

# Procedure file

Basic information	
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2003/2178(INI)
Procedure completed	
Recommendation on Iraq in the framework of the Common foreign and security policy CFSP	
Subject 6.10 Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)	
Geographical area Iraq	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>AFET</b> Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security, Defense	PPE-DE <a href="#">BROK Elmar</a>	01/09/2003

Key events			
10/09/2003	Vote in committee		Summary
10/09/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A5-0306/2003</a>	
22/09/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/09/2003	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T5-0401/2003</a>	Summary
24/09/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2003/2178(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 118
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/5/20073

Documentation gateway					
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A5-0306/2003</a>	10/09/2003	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T5-0401/2003</a> OJ C 077 26.03.2004, p. 0087-0226 E	24/09/2003	EP	Summary

## Recommendation on Iraq in the framework of the Common foreign and security policy CFSP

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The committee adopted the recommendation to the Council on the situation in Iraq drawn up by its chairman, Elmar BROK (EPP-ED, D). It stressed that "the first and immediate priority" of the international community in Iraq should be to provide security and basic services, such as electricity, water and sanitation and public health facilities, to the Iraqi people as these were prerequisites for the effective reconstruction and development of the country. The committee said the EU should take the initiative for a UN Security Council resolution on the transfer of sovereignty to the Iraqi people as soon as possible, through a political and economic transition process which would involve the election of a constituent assembly by the end of 2003. To this end an understanding with the US and possibly within NATO should be reached. At the same time, the international community should enforce internal security in Iraq, with a multinational force and a police force, mandated by the UN and benefiting also from the contribution and cooperation of NATO. The Iraqi military and police forces should be involved urgently in the security and defence of Iraq and should be given training. This could create the possibility of withdrawing foreign forces after democratic elections at all levels. In order to enable Iraq to exercise its rights in international organisations even during the transition phase, the present Interim Governing Council and the Provisional Government should be replaced as soon as possible by a new, internationally recognised elected government. MEPs said that a UN Office of Inquiry into Human Rights Violations should be set up to gather evidence on violations by the former Iraqi regime, as well as any violation of international conventions during and after the war. It should be followed by the setting up of an ad hoc International Tribunal for Iraq which would be empowered to judge the leadership of the former Iraqi regime. The recommendation also called for Iraq's oil revenues to be transferred to the UN until an Iraqi administration takes over. International assistance to Iraq for reconstruction and development should be implemented by means of an International Trust Fund to be managed under a UN mandate. The committee said that the EU should, if need be, reinforce its humanitarian and reconstruction aid to Iraq, but that this should not be to the detriment of other countries or regions receiving EU aid. If necessary, therefore, EU assistance should be financed "on the basis of all possibilities provided for in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999" (this would include making use of the "Flexibility Instrument" which makes it possible to increase the EU budget by up to EUR 200 million). Lastly, MEPs called on the Council to appoint a special EU representative to Iraq.?

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The European Parliament adopted a resolution on Iraq with 415 in favour, 38 against and 68 abstentions. The resolution was based on the own-initiative report by Elmar BROK (EPP-ED, Germany) recommending that the Council adopt an EU common position and presenting detailed political guidelines. (Please refer to the summary of 10/09/03.) Parliament stated that the natural resources in Iraq, in particular oil, are the property of the Iraqi people. It insisted that the Iraqi people should control their own natural resources. Parliament emphasised the need for the leading role of the United Nations in Iraq, to bring international legitimacy to its democratisation, and maintain internal and regional peace and security. It welcomed the change of attitude of the Bush administration towards a more active role of the International Community in the peace and reconstruction process in Iraq. Parliament emphasised that the EU will continue and, wherever the case, reinforce its support for the Iraqi people within the framework of its humanitarian assistance and reconstruction programmes and in direct cooperation with the UN and its specialised agencies. Parliament set out certain conditions for the International Conference of Donors, foreseen for 23 and 24 October 2003 in Madrid. These include the continuation of humanitarian aid and the UN trust for Iraqi oil sales. (See previous document.) Parliament also stated that any sound pledges and commitments by the EU would depend on the model of economic development to be agreed for Iraq and on the outcome of an evaluation of real needs and political suitability by the EU. Parliament stated clearly that implementation of the EU pledge will depend on the capacity to ensure a reasonable level of security and stability in the country and on clearly identifying internationally recognised Iraqi negotiating interlocutors.?

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**PURPOSE :** to set out the basis for a common approach for the participation of the European Union in the Madrid Conference 2003, as well as making proposals for the Community's contribution to rehabilitation and reconstruction in Iraq until the end of 2004. **CONTENT :** the European Commission adopted a Communication setting out proposals for the European Union's position at the Madrid Conference on Reconstruction in Iraq. At the European Council in Thessaloniki, the European Union confirmed its readiness to participate in the reconstruction of Iraq within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 1483, and invited the Commission to submit proposals. This Communication responds to this invitation. The Madrid Conference will aim to reach a consensus on the framework and priorities for international efforts to boost the reconstruction process and seek financial commitments until the end of 2004. The Communication sets out three factors that will be key to the success of the reconstruction effort: - An improvement in the security situation; - A clear commitment to the establishment of a sovereign Iraqi government; - The creation of a transparent and operational multilateral framework for reconstruction. Success will also depend on the involvement of Iraq's neighbours, notably Turkey, Jordan, Syria, the Gulf Co-operation Council States (GCC) and Iran. The Communication proposes that the European Union should make a single pledge at Madrid, combining funds provided from the Community budget and the Member States. The Commission will propose to the Council and European Parliament that EUR 200 million be made available from the Community budget for reconstruction in Iraq until the end of 2004. This pledge takes into account needs assessments co-ordinated by the United Nations and the World Bank, in which European Commission staff participated. It is a substantial, but realistic pledge, reflecting the operating environment in Iraq. Priorities for Community assistance would include support in areas such as institutional and capacity-building, creating a social safety net, health, water and sanitation, education, employment, as well as the strengthening of civil society and the protection and promotion of human rights and democracy. Assistance would be channelled via the United Nations bodies and NGOs and, once established, a Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Iraq implemented by the World Bank and the United Nations. This Trust Fund would operate separately from, but in co-operation with, the funds managed by the Coalition Provisional Authority. The European Commission also adopted the necessary budgetary proposal to mobilise EUR 200 million for the period up to the end of 2004 (ACI/2003/0225). In the remaining months of 2003 EUR 40 million would be found within the existing External Relations budget. This is on top of the EUR 100 million in humanitarian aid that ECHO is implementing in 2003. Since reconstruction funding for Iraq is not covered in the preliminary draft budget for 2004, the Commission proposes to create a new budget line for Iraq (article 19 08 07 "Aid for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Iraq") of EUR 160

million. The sum would be found by taking EUR 86 million from unbudgeted resources in the External Relations budget (the 'margin' under Heading 4) and by using the 'flexibility instrument' to mobilise a further EUR 74 million. This instrument makes it possible to go beyond the ceiling set for the External Relations budget, so that the proposed funding for Iraq does not cause any reduction in what is planned for other countries and regions. This proposal requires an 'amending letter' (See BUD/2003/2001) from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament and is subject to approval under the usual annual budget procedure.?