



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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Committee on Foreign Affairs

2013/2090(INI)

25.10.2013

OPINION

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

for the Committee on Development

on the efforts of the international community in the area of development and of
'state building' in South Sudan
(2013/2090(INI))

Rapporteur: Charles Tannock

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SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs calls on the Committee on Development, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions into its motion for a resolution:

- having regard to the resolution adopted by the UN Human Rights Council on ‘Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan in the field of human rights’ on 27 June 2013,
- A. whereas the belt of insecurity, under-development and poor governance across the Sahel to the Horn of Africa can only be addressed in a comprehensive approach;
- B. whereas certain measures have been undertaken in the context of the Security Sector Reform (SSR), such as the establishment of the South Sudanese National Police Service (SSNPS), the National Security and Disarmament Council (NSDC) and the Demobilisation and Reintegration Council (DRC);
- C. whereas 98 % of South Sudanese national budget revenue comes from oil production, making South Sudan heavily oil-dependent; whereas domestic oil production is limited and there is a heavy dependence on imports; whereas South Sudan still depends on Port Sudan in the North for oil exports;
- D. whereas the prospects for longer-term development and state-building in South Sudan are inextricably linked with regional interdependence in the Horn of Africa, not least in terms of addressing security concerns with neighbouring Sudan (including in the Darfur, Kurdofan and Blue Nile regions) and investing in economic integration with other regional partners;
- E. whereas viable long-term stability in the Horn of Africa can only be built on strong institutions, a proper role and space for civil society, the rule of law and respect for human rights, in particular freedom of expression, and strong economic prospects for society at large; whereas the separation of Sudan and South Sudan has reportedly led to religious conflict; whereas a number of refugees have fled from Sudan to the largely Christian South Sudan; whereas the estimated number of refugees moving from Sudan to South Sudan in June 2013 was 263 000¹;
- 1. Reiterates its support for the European Union’s regional engagement under the EU Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa, as well as under the comprehensive approach to Sudan and South Sudan; notes further the overlapping geography of the Sahel region and its interlinked political, economic and social challenges; calls for the European Union, therefore, to coordinate its strategy across the wider region more effectively, specifically by linking the aims and scope of the EU Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa with those of the EU Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel; encourages a closely linked consideration of human rights within both; calls further for the European Union to engage with the European Union Special Representatives (EUSRs) for the Sahel and Human Rights, in addition to the EUSR for the Horn of Africa, when addressing the outstanding challenges of this region, and to commit itself to a full dialogue with regional

¹ UN Refugee Agency, ‘CAP for South Sudan, Mid-Year Review 2013’.

partners for the purpose of improving cooperation and development;

2. Underlines the importance of supporting the new state of South Sudan, in particular in implementing the peace process with Sudan and setting up democratic and accountable institutions that guarantee the rule of law, human rights, development and the sustainable management of the countries' resources for the benefit of both populations; underlines the fact that conflict and insecurity still remain critical factors in humanitarian suffering, especially for the most vulnerable, and in undermining development prospects;
3. Urges the South Sudanese authorities to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 2109, to uphold the rule of law, to honour their responsibility to protect civilians and to respect the fundamental rights of their citizens; calls likewise on the South Sudanese authorities to step up their efforts to tackle the massive, violent theft of cattle that traditionally takes place in rural parts of the country;
4. Underlines the importance of the European Union, working with multilateral partners and donors, in supporting South Sudan on its democratic trajectory; welcomes in this context the European Union's contribution (USD 4.9 million) to the International Organisation for Migration, which will facilitate dialogue and communication among the different tribes and clans on how to share scarce resources (water, pastureland) in a context of growing inter-community violence; welcomes the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in preserving the historical archives as an important tool for South Sudan in its nation-building process; urges the South Sudan Government, given the growing sensitivity of the international community regarding chemical weapons, to sign and ratify as soon as possible the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, as well as other arms control and disarmament treaties, including those designed to tackle the illicit and uncontrolled flow of small arms and light weapons;
5. Calls for regular review of the EU's Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa and its comprehensive approach to Sudan and South Sudan in order to ensure that policy instruments and resources are tailored to supporting the peace process and democracy-building, including preparations for the elections in 2015; notes that future mandates, including decisions to merge positions, of the EU Special Representatives in this region should be considered in the context of such a policy review and in response to political realities on the ground;
6. Urges the authorities of Sudan and South Sudan to implement fully the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which called on the two states to tackle issues concerning power sharing, citizenship, oil revenues and debt sharing; stresses that despite important differences between the governments of Khartoum and Juba, especially on the controversial Abyei referendum that should have taken place in October 2013, there are positive signs of cooperation between the two governments, such as the initiative to allow cross-border movements as a preparatory step to establishing trade agreements between the two countries; praises the progress made by the African Union in bringing together the Presidents of Sudan and South Sudan to encourage the implementation of the cooperation agreements; calls on Sudan and South Sudan to resume negotiations on the supply of oil to the North;
7. Calls on the European Union to extend the mandate of the EU Special Representative for

