

# ACP-EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

ACP-EU 3900/06/Fin.

## RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

### on the situation in Sudan

*The ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly,*

- meeting in Vienna (Austria) from 19 to 22 June 2006,
- having regard to Article 17(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to its previous resolutions on Sudan,
- having regard to the European Parliament resolution on Sudan of 6 April 2006,
- having regard to the Pan-African Parliament report on Sudan of April 2006,
- having regard to the reports on the fact-finding missions to Darfur of the European Parliament (February and September 2004), the Pan-African Parliament (November 2004) and the ACP-EU JPA (March 2005),
- having regard to the visit of a UN Security Council delegation to Darfur in June 2006,
- having regard to the third report of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to the UN Security Council on Darfur of 14 June 2006,
- having regard to UN Security Council resolutions S/RES/1663, 1665 and 1672 of 2006 and the report to the UN Secretary-General of the International Commission of Enquiry on Darfur,
- having regard to the N'Djamena ceasefire agreement signed on 8 April 2004 between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the two rebel movements,
- having regard to the protocols on the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Darfur and on the enhancement of the security situation in Darfur, both signed in Abuja (Nigeria) on 9 November 2004,
- having regard to the Tripoli declaration of 8 February 2006 between Sudan and Chad following the tension between the two countries,
- having regard to the African Union Ceasefire Commission's Violation Report No 96/2005,

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted by the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly on 22 June 2006 in Vienna (Austria).

- having regard to the latest report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on Sudan published on 27 January 2006,
  - having regard to the Abuja (Nigeria) Peace Agreement of 5 May 2006,
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- A. whereas a rebellion led by the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) began in Darfur in February 2003,
  - B. whereas the main rebel group in Darfur, the Sudanese Liberation Movement (SLM), and the GOS signed a peace agreement on the future of Darfur on 5 May 2006, while the two other parties, the JEM and the smaller Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA) faction, did not sign, are calling for further concessions from the GOS and have rejected the terms of the deal,
  - C. whereas the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (AU) decided on 12 January 2006 to extend the mandate of AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to 31 March 2006; it has further decided to extend the mission to 30 September 2006; the AU has expressed its support for a transition after that date from AMIS to a UN mission,
  - D. whereas there are serious difficulties with, and obstacles to, the delivery of humanitarian aid to the population of Darfur,
  - E. whereas the Darfur conflict is increasingly affecting the stability of neighbouring Chad and constitutes a threat to regional peace and security,
  - F. whereas the protection of those in villages and in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in Darfur remains inadequate,
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1. Welcomes the conclusion of the peace agreement on 5 May 2006 but regrets that some rebel groups have refused to sign;
  2. Calls for all parties to the peace agreement to implement this agreement especially with regard to the disarming of all armed militias including the Janjaweed;
  3. Urges the two other rebel groups outside the 5 May 2006 peace agreement, and the GOS, to reach an agreement to bring peace to the region;
  4. Calls on the GOS, all Sudanese parties and the international community to have all landmines in the south cleared in order to help to create a more conducive environment for returnees;
  5. Supports the efforts of the Government of National Unity of Sudan to effectively implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in a fully inclusive process;

6. Welcomes the support of the AU for a UN peacekeeping operation in Darfur, and calls on the international community led by the AU to act immediately in order to secure the protection of civilians, in particular women and children, in Darfur, notably by reinforcing the resources of AMIS;
7. Welcomes the call by Kofi Annan for a technical assessment mission to be sent to Darfur in preparation for the UN force with the aim of establishing safe conditions and providing protection for the population, which has been the victim of an unprecedented genocide, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
8. Urges the resumption of bilateral development talks between EU Member States and the Government of National Unity of Sudan in order to stabilise war-affected areas in Darfur;
9. Calls on all armed groups to respect human rights and international humanitarian law by ceasing all attacks on civilians including sexual violence against women;
10. Urges the Sudanese authorities to fight impunity and to bring to justice immediately the perpetrators of human rights violations including sexual violence;
11. Urges the GOS to apprehend the four leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in compliance with the arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court (ICC), and immediately hand them over for trial;
12. Is gravely concerned over recent events on the Sudan-Chad border; calls on both Governments to refrain from any action that would undermine the stability of the region, and to use all means in support of the Darfur peace process;
13. Calls on the international community and the GOS to recognise and to support the ICC's investigation into violations of humanitarian and human rights law in Darfur; underlines the extreme gravity of the findings of the third report of the ICC Prosecutor, which states that some of the groups involved in the commission of crimes in Darfur did so 'with specific genocidal intent';
14. Calls on the UN Security Council to consider an arms embargo as well as an oil embargo on Sudan and targeted sanctions against those responsible for human rights abuses and other atrocities, and to ensure that such sanctions do not add to the suffering of the population of Sudan;
15. Urges the GOS to make every effort to ensure the safe and voluntary return of all refugees and IDPs and to cooperate with the UN agencies, the NGO community and civil society organisations in this regard;
16. Calls on the international community to establish a special fund for the rehabilitation of the Darfur region following the signing of a peace agreement binding on all parties and the cessation of fighting;

17. Calls on the Bureau of the Joint Parliamentary Assembly to monitor the situation in Sudan and in doing so to schedule a follow-up mission to Sudan before the first meeting of the Bureau in 2007;
18. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EU Council, the European Commission, the African Union Institutions including the Pan-African Parliament, the UN Secretary-General and the Government of Sudan.