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COVER NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	National Parliaments
Subject:	Conference of Parliamentary Committees for Union Affairs of Parliaments of the European Union (COSAC) - Meeting of the Presidential Troika of COSAC (Nicosia, 11 January 2026) - Meeting of the Chairpersons of COSAC (Nicosia, 11-12 January 2026) = Minutes

Delegations will find in the Annexes the minutes from the abovementioned meetings as prepared by the Secretariat of the Conference of Parliamentary Committees for Union Affairs of Parliaments of the European Union (COSAC).



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TROIKA OF COSAC

NICOSIA, CYPRUS, 11 JANUARY 2026

PRESENT AT THE MEETING

CHAIR: Mr Harris GEORGIADES, Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign and European Affairs of the Cyprus *Vouli ton Antiprosopon*.

Mr Henrik MØLLER, Vice-Chair of the European Affairs Committee of the Danish *Folketing*,

Mr Barry WARD, Chair of the Committee on EU Affairs of the Irish *Houses of the Oireachtas*.

Mr Sven SIMON, Chair of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Mr GEORGIADES welcomed the delegations of the Presidential Troika of COSAC (hereinafter referred to as “the Troika”) to Nicosia, noting that this was the first political meeting held in the framework of the Cyprus Presidency, which began on 1 January. He explained that, in view of the forthcoming parliamentary elections in May, the parliamentary dimension of the Presidency would need to be concluded by mid-March, resulting in a condensed programme. He nevertheless expressed confidence that the Presidency would successfully deliver its work, building on the achievements of the Danish and Polish Presidencies and ensuring a smooth transition to the Irish Presidency. He also extended a welcome to Mr WARD, who was participating in the Troika for the first time, underlining the role of the Troika in ensuring continuity in the work of COSAC.

1. ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT AGENDA OF THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TROIKA OF COSAC

Mr GEORGIADES introduced the [agenda of the Troika Meeting](#), which had been circulated to delegations on 4 December, and which was adopted without amendments.

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE MEETING OF THE CHAIRPERSONS OF COSAC

Mr GEORGIADES presented the [draft programme of the Meeting of the Chairpersons of COSAC](#), which had been circulated to delegations on 4 December and uploaded to IPEX. He noted that the programme foresees a welcoming address by the President of the House of Representatives, followed by two thematic sessions: the first focusing on the priorities of the Cyprus Presidency, and the second addressing European geopolitical challenges and responses. The draft programme was approved without comments.

3. DEBATE ON THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE LXXV COSAC

Mr GEORGIADES referred to the [draft programme of the LXXV plenary meeting of COSAC](#), to be held in Nicosia on 15–17 March 2026. The draft programme had been circulated to delegations on 23 December 2025 and uploaded to IPEX. He highlighted that the President of the House of Representatives, Ms Annita DEMETRIOU, and the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Nicos CHRISTODOULIDES, would attend the meeting and deliver opening addresses. Mr GEORGIADES then introduced the four thematic sessions of the plenary meeting of the LXXV COSAC, namely: the implementation of the priorities of the Cyprus Presidency; EU–Mediterranean relations, in the presence of the European Commissioner for the Mediterranean, Ms Dubravka ŠUICA, and the Vice-President of the European Parliament, Mr Esteban GONZÁLEZ PONS; competitiveness and the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), with a view to linking the ongoing deliberations on the MFF with broader issues of European competitiveness; and EU enlargement and partnerships in a changing geopolitical context. He underlined that these topics were selected in order to reflect the Presidency’s priorities at Council level, notably enlargement, progress on the MFF and European competitiveness, as well as the introduction of a Mediterranean dimension to its agenda. He further noted that this Mediterranean focus would not divert attention from developments in Ukraine and the Eastern region, but would instead highlight that the challenges faced by the EU form part of a common framework requiring an effective European response. In this context, Mr GEORGIADES informed the Troika members of a proposal by the Presidency to invite parliamentary delegations from Southern Mediterranean countries – Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, and Tunisia – to participate in the plenary meeting of the LXXV COSAC, in particular in the session on EU–Mediterranean relations, as well as in a dedicated side event of the Chairs of the COSAC EU Med. This initiative was presented as a step towards strengthening parliamentary cooperation with the region.

