

Bucharest, 7 March 2018

OPINION

of the SENATE

regarding the Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council - A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action

JOIN(2017) 21 final

The Senate examined the Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council - A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action - JOIN(2017) 21 final - according to the provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon (Protocol no. 1).

Based on the report of January 31, 2018 of the permanent Committee for European Affairs, **the Plenum of the Senate**, during its session of February 26, 2018:

- 1. Welcomes the strategic and political approach to resilience as a guideline for the EU's external action. Considers that this paradigm change of resilience approach reflects the adaptation of European policies to the major objective of contributing to maintaining the stability of societal systems, the stability of partnerships and hence their own stability.
- 2. Considers that addressing resilience from two perspectives a political concept built on values, but also declined on the practical and operational dimension is in full agreement with the already expressed position of the Senate at the level of the European forums.
- 3. Highlights:
 - a. the expectations to clarify concepts, interactions, ways to translate these ambitious aspirations into practice;
 - b. the need to pay greater attention to how operationalization will work and to include aspects of strengthening resilience in practice, in structuring and implementing policies, beyond the declarative approach and sustained intent to act on these dimensions, and through increased coordination of some institutions, such as the European Commission and the European External Action Service.

4. Appreciate:

a. the explicit references to the need for the five principles guiding the EU's relationship with Russia to be respected in order to strengthen the resilience of the Eastern Partners of the EU to Central Asia;

- b. the prospect of better coordination and cooperation between NATO and the EU, given that both organizations address resilience at different angles, making it more necessary to coordinate and harmonize the tools available to the two organizations;
- c. the progress made by NATO in the operational definition of allied resilience and in the implementation of special projects to increase it.

p. President of the Senate

Adrian ŢUŢŪĪANU