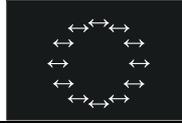


EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

pursuant to Rule 104a of the Rules of Procedure
by the Committee on Development and Cooperation
on the Sudan

European Parliament resolution on the Sudan

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000,
 - having regard to the Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan adopted on 30 June 1998,
 - having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted on 16 December 1966,
 - having regard to Rule 104a and 104(4) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the Committee on Development and Cooperation of European Parliament sent a delegation to the Sudan from 19-24 February 2004,
1. Welcomes the progress in negotiations on a peace agreement between the Sudanese Government and the SPLM/A in Naivasha, Kenya,
 2. Draws attention to the political importance of the peace process between the Sudanese Government and the SPLM/A in bringing an end to one of the longest-running conflicts in Africa, which has claimed almost two million lives and displaced four million people,
 3. Calls on the Government of the Sudan and the SPLM/A to finalise the peace agreement rapidly,
 4. Welcomes the climate of *détente* in the Nuba Mountains following implementation of the cease-fire and notes with satisfaction the partial resumption of the free movement of people between the government and SPLM/A zones,
 5. Believes there could be a role for EU peacekeepers and monitors, but that these should be proportionate to the needs and recognise the successes of the existing "light touch" Verification Monitoring Teams,
 6. Calls on the Sudanese Government and the SPLM/A, once the peace agreement is concluded, to widen the scope of that agreement, in a spirit of national unity, to ensure the development of the whole country and to ensure that the distribution of wealth, including oil revenue, benefits all regions of the Sudan,
 7. Calls on any oil companies operating in the Sudan to ensure full compensation has been paid to people displaced by oil development in the past, and that they are in full compliance with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the international voluntary security principles; calls on the European Commission to monitor this in relation to its policies on corporate social responsibility,
 8. Recognises the importance of a quick resumption of European Union development aid,

after the signature of the Peace agreement, but calls for a step-by-step release of EDF funds dependent on a general improvement in democracy and respect for human rights in the Sudan, including:

- the appointment of a deputy national authorising officer for the south of the country, with full authority modelled on the experience of Zanzibar in Tanzania,
 - greater recourse to the United Nations and international NGOs in delivering aid,
 - establishing specific benchmarks in relation to democracy, human rights and good governance, progress on which would be assessed in order to enable gradual release of available funds,
 - making maximum use of existing horizontal budget lines and facilitating a transfer of monies from envelope A to envelope B for peacebuilding expenditure prior to the final signature and to reduce future delays in spending,
 - convening an international conference of NGOs committed to the Sudan in order to address capacity problems for delivery of future aid,
9. Calls on the Commission to pay the utmost attention to ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian aid, rehabilitation and development; considers it essential that that the future Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Interventions supported by the EDF link with Relief interventions supported with "ECHO budget lines" such as "Humanitarian Plus"; considers further that when the successful humanitarian actions have a "development component" the Commission should support their extension with the EDF,
10. Expresses deep sadness at the serious injury sustained by an NGO humanitarian assistance worker undertaking ECHO-funded food distribution due to a landmine on 5 February 2004, and underlines the importance of expanded landmines clearance programmes across the Sudan,
11. Calls on the Sudanese authorities to bring to justice the individuals, i.e. army personnel, who might have been involved in arms trafficking and cattle theft,
12. Calls on the Government of the Sudan, the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) to opt for the path of dialogue and negotiation and to refrain from resorting, directly or indirectly, to armed struggle to defend their interests,
13. Criticises systematic delays and obstruction by the Government of the Sudan with regard to access by humanitarian aid workers, in violation of the principle of the neutrality of humanitarian aid, and calls on the Government of the Sudan and rebel groups operating in Darfur to allow the United Nations, other aid organisations and ECHO permanent access to all regions of Darfur without restriction; also calls on the Government of the Sudan to put in place arrangements to guarantee the safety of humanitarian aid workers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps in government-controlled areas,
14. Expresses its deep concern at consistent reports that the Janjaweed militias have targeted and are continuing to target civilians in the villages and in centres for displaced persons, including the use of sexual violence against women and of forced

recruitment including children, and that the militias have received financial, logistical and other support from government authorities,

15. Calls on the Sudanese Government and the judicial authorities in the country to conduct a thorough investigation into the atrocities committed by the Janjaweed militias against civilians and to bring the perpetrators to justice,
16. Calls on all the parties in the conflict in Darfur to agree without delay on an immediate cease-fire, and to begin negotiations to bring to an end the conflict in the area; endorses the initiative of the Dutch Government as acting presidency of the European Union in the Sudan to facilitate talks between the different parties in the conflict,
17. Calls for the EU and other donors to do all they can to assist in humanitarian aspects following the destruction perpetrated during the fighting in the Sudan and neighbouring countries, in particular Chad, and to protect and support IDPs and refugees,
18. Calls on the governments of Chad, Libya and the Central African Republic to monitor the trade in small arms in the region more closely,
19. Notes with concern that the sanctions imposed for adultery under Sharia law are frequently to the detriment of women, as the evidence requirements are virtually never satisfied in the case of men whereas a pregnant woman is automatically considered guilty,
20. Criticises the use of flogging and amputation as inconsistent with the Sudan's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
21. Considers that, in any event, Sharia law should not be applicable to persons who are not of the Muslim faith and should not be applied in Khartoum, which claims to be the capital of all the Sudanese people,
22. Calls on the Sudanese authorities to reform the system of imprisonment for debt and to ensure that prisoners on remand are given a speedy and fair trial and that the rights of the defence are respected, in accordance with Article 32 of the Constitution,
23. Draws attention to the almost complete absence of freedom of speech, free media, or independent human rights infrastructures within the Sudan and calls on the Sudanese authorities to dismantle the special police or military units, Military Intelligence and Internal Security such as the National Security Bureau (NSB), set up during the war as soon as the peace agreement has been concluded,
24. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Government of the Sudan and the governments of the neighbouring countries, the Council and to the Commission.