Mr MÖLLER welcomed the Presidency’s proposal to invite representatives from the parliaments of the Southern Mediterranean countries and indicated that there were no objections from the Danish side. He noted that, while discussions in Northern Europe have understandably focused on Ukraine, there was also a need for the EU to address challenges relating to the Mediterranean region.

Mr SIMON thanked the Presidency for the information and confirmed his willingness to contribute, in particular to the session on EU enlargement, for which he had been invited as a keynote speaker. He raised a point regarding the proposed keynote speakers to that session, noting that while keynote speeches were foreseen for Ukraine, Montenegro and Serbia, consideration could also be given to including North Macedonia and Albania, in order to ensure balanced and inclusive representation. He underlined the symbolic importance of such gestures for the countries concerned and suggested that the programme could be adapted accordingly. Furthermore, he expressed support for extending invitations to parliamentarians from the Southern Mediterranean countries, noting that, beyond migration, several issues of common interest warrant dialogue and cooperation.

Mr WARD congratulated the Presidency on the start of its term, noted that candidate countries are at different stages in the accession process, and expressed confidence that the Presidency would identify an appropriate approach to the enlargement session, raising no objections.

Mr GEORGIADES indicated that the approach to the enlargement session was still under consideration. He noted that, beyond North Macedonia and Albania, other candidate countries, including Moldova and Bosnia and Herzegovina, should also be taken into account. He added that, while initial considerations were influenced by time constraints, he remained open to adapting the programme, including by adjusting time allocations, in order to allow all candidate countries to deliver brief keynote interventions.

4. PRESENTATION OF THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE COSAC SECRETARIAT

The Permanent Member of the COSAC Secretariat, Mr Jakob SJÖVALL, gave a brief presentation of the annual report for 2025. This was the second annual report from the Permanent Member of the COSAC Secretariat and had been uploaded to IPEX.

5. APPROVAL OF THE OUTLINE OF THE 45TH BI-ANNUAL REPORT OF COSAC

The [Outline of the 45th Bi-annual Report of COSAC](#) was presented by Mr GEORGIADES, after which it was approved without comments.

6. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENCY

Mr GEORGIADES informed the Troika that the Presidency had received letters from the Parliaments of Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, with requests to participate in COSAC meetings during the Cyprus Presidency. After consulting with the Troika, the Presidency had replied affirmatively to these letters. All letters and replies are available on IPEX.

7. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

No other business was raised.



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CHAIRPERSONS OF COSAC

NICOSIA, CYPRUS, 11 - 12 JANUARY 2026

Note: The text of keynote interventions which have been shared with the Presidency will be published on IPEX. A video recording of the full meeting is available via the webpage of the Parliamentary Dimension of the Cyprus Presidency.

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CHAIR: Mr Harris GEORGIADES, Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign and European Affairs of the Cyprus *Vouli ton Antiprosopon*.

OPENING SESSION

Opening speech by Mr Harris GEORGIADES, Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign and European Affairs of the Cyprus *Vouli ton Antiprosopon*.

Mr GEORGIADES welcomed delegations to Nicosia, and noted that the Meeting of the Chairpersons of COSAC was the first political meeting to take place within the framework of the Cyprus Presidency of the Council of the EU. Mr GEORGIADES emphasised that the meeting was taking place during challenging times when world politics were being reshaped by a struggle between democratic forces and forces of authoritarianism. He remarked that the meeting was taking place at the same time that the Iranian people were staging the most significant challenge so far against the Iranian regime; at the same time, Ukraine was continuing its struggle for survival and freedom against the Russian invaders. He added that Cyprus knows first-hand what it means to face aggression from a revisionist, illiberal neighbour. We should therefore seek to establish the European Union as a real geopolitical power, he continued, particularly as the trans-Atlantic ties are being redefined. A European revival is needed and must start with the economy, and we must support innovation, job creation and entrepreneurship. Strategic autonomy and common defence must at the same time be placed at the core of European cooperation, he continued, and more should be done to turn the EU into a global player to be reckoned with. This, he concluded, is what we need to focus on during the years ahead.

