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3 **CAS R8:**

4 **For an EU that acts in support of peace and the right to self-determination in**
5 **Western Sahara**

6 **Western Sahara: the last barrier of European colonialism**

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8 The military operation by Morocco on the 13th Nov in the village of Al Guerguerat in Western
9 Sahara, and the subsequent end to the ceasefire that had been in force since 1991 by Frente
10 Polisario has brought the military mobilisation of hundreds of men from the Sahrawi refugee
11 camps located in Algeria.

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13 The confrontations between Morocco and Polisario have also escalated; there have been
14 several clashes, though no civilian casualties have been reported. The pressure on local
15 human rights activists and supporters of Sahrawi self-determination has increased, Amnesty
16 International reported.

17 In May 2015 "[On Freedom for Western Sahara](#)" resolution was adopted by the European
18 Green Party during its 22nd Council. Five years after the approval of this resolution, we not
19 only have to regret that the vast majority of their demands have not yet been realized, but we
20 can admit the collapse of the ceasefire in the area.

21 The Sahrawi people have been carrying a tragedy since 1975, year in which the Kingdom of
22 Morocco occupied its territories. Multiple UN resolutions recognize the right of the Sahrawi
23 people to decide their future freely and to seek a peaceful solution that involves its free
24 exercise to culminate the unfinished process of decolonization by the Spanish authorities. [In](#)
25 recent years, the EU Court of Justice has recalled that neither the EU nor any of the EU
26 Member States has recognised Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara and that the
27 latter must be considered as a separate and distinct territory for which any deal must secure
28 the prior consent of the Sahrawi people. Regrettably, the EU institutions and the Member
29 States appear to have blatantly failed to comply with these rulings.

30 Since the time of the occupation, regular illegal detentions by the authorities of Morocco to
31 Sahrawi activists and human rights defenders are a common practice. In this context, at the
32 beginning of last November, the Moroccan army violently repressed a peaceful
33 demonstration of Saharawi activists who were blocking the illegal passage of Guerguerat, to
34 later enter the territory controlled by the Polisario Front.

35 Thus, with this interference by the Moroccan army, the [UN-brokered](#) ceasefire established in
36 1991 has been broken. Fact which must be considered a flagrant breach of the agreement
37 between Polisario Front and the Kingdom of Morocco, and constitutes a direct attack
38 against the Sahrawi people.

39 **For these reasons, the European Green Party calls urgently to the European Union and its**
40 **member countries to:**

41 1. Reaffirm the solidarity and support of the European Green Party with the Sahrawi
42 people, in their just struggle for their legitimate rights, [and to firmly condemn all](#)

43 human rights violations. A fair referendum on the self-determination of Western
44 Sahara needs to be conducted without delay.

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46 2. Reiterate that the problem of Western Sahara is an unfinished process of Spanish
47 decolonization that must be resolved in accordance with international law.

48 3. Adopt an ambitious strategy for enhanced EU action in support of the UN efforts to
49 reach a just and sustainable solution to the conflict and to appoint an EU Special
50 Representative for Western Sahara;

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52 4. Adopt a strict policy of non-recognition of Morocco's annexation of Western
53 Sahara, across its sectorial cooperation and technical assistance with Morocco, in
54 line with EU policy positions and international law";

55 5. Through its High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security
56 Policy, firmly condemn the act of aggression and the human rights violations by
57 Morocco in the territory of Western Sahara; call on both conflicting parties to
58 immediately cease their military escalation and to return to a cease-fire; urge both
59 parties to resume political dialogue under the UN aegis, with the support of regional
60 actors including Mauritania and Algeria, in order to reach a long-term settlement of
61 the conflict ~~3. Establish smooth relations between the High Representative of the~~
62 ~~Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the diplomatic service of the~~
63 ~~Polisario Front;~~

64 64. Call upon the Moroccan authorities to rRelease ~~of~~ all political prisoners and
65 guarantee free access of the occupied territories of international observers and the
66 media;

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68 7. Support Saharawi civil society organizations and human rights defenders in the
69 occupied territories and in the refugee camps

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71 ~~58.~~ Renew the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
72 (MINURSO) to ensure that the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara is
73 granted a mandate to monitor and ensure the respect for human rights in the
74 occupied territories and that a new UN Special Envoy is appointed as a matter of
75 urgency.

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77 ~~6. Suspension of the economic agreements with the Kingdom of Morocco where~~
78 ~~are included the territory, products, services and resources of Western~~
79 ~~Sahara without the consent of the Saharawi people.~~

80 9. Suspend bilateral fisheries and trade deals with the Kingdom of Morocco which
81 encompass the territory, products, services and resources of Western Sahara; secure
82 the consent of the Sahrawi people in future agreements with the territory; remind
83 companies of their obligation to comply with international law.

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