Sudan and South Sudan beyond 31 October 2013, given the volatile nature of the current situation between the two countries; urges the EU's External Action Service to engage in more extensive diplomatic efforts with the aim of improving trade relations between South Sudan and Sudan and of providing support in helping refugees; calls on the international community, in particular the United Nations, the European Union and the African Union, to cooperate in pursuit of SSR (Security Sector Reform), including the work of UNMISS, border control and disarmament of the civilian population, in South Sudan;

8. Underlines the importance of the Cooperation Agreement, including the sectoral agreements, between Sudan and South Sudan signed in Addis Ababa on 27 September 2012; stresses, however, its concern over the unilateral announcement by Sudan's Government concerning shutting down oil exports from South Sudan and freezing all sectoral agreements as a measure that will damage both countries' economies and escalate regional tensions; calls for both governments to work with the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel to return to the Cooperation Agreement, to end support for armed rebel groups, to adhere fully to the agreement on the Safe Demilitarised Border Zone monitored by the expanded UN Interim Security Force for Abyei, and to prepare for a referendum on the future status of Abyei;
9. Calls on the Government of South Sudan, following the recommendations of the UN Human Rights Council, to implement all international and regional human rights instruments to which it is party, as well as to improve the justice system and to strengthen the independence of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission; calls further for the European Union to ensure that the promotion of democracy and the establishment of an enabling environment for human rights organisations are essential elements in its development aid to South Sudan; calls on the European Union to ensure that development aid to South Sudan carefully considers the rights of women and girls in the country, specifically by supporting women's organisations as well as by ending the practice of child marriages and child labour; calls for harmonisation of customary and statutory law, and emphasises the importance of establishing a separate judicial system for minors in order to prevent unlawful imprisonment and protect children's rights; condemns the South Sudan authorities' arbitrary detentions and harassment of journalists, as reported by NGOs, because this results in de facto censorship; calls on the South Sudanese authorities to hold to account and prosecute the perpetrators of such crimes against journalists;
10. Notes the recommendation made by the African Union to the governments in Khartoum and Juba that a referendum on the disputed region of Abyei be held in October 2013; calls on the South Sudanese authorities to ensure that Misseriya nomads are able to participate in the referendum, as Khartoum is otherwise opposed to its holding; welcomes the statement by the authorities in South Sudan pointing out that the Misseriya have always had free access to water and pastureland in Abyei and that they will continue to have this right in the future; announces its intention to follow closely the outcome of the meeting on this subject that was held in New York on 23 September between the 15 Heads of State of the African Union;
11. Stresses the importance of demonstrating to the people of South Sudan the value and effectiveness of their new democratic state, including the establishment of a stable government which does not operate by arbitrary presidential decrees and ensures the

separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers, as well as respecting human rights and the freedom of the media, preventing and tackling corruption and delivering public services and infrastructure, including in rural areas outside Juba; deplores the impact of corruption on this new state and calls for the international donor community, including the European Union, to assess carefully South Sudan's capacity to tackle this matter; calls in addition for South Sudan to enhance efforts to tackle corruption, including initiatives by President Kiir against senior officials, whilst encouraging the government to pursue the implementation of its development plan, including by diversifying its economy away from dependence on oil exports;

12. Encourages the Government of South Sudan to foster economic diversification and reduce hydrocarbon dependence; encourages South Sudan to increase local food production, to promote export industries and to develop transport infrastructure with the aim of facilitating access to markets.

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	24.10.2013
Result of final vote	+: 53 -: 1 0: 3
Members present for the final vote	Bastiaan Belder, Elmar Brok, Tarja Cronberg, Arnaud Danjean, Susy De Martini, Mark Demesmaecker, Michael Gahler, Marietta Giannakou, Ana Gomes, Andrzej Grzyb, Richard Howitt, Anna Ibrisagic, Liisa Jaakonsaari, Jelko Kacin, Tunne Kelam, Maria Eleni Koppa, Paweł Robert Kowal, Eduard Kukan, Vytautas Landsbergis, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Krzysztof Lisek, Sabine Lösing, Ulrike Lunacek, Willy Meyer, Alexander Mirsky, Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, Norica Nicolai, Raimon Obiols, Pier Antonio Panzeri, Ioan Mircea Pașcu, Alojz Peterle, Tonino Picula, Mirosław Piotrowski, Bernd Posselt, Hans-Gert Pöttering, Cristian Dan Preda, Tokia Saïfi, José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, György Schöpflin, Werner Schulz, Adrian Severin, Sophocles Sophocleous, Charles Tannock, Geoffrey Van Orden, Nikola Vuljanić, Boris Zala
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Charalampos Angourakis, Reinhard Bütikofer, Marije Cornelissen, Véronique De Keyser, Kinga Gál, Barbara Lochbihler, Emilio Menéndez del Valle, Doris Pack, Marietje Schaake, Ivo Vajgl, Janusz Władysław Zemke