

# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2004



2009

---

*Session document*

25.9.2007

B6-0367/2007

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

to wind up the debate on statements by the Council and Commission

pursuant to Rule 103(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by Karl von Wogau, Stefano Zappalà, José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra,  
Bogdan Klich and Hubert Pirker

on behalf of the PPE-DE Group

on the ESDP operation in Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR)

**European Parliament resolution on the ESDP operation in Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR)**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the conflict in Darfur and its wider regional impact, in particular on the eastern part of Chad and the northern part of the Central African Republic (CAR),
  - having regard to the conclusions of the Council for General Affairs and External Relations of 23-24 July 2007, asking ‘its competent bodies to continue planning with a view to a possible decision on a bridging operation, in the framework of the European Security and Defence Policy, in support of a multidimensional UN presence in Eastern Chad and North-Eastern Central African Republic with a view to improving security in those areas’,
  - having regard to UN Security Council Resolution 1769(2007) of 31 July 2007 establishing, for an initial period of 12 months, an AU/UN hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID),
  - having regard to the Arusha meeting on peace in Darfur, which was held from 3 to 6 August 2007,
  - having regard to the signing in N’Djamena on 13 August 2007, in the presence of the international community and of the Chadian Head of State, President Idriss Deby Itno, of the political agreement with a view to the reinforcement of the democratic process in Chad by all the Chadian political parties in the majority and in the opposition,
  - having regard to the 27 August 2007 presidential statement of the UN Security Council confirming its readiness to establish a UN mission in Chad and welcoming the EU’s intention to provide support in the form of a military ESDP mission,
  - having regard to its resolution of 12 July 2007 on the situation in Darfur,
  - having regard to Rule 103(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. extremely worried about the worsening of the humanitarian situation in Chad where, owing to the conflict in Darfur and its cross-border consequences, about 238 000 refugees from Sudan, 44 600 refugees from the Central African Republic and 170 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are hosted in 12 camps along Chad’s eastern border with Sudan,
- B. preoccupied by the security situation in the eastern part of Chad, which has deteriorated since 2006 as a result of clashes between Chadian security forces and Chadian rebels, and incursions of Janjaweed militias and armed groups from Sudan, to which banditry and attacks on humanitarian organisations must be added,
- C. welcoming UN Security Council Resolution 1769(2007), which authorises the deployment of an AU/UN force of 26 000 soldiers in Darfur, which will help to pacify the

whole region in combination with the deployment of a UN police force and the planned ESDP operation in the eastern part of Chad and the northern part of CAR,

- D. supporting the efforts of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon to find a negotiated solution to the conflict in Darfur by promoting contacts between the Sudanese authorities and the various rebel groups,
  - E. welcoming the signing in N'Djamena on 13 August 2007 by all the Chadian political parties of an agreement aimed at reinforcing the democratic process in Chad,
  - F. noting the efforts by the Libyan leadership to find a solution to the internal conflict in Chad with the groups which did not sign the previous agreement,
1. Calls upon the Council, the Commission and the UN to coordinate their efforts in order to create the conditions that would enable the different parties to the conflict in the broader region of Darfur/Eastern Chad/Northern CAR to find a political solution which would put an end to insecurity and the subsequent humanitarian disaster, thus facilitating the return of the refugees and internally displaced persons to their villages of origin;
  2. Gives its approval for the launch of an ESDP operation in the eastern part of Chad and the northern part of CAR, which will last for one year, but makes its consent conditional on the fulfilment of the following conditions:
    - (a) the mission of the European force (EUFOR) has to be to support humanitarian activities and to create the conditions for a secure environment for the work of the UN police force, the return of the internally displaced persons and the continuation of the dialogue between the political forces in the region,
    - (b) while it is anticipated that French forces will make up the bulk of the EU contingent, it is extremely important that EUFOR is seen to be impartial and not as an extension of France's military capabilities in the region,
    - (c) at the same time, and in order to avoid becoming itself a target, EUFOR must remain neutral with regard to the complex political situation in the region by refusing to become involved in fights between governmental authorities and rebel groups,
    - (d) EUFOR has to work as a deterrent, which means that it must have a robust mandate under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and clear rules of engagement allowing the use of force when necessary, especially in the event of attacks on civilians, camps and villages, humanitarian workers or UN police officers, as well as in self-defence,
    - (e) in order to deter any potential aggressor, EUFOR must have the necessary number of troops and must be equipped appropriately. It must be able to secure its supply lines and conduct long-range patrols with armoured vehicles, helicopters (including transport and attack helicopters) and reconnaissance planes;
    - (f) EUFOR must be considered as a 'bridging force' with a temporary mandate. A

clear exit strategy must therefore be defined before the deployment begins, which should foresee the replacement of EUFOR by a successor operation (AU, UN or a hybrid force) in order to provide for the successful conclusion of its mandate and the timely return of the troops committed;

3. Underlines that its final approval of the operation will be subject to its being kept fully informed of the different phases in the preparation of the operation (Crisis Management Concept, Joint Action, Concept of Operations, Operation Plan and Force Generation Process);
4. Regrets that this ESDP operation cannot be conducted, for many reasons, from the newly established operations centre of the European Union in Brussels; hopes that this situation will change with the new Reform Treaty, which should make ESDP more efficient;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Presidents, Governments and Parliaments of Chad, CAR and Sudan.