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Session document

27.9.2006

B6-0512/2006 }
B6-0513/2006 }
B6-0514/2006 }
B6-0515/2006 }
B6-0517/2006 }
B6-0519/2006 } RC1

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

pursuant to Rule 103(4) of the Rules of Procedure, by

- Michael Gahler, Simon Coveney, Patrick Gaubert, Jana Hybášková, Filip Kaczmarek, Maria Martens, Mario Mauro, Jürgen Schröder and Anders Wijkman, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group
- Pasqualina Napoletano, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez, Glenys Kinnock, Ana Maria Gomes and Elena Valenciano Martínez-Orozco, on behalf of the PSE Group
- Marielle De Sarnez, Fiona Hall, Johan Van Hecke and Thierry Cornillet, on behalf of the ALDE Group
- Marie-Hélène Aubert, Frithjof Schmidt, Angelika Beer and Margrete Auken, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
- Luisa Morgantini, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group
- Eoin Ryan, on behalf of the UEN Group

replacing the motions by the following groups:

- Verts/ALE (B6-0512/2006)
- PPE-DE (B6-0513/2006)
- PSE (B6-0514/2006)
- ALDE (B6-0515/2006)
- GUE/NGL (B6-0517/2006)
- UEN (B6-0519/2006)

on the situation in Darfur

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PE 378.405v01-00}
PE 378.406v01-00}
PE 378.407v01-00}
PE 378.408v01-00}
PE 378.410v01-00}
PE 378.412v01-00} RC1

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European Parliament resolution on the situation in Darfur

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in Sudan and Darfur in particular,
- having regard to relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, and in particular UN Security Council Resolution 1706 of 31 August 2006,
- having regard to the AU decision of April 2004 to establish the Africa Mission in Sudan (AMIS),
- having regard to the World Day for Darfur, 17 September 2006,
- having regard to the Darfur Peace Agreement signed in Abuja, Nigeria, on 5 May 2006,
- having regard to Rule 103(4) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas the Darfur region conflict between government forces, pro-government militias and rebels has led to over 200 000 casualties and over 2 million internally displaced persons and refugees over the past three years, despite the signing of a Darfur Peace Agreement on 5 May 2006,

B. whereas the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) remains the basis for stability, peace and reconciliation in Darfur, despite the statement by UN Special Representative Jan Pronk that the Darfur Peace Agreement 'is nearly dead',

C. whereas, according to UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland, the humanitarian and security situation in Darfur is at its worst since 2004 and humanitarian access continues to deteriorate, to the extent that some areas of Darfur are now complete no-go zones for humanitarian workers, which means that thousands of Darfur people have no access to aid,

D. whereas the ceasefire in the region continues to be violated by all parties, with violence often directed against the civilian population, and whereas the recent military build-up in Darfur and the reinforcement of the government forces in the region have resulted in renewed fighting in areas of North Darfur,

E. whereas the UN 'Responsibility to Protect' provides that, where 'national authorities manifestly fail to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,' the UN Security Council can agree to a Chapter VII military force,

F. whereas the UN Security Council, in its Resolution 1706, has authorised a new UN peacekeeping force of up to 22 500 soldiers and police officers to take over Darfur operations from the Africa Mission in Sudan (AMIS), while reaffirming its full respect for Sudanese sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity,

G. whereas the Government of Sudan continues to block such a UN force from entering Sudan,

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- H. whereas the Darfur conflict - and impunity from prosecution - is increasingly affecting the stability of the Central African region and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,
- I. whereas in view of the African Union decision of 20 September to extend the current mandate of its peacekeeping force in Darfur until the end of the year, the UN has committed itself to provide further logistical and material support to AMIS,
- J. whereas the UN Security Council referred the situation in Darfur to the International Criminal Court (ICC) in March 2005,
1. Urges the Government of Sudan to accept a United Nations peacekeeping force in Darfur, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter;
 2. Underlines that Sudan has failed in its 'responsibility to protect' its own people and is therefore obliged to accept a UN force in line with UNSC resolution 1706; calls on the UN Security Council to bring pressure to bear on the Sudanese authorities to accept the deployment of the already authorised UN Mission to Darfur, with a clear Chapter VII mandate and enhanced capacities given to such a mission through UN Security Council Resolution 1706;
 3. Demands that the Sudanese authorities not only pose no obstacles to the deployment and activities of the UN Mission in Darfur, but also create the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of this mission; stresses that any failings by the Sudanese authorities in this regard will be sanctioned;
 4. Calls on the international community and all parties concerned to devise ways to contribute effectively and speedily to the successful operation of the UN Mission to Darfur and a resolution of the crisis;
 5. Calls on China and Russia to play a positive role at the UN in efforts to ensure that a UN peacekeeping force can be deployed and to put to good use their role in the region to facilitate the deployment of that mission and prevent any bloodshed;
 6. Calls, in this regard, on China to build on the joint statement made by China and the EU on 11 September in which 'leaders emphasised that transition from an AU to a UN operation would be conducive to the peace in Darfur'; urges the Chinese Government to act on this statement by using its influence with Sudan to persuade the Government of Sudan to accept a UN peacekeeping force;
 7. Calls on the Arab League to cease its complicit approach to Sudan's continued intransigence over the need for a UN peacekeeping force;
 8. Recalls the commitments given by the United Nations following the Rwandan genocide with a view to shouldering its political responsibility in Africa more effectively;
 9. Calls on the EU to call for the urgent enforcement of the no-fly zone over Darfur established

by UNSC Resolution 1591; urges the international community to liaise with Chad to discuss enforcing the no fly-zone from eastern Chad;

10. Condemns the continuing violations of the ceasefire by all parties, and in particular the violence directed against the civilian population and the targeting of humanitarian assistance,
11. Calls on all parties, including the Government of Sudan, to put an immediate end to military action in Darfur, to abide by the ceasefire agreement and to respect and implement their commitments under the DPA;
12. Calls on the non-signatories to the DPA to sign, commit themselves to and implement the Agreement;
13. Calls for confidence-building measures, such as a Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation including all parties to the conflict as well as civil society;
14. Notes the extension of the mandate of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) until the end of the year; stresses the urgent need to reinforce the mandate and tasks of this force and to ensure sufficient financing as well as logistical and material support for it, allowing it to effectively assist in the implementation of the DPA;
15. Calls on the EU and other international actors to work specifically with the UN and the AU to ensure that peacekeeping forces in Darfur have the capability to react rapidly to ceasefire violations or provocations by any party;
16. Calls on the EU, the US and other international actors to impose sanctions on any side, including the government, that violates the ceasefire or attacks civilians, peacekeepers or those involved in humanitarian operations and to take all necessary action to help end impunity by enforcing the Security Council sanctions regime;
17. Calls on the Government of Sudan and the international community to fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court in order to end impunity;
18. Calls on all permanent members of the UN Security Council to assume their global responsibility and not to hinder any measures intended to foster peace, security and stability in the Darfur region of Sudan, but rather to support and promote all appropriate steps towards a sustainable resolution of the conflict;
19. Calls upon all parties, in particular the Government of Sudan, to ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need in Darfur as well as the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;
20. Calls for a significant increase in the humanitarian aid provided by the international community to the nearly 3 million people who are totally dependent on international aid for food, shelter and medical care;

21. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, the Government of Sudan, the African Union and the Secretary General of the United Nations.