WELCOMING ADDRESS

Welcome address by Ms Annita DEMETRIOU, President of the *Vouli ton Antiprosopon*.

Ms DEMETRIOU welcomed delegations to Cyprus, underlining that the country and the Presidency positioned itself at the core of European cooperation. European principles and values need to be protected today more than ever, she continued, and the Presidency would strive to guide the EU towards strategic autonomy while remaining open to the world.

Security and competitiveness lay at the heart of this vision of a Union that leaves no one behind. Ms DEMETRIOU also pointed to the task of providing a long-term budget that fits this purpose. She reminded delegations that the rules-based international order is under pressure and new hybrid threats are posed to Europe, challenges made more acute by the volatility of the EU's south-eastern neighbourhood. The situation underlines the importance of safeguarding the rule of law and European values, she concluded, and argued that the support to Ukraine following Russia's war of aggression was an expression of such a united and principled stance. Borders, she underlined, cannot be changed by force, whether in Ukraine, Cyprus or Greenland. She noted that a large part of Cyprus had been under occupation for almost 50 years, and emphasised that Cyprus was committed to a process of providing a settlement. She concluded her address by noting how COSAC provides a vital forum for dialogue between representatives of European citizens and European institutions.

PROCEDURAL ISSUES AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Mr GEORGIADES extended a special welcome to Mr Michal STUŠKA, Acting Chair of the EU Affairs Committee of the Slovak *Národná rada*, who was attending COSAC for the first time.

Mr GEORGIADES then briefly presented the outcome of the meeting of the Presidential Troika of COSAC held the preceding day. He then presented the draft programme of the Meeting of the Chairpersons of COSAC, which had been circulated to delegations in advance and uploaded to IPEX. Mr GEORGIADES outlined the two thematic sessions, noting that the first would address the priorities of the Cyprus Presidency, to be presented by the Deputy Minister for European Affairs, Ms Marilena RAOUNA. He explained that this discussion would provide a broad basis for an exchange of views on Union affairs and would allow for follow-up on the implementation of these priorities at the LXXV COSAC plenary meeting in March. He further indicated that the second session would focus on European geopolitical challenges and responses, which he described as among the most crucial challenges currently facing the Union. Mr Yannis MANIATIS (Member of the European Parliament) and Mr Jean-François RAPIN, Chair of the Committee for European Affairs of the French *Sénat*, would be the keynote speakers. There were no remarks or comments, and the programme was adopted.

Thereafter, Mr GEORGIADES referred to the draft programme of the LXXV COSAC plenary meeting, to be held in Nicosia on 15–17 March 2026. He presented the four thematic sessions and noted that the President of the House of Representatives, Ms Annita DEMETRIOU, and the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Nicos CHRISTODOULIDES, would attend the meeting and deliver opening addresses. Furthermore, Mr GEORGIADES informed delegations of the intention to invite representatives of the parliaments of the Southern Mediterranean countries to participate in the LXXV COSAC plenary meeting, in particular in the session on EU–Mediterranean relations, as well as in a side event of the Chairs of the COSAC EU Med.

Following this, Mr GEORGIADIS briefly described the outline of the 45th Bi-annual Report of COSAC. He noted that it would be structured into four chapters, namely the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2028–2034, parliamentary engagement in EU foreign affairs with a focus on enlargement, the scrutiny of EU legislative proposals by national Parliaments, and the use of artificial intelligence tools in parliaments. He further informed delegations that the questionnaire for the report would be sent immediately after the meeting, with a deadline for responses set for 9 February 2026. The document was adopted without comments.

The final procedural issue concerned letters received by the Presidency. Mr GEORGIADIS informed delegations of letters from the Parliaments of Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, requesting participation in COSAC meetings during the Cyprus Presidency. After consultation with the Troika, the Presidency had replied positively to these requests.

SESSION I - PRIORITIES OF THE CYPRUS PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The session was chaired by Mr Harris GEORGIADIS, Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign and European Affairs of the Cyprus *Vouli ton Antiprosopon*.

