



Plenary sitting

B9-0068/2022

18.1.2022

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

with request for inclusion in the agenda for a debate on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law

pursuant to Rule 144 of the Rules of Procedure

on political crisis in Sudan
(2022/2504(RSP))

Marisa Matias
on behalf of The Left Group

B9-0068/2022

**European Parliament resolution on political crisis in Sudan
(2022/2504(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948;
- having regards to the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 particularly its article 1: “All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.”
- having regard to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights of 2011;
- having regard to the principles laid down in the UN Charter,
- having regard to its previous resolutions on Sudan,
- having regard to the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Republic of Sudan has been a party since 1986 and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which the Republic of Sudan has been a party since 1990,
- having regard to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979, and the declaration on the elimination of violence against women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993,
- having regard to the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, the two additional protocols of June 8, 1977 and the third additional protocol of 2005,
- having regard to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol,
- having regard to the first protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the rights of women in Africa, adopted in 1981,
- having regard to Articles 16 and 21 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which entered into force on 29 November 1999,
- having regard to the Sudanese Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005,
- having regard to the Constitution of Sudan of 2005,
- having regard to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, n rights treaties and instruments,

- A. whereas in April 2019 a popular movement reversed the dictatorship of Omar El-Béchr which was in power since his military coup on the 30 June 1989; whereas this democratic transition was stopped on the 25th of October 2021 when armed men made Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok hostage as well as ministers and all the civil members of the Sovereignty Council (the highest authority of the transition); whereas General Abdel Fattah al-Burhane, the instigator of this coup, announced the dissolution of the transitional bodies and declared the “Emergency state” on the same day;
- B. Whereas since October 25th military coup, Sudan’s massive protests, notably of women and youth, continue across many towns to express their discontent with the coup and the new political dispensation following the November 21th deal between the military, Juba Peace Agreement signatories and prime minister Abdallah Hamdok; whereas these demonstrations were followed by arrests of civilians, usurpation of civil and political rights and ball shoot against the protesters;
- C. whereas on January 3rd 2022, Abdallah Hamdok resigned, citing failure to reach political consensus over his deal and repeated breaches by the military over his powers;
- D. whereas so far, security forces have killed at least 62 civilians including four children and a woman; whereas security forces have regularly deployed excessive - including lethal - force against peaceful protesters;
- E. whereas the authorities have established a prosecutorial committee to investigate violations committed following the coup, however not taking any further concrete or material steps to establish responsibility or enforce accountability for abuses;
- F. Whereas the UA as well as the UN and generally the international Community condemned the coup, the putsch seems to satisfy - although with different positions - countries like Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and overall want to keep Sudan in their zone of influence at any price; whereas this situation aggravates the already high tensions in the Horn of Africa and will undoubtedly not facilitate a political solution to the war which is unfolding in Ethiopia and which is currently taking a dramatic turn;
- G. whereas the 16th of November 2021, the World Food Program (WFP) alerted that “In Sudan, 2.7 million people are in acute food insecurity emergencies and more than 7 million more people are in crisis”; whereas according to the Food Security Monitoring Food System, 61 percent of IDP households and 51 percent of refugee households in Sudan are food insecure; whereas it is expected that the total number of people in Phase 3 (severely food insecure) and above of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) to remain at 9.8 million people throughout the year 2022; whereas across the Country, an average of 13.6 percent of children under the age of five suffer from malnutrition;
- H. whereas food insecurity increases due to the macroeconomic crisis, which leads to exceptionally high rates of inflation; whereas the WFP reports a year-on-year increase of more than 300%; whereas the economic crisis was exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic; whereas in the past the increase in the cost of living and in particular of basic products due to a new devaluation of the Sudanese pound was directly linked to the adoption of an austerity budget following the recommendations of the IMF; whereas

once again the IMF is proposing “support” under the condition of "reducing the role of the state in the economy" which will lead to drain the means, already very weak, of the public services;

- I. whereas the instability of the security situation leads to population displacements and ethnic violence, particularly in Darfur; whereas according to the UN Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022, 14.3 million people – 30 percent of the population – are in need of humanitarian assistance (across all sectors) in Sudan; whereas 59% of the people in need, are concentrated in areas affected by conflict;
 1. Strongly condemns the coup of the 25th of October 2021; urges the EU and its Members States not only to condemn formally the coup as they already did but as well to provide support in all international bodies so that cooperation helps the Sudanese people to restore democracy, eliminate poverty and build their well-being;
 2. Expresses its full solidarity with the popular mobilizations taking place in Sudan demanding the end of the coup, and fighting for social progress, democracy and against the return of the dictatorship;
 3. Supports the will of the people of Sudan who are demonstrating to reverse the emergency order issued on December 26th 2021 and for the resignation of the army chief and chairperson of the post-coup illegitimate “sovereign council” Lt General Abdelfattah al-Burhan; highlights the fact that the “de facto authorities” restored the power of arrest and detention to the General Intelligence Service and that this reversed the law reform implemented during the transition, providing unacceptable blanket immunity to security forces responding to the ongoing protests;
 3. Condemns the human rights violations committed by the security forces and police against peaceful protesters in the wake of the military coup of October 25th, including arbitrary arrests, the use of lethal force by military units from the Sudan Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces, sexual violence against women and girls, repression of media freedom, assaults on journalists and the recurring disruption of access to cellular and internet service during protests;
 4. Calls for credible accountability for serious rights violations committed since the coup, including killings, injuries and sexual violence committed against protesters, attacks on health care facilities and medical staff, assaults on media workers, and repeated interruptions of cellular and internet services; calls for the release all persons detained solely for peacefully participating in the protests, and demand they ensure full respect of due process rights;
 5. Calls for a full cooperation with the UN designated expert and to allow him and his team to discharge their mandate freely and effectively; invites the EU member states to support the UN independent expert’s work, to ensure that he can carry out his mandate efficiently and bring his findings to the attention of the UN Human Rights Council;
 6. Emphasizes its full disagreement with the conditionality of the so called “IMF support” which aims to promote more structural reforms in the country; urges the EU and its Member States to create new types of cooperation with third countries on the basis of development and people's interest; highlights the urgent need to cancel Sudan's debt and

provide financial support for inclusive development;

7. Is extremely worried about the social and notably hunger situation and supports that the EU should send humanitarian aid to the country following the calls of the WFP; calls for EU and Member State aid to be provided in the form of grants rather than loans so as not to increase the debt burden; regrets that the majority of EU Member States have not achieved the target of devoting 0.7% of their GNI to official development aid and that some have even lowered their percentage of development aid; deplores the non-participation of some Member States in food aid programs;
8. Strongly condemns the Khartoum process which legitimizes governments themselves as a source of forced migration; Calls for the repeal of the Karthoum process given the importance of human rights violations in Sudan, and that of any European "cooperation" in the field of migration with this country and in particular police cooperation; emphasizes that the externalization of migration policies as pursued by the EU and its Member States to prevent migrants from leaving a country, be it their country of origin or a transit country, in many cases amounts non-assistance to persons in danger and non-respect of international law; denounces the diversion of part of the funds from the European Development Fund to the Trust Fund for Africa in favor of these security and anti-migration policies;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the “de facto” authorities of Sudan, the African Union, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Co-Presidents of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly and the Pan-African Parliament.