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# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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*Session document*

B5-418/02

1 July 2002

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

pursuant to Rule 50(5) of the Rules of Procedure by

– Karin Junker, Glenys Kinnock and Van den Berg on behalf of the PES Group

on Zimbabwe

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PE 318.644}  
PE 318.660}  
PE 318.665}  
PE 318.668} RC1

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## European Parliament resolution on Zimbabwe

### *The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its previous resolutions of 13 April 2000, 18 May 2000, 6 July 2000, 15 March 2001, 6 September 2001, 13 December 2001, 14 March 2002 and 15 May 2002 on the situation in Zimbabwe,
  - having regard to the decision of the EU General Affairs Council of 18 February 2002 to close consultations under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement and to introduce a package of targeted sanctions,
  - having regard to the decision of the Commonwealth on 19 March 2002 to suspend Zimbabwe's membership for a period of one year,
  - having regard to the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 17 June 2002,
  - having regard to the conclusions of the G-8 Summit in Alberta, Canada of 26 and 27 June 2002,
  - bearing in mind that EU Member States are due to review the existing package of sanctions against the Mugabe regime at the next General Affairs Council of 22 and 23 July,
- A. whereas the situation in Zimbabwe has seriously deteriorated since the Presidential Election in March, with the population suffering from political repression, the daily fear of intimidation and violence, and with attacks targeted especially against the membership of the main opposition the MDC and the media,
- B. whereas the economy of Zimbabwe is in a catastrophic state, as a result of appalling economic mismanagement for several years, with inflation running at 122%; and also faces a growing food crisis largely caused by disastrous land and macro-economic policies, which has caused a 1.8m tonne cereal deficit and now threatens over half the population of 13 million Zimbabweans with hunger and starvation,
- C. whereas leading members of the Zimbabwean regime and their families have been travelling widely, including to European cities, in order to give the impression that the EU travel ban is having no impact,
- D. whereas the international community has provided emergency aid to Zimbabwe, including €6 million of aid announced on 24 June by the European Commission which is in addition to the €6.5 million already allocated in April 2002,
- E. whereas the consequences of the provisions of the amended Land Acquisition Act, passed on 10 May 2002 and coming into force on 24 June, mean that some 2,900 Zimbabwean farmers are prohibited by the Mugabe regime from working their own land, thereby effectively leaving their much needed crops uncultivated and their livestock untended, thus exposing the country to even greater famine,

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- F. whereas Mugabe's mismanagement of the affairs of Zimbabwe threatens not only the people of Zimbabwe but also poses an increasing danger to the stability of the whole of the Southern African region, especially countries already facing chronic food shortages like Malawi and Zambia, with the prospect of a breakdown in the regional economy and a possible refugee crisis,
  - G. Whereas economists estimate that €8.5 billion worth of moveable assets have been illegally impounded or looted by senior figures in the Mugabe regime since February 2000, when ruling party militants began the programme of seizing private farms,
  - H. whereas the EU Troika's visit to Southern Africa in May was a welcome effort to inform SADC countries of the risks to their regional economic stability and political credibility from continuing to support Zimbabwe's illegitimate regime
  - I. whereas the New Partnership for African Development ( NEPAD ) is supposed to commit African countries to setting and policing standards of good governance across the continent, respecting human rights and working for peace and poverty reduction in return for an extra \$64 billion in aid, greater private investment and a reduction of trade barriers by countries in the developed world,
1. Abhors the ruthless use of violence and intimidation by the ruling party against political opponents and other representatives of Zimbabwean civil society;
  2. Condemns the merciless counter-productive and corrupt land appropriations and the catastrophic effect of the Land Acquisition Act in contributing to human misery and starvation;
  3. Expresses its deep concern that the problems of Zimbabwe have grave implications for the stability of the wider Southern African region, not least at a time when UN agencies are warning of even more widespread famine;
  4. Calls upon all African leaders, especially the Presidents of Nigeria and South Africa and those of other States to apply the NePAD peer review mechanism and similar SADC measures with immediate effect, and end all diplomatic support for the Mugabe regime, so that it is left in no doubt as to its increasing international and regional isolation
  5. Calls for the early implementation of the recommendation by the UN Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of natural Resources in the Congo in order to reduce the Zimbabwean Government's ability to ignore international pressure to resolve its domestic problems;
  6. Urges that at the next General Affairs Council of 22 and 23 July, EU Member States and the Council take steps to implement more effectively the targeted sanctions already in place, including the extension of the list of proscribed individuals to include other key figures, such as the vice-presidents, all ministers, senior military, police and secret service commanders and leading businessmen who have helped to bankroll ZANU-PF or benefited from its corrupt activities, and who play a role in sustaining the regime and its campaign of violence, and also include their respective spouses and children, as they also spend illegally acquired money abroad;
  7. Underlines its commitment at this time to provide Zimbabwe with emergency humanitarian aid,

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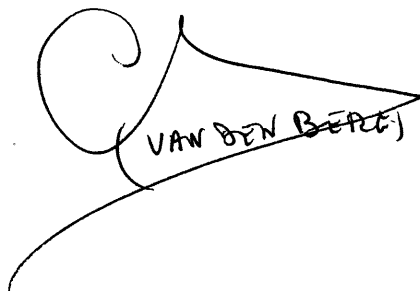
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including assistance with transportation, provided that there are guarantees it is dispensed in a non-partisan manner, including through non-governmental agencies which are not under the control of Mugabe in order to prevent the misappropriation of food by ZANU-PF for political ends;

8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Member States and candidate countries, the Government and Parliament of Zimbabwe, the Presidents of South Africa and Nigeria, the UN Secretary-General, the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Secretary-General of SADC, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth and the President of the World Bank.



(VAN DEN BERGE)