The session began with a presentation by Ms Marilena RAOUNA, Deputy Minister for European Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

In her speech, Ms RAOUNA started by underlining that European integration does not only advance in Brussels, but also through national parliaments, democratic scrutiny and the trust of citizens. She remarked that the meeting is taking place at a pivotal moment and that Cyprus knows what lack of security means, being located in the Eastern Mediterranean and being a country under occupation - but also knows resilience, perseverance and European solidarity. She underlined Cyprus' role as a bridge and constructive mediator between the Middle East and Europe. She went on to remark that Europe is in a rapidly developing geoeconomic and geopolitical environment. Decisive, credible and united action is needed to create a more autonomous and open union. This is no longer a theoretical discussion, she underlined, but is the next and natural step in European integration. Europe must be able to cooperate with partners whenever possible and act with independence whenever necessary. She went on to outline the five pillars of the Cyprus Presidency and associated initiatives: 1) autonomy through security, defence and preparedness; 2) autonomy through competitiveness; 3) a union that is open to the world; 4) a union of values that leaves no one behind; and 5) a long-term budget for an autonomous union.

During the following debate, 25 speakers took the floor.

The debate primarily revolved around the priorities set out by the Cyprus Presidency of the Council as presented by Ms RAOUNA and around key themes that reflected the European Union's current challenges. A recurring topic was the need to strengthen EU competitiveness through reforms, innovation, and investment. Many participants emphasised reducing

bureaucratic burdens to create better conditions for businesses, while free trade agreements and green technology were highlighted as essential for maintaining the EU's global position.

Migration was discussed both as a security issue and as an area requiring solidarity among member states. There was broad agreement on reinforcing the external dimension, protecting the EU's external borders, ensuring the return of illegal migrants, and continuing the implementation of the EU migration and asylum pact.

Security and defense also featured prominently in the debate, considering the challenges the EU faces concerning its relations to Russia, China, and the United States. Continued support for Ukraine was repeatedly underlined as a central priority. Moreover, a few speakers brought up the recent threatening rhetoric against Greenland. Overall on security and defense, there was a call for strengthening EU defense capabilities, maritime security especially in the Mediterranean, and crisis preparedness, while maintaining close ties with allies and NATO despite a changing world order.

Several speakers highlighted the need for the EU to become more agile and responsive to meet citizens' expectations. Social cohesion and territorial balance were seen as crucial for maintaining trust in the Union. Enlargement was widely invoked as a strategic investment in security and stability, with strong support for a merit-based approach from most speakers.

Finally, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) was a recurring topic debated. Speakers stressed that the MFF should reflect the EU's strategic priorities, including industry, defense, security, and social areas such as housing, healthcare, and education. It was underscored how the budget must be both politically and strategically aligned, while remaining flexible enough to be able to swiftly respond to crises as the EU has experienced several in recent years.

Ms RAOUNA concluded the debate by addressing several of the points brought up by the delegates. She highlighted that Cyprus will leverage its diplomatic capital to bridge cooperation with the Mediterranean to enhance EU competitiveness. On security and defense she underscored how as a union of values, the EU must remain a trusted partner and a beacon for the rule of law and the rules-based international order. Ms RAOUNA emphasised that Russia's war on Ukraine has shattered the EU's perceptions of security, and that the EU must support the sovereignty of Ukraine and the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Denmark regarding Greenland. On enlargement Ms RAOUNA argued that the EU must ensure that it remains a fair, merit-based process where the EU delivers when candidate countries do. In her closing remarks Ms RAOUNA reinforced the importance of the Eastern Mediterranean region and argued that if the EU are to be enablers of security and stability, the EU also needs to be pillars for our neighbouring countries.

Overall, the debate revealed a shared understanding that the EU faces significant challenges with security and defence, migration, competitiveness, and enlargement as central and interlocked themes. Swift action, reduced bureaucracy, and stronger unity were voiced as essential to secure the EU's role as a global actor and safeguard European values and territory.

