



Plenary sitting

B8-0177/2016

1.2.2016

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

pursuant to Rule 123(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the situation in Libya
(2016/2537(RSP))

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on behalf of the PPE Group

**European Parliament resolution on the situation in Libya
(2016/2537(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on Libya,
 - having regard to the Council conclusions of 18 January 2016,
 - having regard to the United Nations Security Council resolutions on the situation in Libya, including resolution 2259 (2015),
 - having regard to the signing on 17 December 2015 of the Libyan Political Agreement in Skhirat, Morocco,
 - having regard to the statement of 19 January 2016 by the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,
 - having regard to the respective mandates of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General,
 - having regard to Rule 123(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas Libya has been affected by instability, infighting and sectarianism since the fall of the dictator Colonel Muammar Gaddafi in 2011;
- B. whereas despite national parliamentary elections in June 2014, the aspirations of the Libyan people born out of the fall of Colonel Gaddafi have been thwarted by political division and violence; whereas rival governments and parliaments have their seats in Tripoli and Tobruk respectively;
- C. whereas the Libyan Political Agreement was signed on 17 December 2015 as part of the process of uniting the country and creating an inclusive, stable, sustainable government and political process;
- D. whereas Libya's Tobruk parliament rejected the UN-backed unity government on 25 January 2016, while at the same time approving the Libyan Political Agreement that provides a basis for a political transition in the country;
- E. whereas the political vacuum and lack of stable government have been exploited by Daesh and other extremist forces, threatening peace and security in the entire region;
- F. whereas recent fighting has greatly facilitated the spread and settlement of terrorist groups such as Daesh in the country; whereas, if not addressed, this could represent a major threat to the security of the region and of the EU; whereas Daesh has been conducting major offensives on key oil facilities in Libya;

- G. whereas the human rights situation is further deteriorating throughout the country, including cases of arbitrary detention, abductions, unlawful killings, torture and violence against journalists, officials, political figures and human rights defenders; whereas the chaotic situation in Libya has made it possible for smugglers to exploit refugees trying to reach Europe;
1. Supports the Libyan Political Agreement signed on 17 December 2015, and welcomes the formation of the Presidency Council;
 2. Supports the Government of National Accord as the legitimate government of Libya, and encourages all actors, as well as third countries, to accept its authority;
 3. Regrets the decision taken by the Tobruk parliament to reject the Government of National Accord; believes that the endorsement of the Government of National Accord is a key step in the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement;
 4. Remains concerned about the growing humanitarian crisis in Libya; urges all parties to cease violence, to refrain from actions creating further divisions and polarisation, and to seek solutions through political dialogue;
 5. Is deeply worried by the increasing presence of extremist organisations and movements in Libya; believes that these groups represent a major threat to the stability and security of the whole region, and also to the security of Europe;
 6. Is concerned about the security spillover of the Libyan conflict on Egypt and particularly Tunisia, but also on Algeria and its oilfields; stresses the role of the Libyan conflict in the increase in extremism in Tunisia; calls for the EU to reinforce its cooperation with Tunisia in the fight against terrorism and to increase its support for the socio-economic transition in Tunisia;
 7. Underlines the destabilising impact of the Libyan conflict on other countries in the Sahel region; stresses that the porosity of the Libyan borders and the lack of central political control have greatly facilitated the proliferation and trafficking of weapons, as well as the free movement of armed groups; calls on neighbouring countries and other regional actors to support the UNSMIL efforts at dialogue and to refrain from any action running counter to it;
 8. Endorses the EU NAVFOR MED Sophia operation in its efforts to tackle the flow of refugees and the traffickers who exploit them; recalls that the success of the operation is directly linked to the sustainability of the political dialogue in Libya and the need to restore peace and stability in the country; calls for an agreement to enable the EU mission to conduct operations in Libyan territorial waters shortly;
 9. Calls for continued humanitarian, financial and political assistance from the EU and the international community for addressing the humanitarian situation in Libya, the plight of internally displaced persons and refugees and that of civilians facing disruption to access to basic services;
 10. Condemns the attacks by Daesh on Libya's oil infrastructures; recalls that Libya's over-reliance on the hydrocarbon industry is increasing its economic vulnerability; believes

that economic recovery is an important step in Libya's democratic transition;

11. Underlines the Libyan ownership of the political process and the importance of its continued inclusiveness, including through the participation of women, civil society, and political and local actors;
12. Welcomes the work of UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Martin Kobler;
13. Calls on the Commission and the European External Action Service to coordinate Member States' action in Libya and focus their support on state-building and institution-building, and, together with the Member States, the UN, NATO and regional partners, to assist in the creation of effective and nationally commanded and controlled security forces (armed forces and police forces) that can ensure peace and order in the country, while supporting the initialling of a ceasefire and designing a mechanism to monitor it; stresses that the EU should also give priority to assisting the reform of the Libyan justice system, as well as other areas crucial for democratic governance;
14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the European External Action Service, the parliaments and governments of the Member States, the Libyan Government and House of Representatives, the UN Secretary-General, the Arab League and the African Union.