

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 203

Calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to use its unique influence and economic leverage to stop genocide and violence in Darfur, Sudan.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 16, 2007

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. DOLE, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to use its unique influence and economic leverage to stop genocide and violence in Darfur, Sudan.

Whereas since the conflict in Darfur, Sudan began in 2003, hundreds of thousands of people have been killed and more than 2,500,000 displaced as a result of the ongoing and escalating violence;

Whereas on July 23, 2004, Congress declared, "the atrocities unfolding in Darfur, Sudan, are genocide" and on September 23, 2004, then Secretary of State Colin Powell stated before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that, "genocide has occurred and may still be oc-

curing in Darfur,” and “the Government of Sudan and the Janjaweed bear responsibility”;

Whereas on October 13, 2006, the President signed the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act (Public Law 109–344), which identifies the Government of Sudan as complicit with the forces committing genocide in the Darfur region and urges the President to, “take all necessary and appropriate steps to deny the Government of Sudan access to oil revenues”;

Whereas President George W. Bush declared in a speech delivered on April 18, 2007, at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum that no one “can doubt that genocide is the only word for what is happening in Darfur—and that we have a moral obligation to stop it”;

Whereas the presence of approximately 7,000 African Union peacekeepers has not deterred the violence and the increasing attacks by the Government-sponsored Janjaweed militia and rebel groups.

Whereas the Government of Sudan continues to refuse to allow implementation of the full-scale peacekeeping mission authorized under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706;

Whereas former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan subsequently negotiated a compromise agreement with the Government of Sudan for a hybrid United Nations-African Union peacekeeping mission to be implemented in three phases;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has long-standing economic and military ties with Sudan and continues to strengthen these ties in spite of the on-

going genocide in Darfur, as evidenced by the following actions:

(1) China reportedly purchases as much as 70 percent of Sudan's oil;

(2) China currently has at least \$3,000,000,000 invested in the Sudanese energy sector, for a total of \$10,000,000,000 since the 1990s;

(3) Sudan's Joint Chief of Staff, Haj Ahmed El Gaili, recently visited Beijing for discussions with Chinese Defense Minister Cao Gang Chuan and other military officials as part of an eight-day tour of China; Cao pledged closer military relations with Sudan, saying that China was "willing to further develop cooperation between the two militaries in every sphere";

(4) China has reportedly cancelled approximately \$100 million in debt owed by the Sudanese Government; and

(5) China is building infrastructure in Sudan and provided funds for a presidential palace in Sudan at a reported cost of approximately \$20,000,000;

Whereas given its economic interests throughout the region, China has a unique ability to positively influence the Government of Sudan to abandon its genocidal policies and to accept United Nations peacekeepers to join a hybrid United Nations-African Union peacekeeping mission;

Whereas the President's Special Envoy to Sudan, Andrew S. Natsios, further said in testimony on April 11, 2007, that "China's substantial economic investment in Sudan gives it considerable potential leverage, and we have made clear to Beijing that the international community will expect China to be part of the solution";

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has previously influenced the Government of Sudan to take steps toward reducing violence and conflict by—

(1) abstaining from, and choosing not to obstruct, several important votes in the United Nations Security Council on resolutions related to Sudan, including Resolution 1556, which demanded Sudan disarm militias in Darfur, and Resolution 1706, which called for the deployment of additional United Nations peacekeepers, including up to 17,300 military personnel and up to 3,300 civilian police;

(2) helping to facilitate the Addis Ababa framework reached on November 16, 2006, which provides for a joint United Nations-African Union peacekeeping force;

(3) sending high-level delegations, including Chinese President Hu Jintao, to Sudan, and encouraging President Bashir to show flexibility and allow the joint United Nations-African Union peacekeeping force to be deployed;

(4) making frequent public statements that the Government of Sudan must carry out agreements made within the Addis Ababa framework of November 2006 to admit United Nations peacekeepers to join the United Nations-African Union peacekeeping force in Darfur;

(5) pledging to provide military engineers to support African Union peacekeeping forces in Darfur; and

(6) announcing on May 10, 2007, the appointment of a senior diplomat as China's special representative on African affairs who is to focus specific attention on the Darfur issue.

Whereas due to its vast population, its rapidly growing global economy, its large research and development investments and military spending, its seat as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and on the Asia-

Pacific Economic Cooperation, China is an emerging power that is increasingly perceived as a leader with significant international reach and responsibility;

Whereas in November 2006, China hosted its third Forum on China-Africa Cooperation with more than 40 heads of state in attendance and which focused heavily on trade relations and investment on the African continent as it is expected to double by 2010;

Whereas China is preparing to host the Olympic Summer Games of 2008, the most honorable, venerated, and prestigious international sporting event;

Whereas China should be held accountable to act consistently with the Olympic standard of preserving human dignity in Darfur, Sudan and around the world; and

Whereas China has been reluctant to use its full influence to improve the human rights situation in Darfur: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) recognizes the close relationship between
3 China and Sudan and strongly urges the Govern-
4 ment of the People’s Republic of China to use its
5 full influence to—

6 (A) urge the President of Sudan, Omar al-
7 Bashir, to allow a robust peacekeeping force as
8 described in United Nations Security Council
9 Resolution 1706;

10 (B) call for Sudanese compliance with
11 United Nations Security Council Resolutions

1 1556 and 1564, and the Darfur Peace Agree-
2 ment, all of which demand that the Government
3 of Sudan disarm militias operating in Darfur;

4 (C) call on all parties to the conflict to ad-
5 here to the 2004 N'Djamena ceasefire agree-
6 ment and the recently-agreed United Nations
7 communiqué which commits the Sudanese Gov-
8 ernment to improve conditions for humanitarian
9 organizations and ensure they have unfettered
10 access to the populations they serve;

11 (D) emphasize that there can be no mili-
12 tary solution to the conflict in Darfur and that
13 the formation and implementation of a legiti-
14 mate peace agreement between all parties will
15 contribute toward the welfare and stability of
16 the entire nation and broader region;

17 (E) urge all rebel groups to unify and as-
18 sist all parties to come to the negotiating table
19 in good faith;

20 (F) urge the Government of southern
21 Sudan to play a more active role in pressing for
22 legitimate peace talks and take immediate steps
23 to support and assist in the revitalization of
24 such talks along one single coordinated track;

1 (G) engage collaboratively in high-level di-
2 plomacy and multilateral efforts toward a re-
3 newed peace process; and

4 (H) join the international community in
5 imposing economic and other consequences on
6 the Government of Sudan if that Government
7 continues to carry out or support attacks on in-
8 nocent civilians and frustrate diplomatic efforts;
9 and

10 (2) recognizes that the spirit of the Olympics,
11 which is to bring together nations and people from
12 all over the world in peace, is incompatible with any
13 actions, directly or indirectly, supporting acts of
14 genocide.

○