The following speakers took the floor during this debate:

Henrik MØLLER (Danish *Folketing*), Barry WARD (Irish *Dáil Éireann*), Sven SIMON (European Parliament), Alessandro GIGLIO VIGNA (Italian *Camera dei Deputati*), Bernadette GEIEREGGER (Austrian *Bundesrat*), Tomasz GRODZKI (Polish *Senat*), Zoltán TESSELY (Hungarian *Országgyűlés*), Ovidiu-Vasile CÎMPEAN (Romanian *Camera Deputaţilor*), Ivan RAČAN (Croatian *Hrvatski Sabor*), Panagiotis MITARACHI (Greek *Vouli ton Ellinon*), Matilda ERNKRANS (Swedish *Riksdag*), Edward ZAMMIT LEWIS (Maltese *Kamra tad-Deputati*), Saara-Sofia SIRÉN (Finnish *Eduskunta*), Roland THEIS (German *Bundestag*), Pieyre-Alexandre ANGLADE (French *Assemblée nationale*), Ricardo CARVALHO (Portuguese *Assembleia da República*), Igli HASANI (Albanian *Kuvendi*), Jovan SUBOTIĆ (Montenegro *Skupština Crne Gore*), Elvira KOVÁCS (Serbian *Narodna skupština*), Marcel SPATARI (Moldovan *Parlamentul Republicii*), Agnieszka POMASKA (Polish *Sejm*), Giulio TERZI DI SANT'AGATA (Italian *Senato della Repubblica*), Ivanna KLYMPUSH-TSINTSADZE (Ukrainian *Verkhovna Rada*), Katrijn VAN RIET (Belgian *Kamer van volksvertegenwoordigers/Chambre des représentants*), and Elena-Adelina DOBRA (Romanian *Camera Deputaţilor*).

SESSION II - EUROPEAN GEOPOLITICAL CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES

The session was chaired by Mr Harris GEORGIADIS, Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign and European Affairs of the Cyprus *Vouli ton Antiprosopon*.

The session began with a keynote speech given by Mr Yannis MANIATIS, Member of the European Parliament, followed by Mr Jean-François RAPIN, Chairman of the Committee for European Affairs of the French *Sénat*.

Mr MANIATIS opened by noting that the world was witnessing the emergence of a new geopolitical environment. Europe however often remained marginal in decisive geopolitical negotiations. An important step towards reducing dependencies would be to strengthen the European defence industry. Funds spent on military equipment in Europe should primarily go to European defence companies, and mechanisms should be put in place to facilitate this, he argued. Europe's defence industrial capacity was also about military mobility, supply chains, critical raw materials, digital infrastructure and technological sovereignty, Mr MANIATIS continued. He also emphasised the importance of cooperating within the European neighbourhood to promote security, notably in the Mediterranean. Finally, he noted that the American and European interests and values were more and more divergent. He concluded by arguing that Europe should move from reactive crisis management to proactive strategy and to genuine European coordination.

Mr RAPIN began by highlighting the Mediterranean region, and the recently launched Pact for the Mediterranean. Mr RAPIN emphasised that Cyprus played a constructive key role in this area. He went on to observe that there was a weakening of multilateralism and increased fragmentation of the world, and European values came increasingly under attack, even by the United States. International cooperation was being weakened, and the sovereignty of nations

appeared no longer to be untouchable elements, he concluded, not just with reference to Russia's war against Ukraine but also threats by the United States regarding Greenland. He welcomed the recent statement on Greenland by several European heads of state and government. Faced with this situation, Europe must strengthen itself, Mr RAPIN continued, with necessary institutional flexibility such as through enhanced cooperation. Europe must draw upon its strengths, starting with the internal market and increased competitiveness as recommended in the recent reports by Mr Mario DRAGHI and Mr Enrico LETTA. He argued that there was room for improvement concerning consistency between internal and external policies: Europe should embrace a European preference principle, and draw upon our strong digital rulebook. Like the previous speaker, Mr RAPIN also argued in favour of measures to strengthen the European defence industry. At the same time he reiterated that defence policy was the prerogative of Member States and urged national Parliaments to remain the guardians of subsidiarity. Lastly, he underlined the importance of a credible EU enlargement policy that was able to deliver tangible results.

