EU Security Strategy.
- To launch comprehensive EU-EaP confidence building and reintegration programmes aimed at experience sharing, strengthening of identity and post-conflict settlement.
- To establish EU-EaP crisis management and prevention mechanisms. The exchange of intelligence information, monitoring, identification of security threats, rapid consultations and common actions must be the basic elements of such an exchange.
- To eliminate embargo measures on military and military-technical cooperation, including armament supplies between the EU member states and EaP countries concerned. An appropriate Code of Conduct has to be put into place as a result.
- To establish an EU-EaP comprehensive military-education instrument aimed at unification military programs.

Economic security

- To create common EU-EaP working group at the official level for working out and promoting economic cooperation projects.

- To start negotiations about the establishment of a "Special fund of easy and fast money" for macro financial support for EaP countries in case of emergencies such as avoiding critical balance of payments.
- To enhance technical assistance for EaP countries for improving skills in implementing programmes such as the DCFTA Facility, European Neighbourhood Investment Facility and the HORIZON-2020.
- To create the Council of AA signatory countries (Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) for coordination and implementation of DCFTA requirements, especially in the technical regulations area.
- To start annual evaluation of DCFTA implementation at the official level together with parallel CSO monitoring.

Energy security

- To establish a civil society expert platform for monitoring and the control of the implementation of European energy legislation in EaP countries.
- To develop multilateral technical cooperation to unlock potential opportunities in gas, and electricity production and energy efficiency.
- To extend European political and financial support to provide incentives for multilateral energy projects in the framework of the EaP such as establishing a gas hub using Ukrainian infrastructure and gas storage capacity, the diversification of sources for construction and fuel for nuclear power plants and the reconstruction of thermal power plants.
- To intensify European investments in energy production and distribution in EaP countries and to make energy efficiency projects (starting from measuring and monitoring) in EaP countries.
- To strengthen common principles of transparency, competition and independence of regulators in energy markets of EaP countries by the implementation of European market principles in gas and electricity markets. This would include the transfer to a market of bilateral electricity contracts and secure transparent pricing of energy resources.

Frozen conflicts resolution

- In seeking to resolve frozen conflicts in the Eastern Partnership region, the EU should recognise the fact that Russia's influence on the initiation and continuation of these conflicts is very high, and in most cases - crucial.
- The EU should maintain and develop confidence building measures in all existing conflicts. Confidence-building measures should take into account the following aspects - the peace-building process, human rights, civil society, local infrastructure and small

businesses, post-conflict development. However, in most cases, the EU should associate the implementation of confidence-building measures with the promotion of policies which would target conflict settlement or conflict transformation.

- The EU should seek to change peace-keeping formats or it should attempt to change the direction of the creation of peacekeeping missions, and to play a greater role in the cease-fire operations, considering the peculiarities of each conflict. In each case, the EU must insist on the full participation of European peacekeepers in all capacities including peacekeepers, police and civilian staff.
- EU should seek to deploy EU Monitoring Missions in the conflict zones (these could strengthen OSCE missions or replace them) in order to impartially register violations of human rights or of existing regulations, gathering evidence of Russian involvement and formation on this basis, of an adequate policy towards Russia (including applying sanctions or refraining from applying them).
- There should be a flexible sanctions policy against parties violating agreements and the reduction and elimination of sanctions in the case of co-operation and abandonment of the policy of intervention on the part of the offender and tougher sanctions in the case of noncompliance.
- The EU should promote and offer more actively proposals concerning the updating of the international - legal mechanisms for ensuring international security (changing the rules of decision-making in the UN Security Council, increasing the efficiency of the OSCE mission by strengthening the politico-military direction, engaging the mechanisms of the International Court of Justice in Hague) to improve the effectiveness of these mechanisms in the context of conflict settlement on the European continent.
- There should be a consolidation of cooperation between different segments - parliament, civil society – towards the organization of an international conference in the field of security with the participation of civil society and the new coordination platforms (the Association Councils) formed under the Association Agreements.

Countering information propaganda

- To create EaP News Agency aimed at the following activities: media production and product exchange on current affairs in every EaP country, production and dissemination of event-related media packages and backgrounders for journalists, and establishing and coordination of EaP Media Hubs in every country.
- To launch an Education and Translation Programme aimed at organizing training courses for translators from national languages into RU and ENG and vice versa as well as translation and publication (in print and e-versions) of key pieces of fiction and non-fiction by national authors following the collapse of USSR.

- To establish a Study Visits Exchange Program “Native Europe” aimed at organizing the study trips in every country by the participation of journalists\bloggers\media activists, students, civil society activists, and to organize the series of guest lectures to be delivered by university professors on culture, history, political situation of every country in EaP area.
- To launch a Media Literacy and Critical Thinking Educational Program to be implemented at school and university levels and to include the production of entertainment products (computer games, cartoons, soap operas) based on the results of fact-checking initiatives.
- To provide the permanent monitoring of RU media and key Kremlin messages, their transformation and dissemination in local EaP media and the needs and level of trust of local EaP audiences for the formulation the counter-messages to be media-boxed by EaP News Agency mentioned above.
- To provide national governments with more support in reforming of media sectors in EaP countries in the area of transparency of media ownership, demonopolisation of media markets and establishing genuine public service broadcasting.

New political and institutional basis for the EaP security dimension

- Creation of separate Working Group on security under EaP CSF with the aim of involving more representatives from Western European countries.
- The diversification of EaP initiatives related to recent post-Riga Summit political situation and the reformulation of the priorities for 3 countries which signed AA and for Belarus, Armenia and Azerbaijan.
- To stimulate multinational and trans-border cooperation within the EaP region countries, to revitalise GUAM and reformulate its mission adding to it a security component including the concept of joint peace-keeping operations in the region which Belarus should be invited to join.
- To stimulate the interregional economic and political cooperation which connects Baltic North dimension with Black Sea countries based on GUAM and Intermare concepts with the involvement of Turkey into a zone of stability.
- Raising the awareness on hate-speech in public dialogues and the media, following the UN and Council of Europe charters and organize a bottom-up public dialogue on security issues in EaP countries, including the issue of lustration.

We call on the European External Action Service and the European Commission to address the recommendations which are crucial to the resolution of the serious situation in the Eastern Partnership region

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