During the following debate, 31 speakers took the floor.

During the debate, speakers referred to the complex and unstable international order and to current geopolitical challenges including the US military intervention in Venezuela, protests in Iran or the situation in Gaza. Numerous interventions expressed support for Denmark in response to the Trump administration's threats against Greenland and underlined the importance of continuing to support Ukraine in resisting the Russian aggression and for Ukraine to be able to decide the terms of a just peace.

There was widespread agreement in noting that the EU needed to act rapidly and in a united manner to adapt to a new international context which values above all the projection of strength. A number of speakers noted, however, that this should not lead the EU to abandon its values or its commitment to international law. Building Europe's defence capabilities and its defence industrial base was identified as the most urgent priority. There were also calls to strengthen the response to hybrid threats, reduce dependencies in the energy sector and boost economic competitiveness by completing and deepening the EU's single market and increasing productive capabilities while maintaining social and environmental protections.

Participants also agreed on the need for an outward-looking strategic autonomy for the EU. In particular, EU enlargement was defined as an investment in security, as geopolitical challenges affect Europe as a whole, not only EU Member States. In relation to this, representatives from candidate countries called on the EU to take the enlargement process seriously and to speed-up and remove existing blockages to the negotiations. There were also calls for the EU to develop trade and political relations with like-minded partners. Reference was made to the Mercosur trade agreement and to the need to deepen ties between the EU and other European countries.

The following speakers took the floor during this debate:

Henrik MØLLER (Danish *Folketing*), Barry WARD (Irish *Dáil Éireann*), Elena-Adelina DOBRA (Romanian *Camera Deputaţilor*), Giulio TERZI DI SANT'AGATA (Italian *Senato della Repubblica*), Gusty GRAAS (Luxembourg *Chambre des Députés*), Milagros MARCOS ORTEGA (Spanish *Congreso de los Diputados*), Ruslanas BARANOVAS (Lithuanian *Seimas*), Pieyre-Alexandre ANGLADE (French *Assemblée nationale*), Bojan KEKEC (Slovenian *Državni Svet*), Peeter TALI (Estonian *Riikikogu*), Edward ZAMMIT LEWIS (Maltese *Kamra tad-Deputati*), Alessandro GIGLIO VIGNA (Italian *Camera dei Deputati*), Panagiotis MITARACHI (Greek *Vouli ton Ellinon*), Ovidiu-Vasile CÎMPEAN (Romanian *Camera Deputaţilor*), Saara-Sofia SIRÉN (Finnish *Eduskunta*), Agnieszka POMASKA (Polish *Sejm*), Himanshu GULATI (Norwegian *Storting*), Elvira KOVÁCS (Serbian *Narodna skupština*), Marcel SPATARI (Moldovan *Parlamentul Republicii*), Ivan VUKOVIĆ (Montenegro *Skupština Crne Gore*), Vicente MONTÁVEZ AGUILLAUME (Spanish *Congreso de los Diputados*), Vesna VUČEMILOVIĆ (Croatian *Hrvatski Sabor*), Peter HAUBNER (Austrian *Nationalrat*), Milan RADIN (Serbian *Narodna skupšt*), Laokratisz KORANISZ (Hungarian *Országgyűlés*), Jantine ZWINKELS (Dutch *Tweede Kamer*), Pawel BARTOSZEK (Icelandic *Alþingi*), Katrijn VAN RIET (Belgian *Kamer van volksvertegenwoordigers/Chambre des représentants*), Ivanna KLYMPUSH-TSINTSADZE (Ukrainian *Verkhovna Rada*), Peter RICKETTS (United Kingdom *House of Lords*), Hans-Peter PORTMANN (Swiss *Assemblée fédérale*).

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr GEORGIADES expressed his thanks to delegations for their active engagement in the discussions. In concluding, he stated that, while some messages may have appeared repetitive, they nevertheless contributed to shaping a common direction and expressing solidarity in challenging times. He also thanked the interpreters and parliamentary staff for their work and invited delegations to the LXXV COSAC plenary meeting in Nicosia from 15 to 17 March 2026.