

أصوات أوروبية لمقاطعة قمة الـ 20 برئاسة السعودية



الثلاثاء 20 أكتوبر 2020 12:10 م

طالب عشرات البرلمانيين الأوروبيين، بلدانهم ومسؤولي الاتحاد الأوروبي بعدم المشاركة في قمة العشرين المزمع عقدها الشهر المقبل برئاسة السعودية، وذلك نظراً لانتهاكات الرياض في مجال حقوق الإنسان

جاء ذلك في رسالة حملت توقيع 65 برلمانياً أوروبياً، بعثوها إلى رئيس مجلس الاتحاد الأوروبي شارل ميشيل ورئيسة المفوضية الأوروبية أورسولا فون دير لاين

وأشار البرلمانيون الأوروبيون، إلى أن الرياض تواصل تسجيل انتهاكات في مجال حقوق الإنسان، وأنها لم تحقق العدالة في قضية مقتل الصحفي جمال خاشقجي

ولفتوا إلى أن السعودية تنتهك حتى أبسط الحقوق مثل حرية التعبير والتجّع

وتطرقت رسالة البرلمانيين الأوروبيين، إلى اعتقال السلطات السعودية الناشطاء، والمحامين، والصحفيين والكتاب والمفكرين المطالبين بإصلاحات في المملكة، وسط غموض يلف أماكن تواجدهم ومصيرهم

ودعت الرسالة إلى "عدم شرعية إدارة تقوم بأبشع انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان، عبر السماح لها باستضافة قمة تعتبر واحدة من أهم القمم في العالم"، مطالبة "ميشيل" و"فون دير لاين" بعدم المشاركة في قمة العشرين المقبلة

وفي تشرين ثاني/ نوفمبر 2019، تسلمت السعودية، رئاسة مجموعة العشرين لمدة عام، وذلك خلال حفل أقيم في مدينة ناغويا اليابانية من جانب آخر، طالبت منظمة "الديمقراطية الآن للعالم العربي" (DAWN)، السلطات السعودية بإطلاق سراح الشيخ سلمان العودة المعتقل منذ ثلاث سنوات، والذي يواجه حكم الإعدام

وقالت، في بيان لها، مساء الجمعة، وصل "عربي21" نسخة منه: "من المقرر أن يتم استئناف محاكمة العالم الديني والإصلاحي الشيخ سلمان العودة في الرياض الأحد، بعد تأخير غير واضح من قبل النيابة لأكثر من عام".

وقال عبد الله العودة، مدير أبحاث الشؤون الخليجية في منظمة الديمقراطية الآن للعالم العربي، وهو أحد أبناء سلمان العودة: "بينما تستضيف السعودية قمة مجموعة العشرين كمنصة للحوار الدولي، إلا أنها تعتقل أناسا مثل والذي فقط لمطالبتهم بأن يكون هناك صوت للمواطنين السعوديين"، مضيفاً أن "أولئك الذين يهتمون بقضية الحرية يجب أن يرفضوا المشاركة في القمة".

وأشار عبد الله العودة إلى أن "المدعي العام سعود المعجب هو أداة رئيسية في آلة قمع الحكومة السعودية لمواطنيها قد يكون دوره صغيراً، لكنه يحاول إرسال هذا الرجل البريء سلمان العودة إلى الإعدام هو والمتآمرون معه مثل المدعي السبيت والعميد الصبحي لا ينبغي أن يكونوا قادرين على جني امتيازات ألقابهم الفاخرة أثناء السفر متخفين خارج بلادهم إنهم يستحقون الإدانة وليس الاحترام".

Maria ARENA
Chair of the Subcommittee on Human Rights
Spinelli 15 G 305
60 Rue Wiertz
1047 Bruxelles



Bruxelles, October 19th 2020

Ms Ursula von der Leyen
President of the European Commission
Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 200
1049 Brussels

Mr Charles Michel
President of the European Council
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175
1048 Brussels

Re: The European Union's participation in the G20 summit 2020

Dears Ms Ursula von der Leyen and Mr Charles Michel,

We, the undersigned members of the European Parliament, are writing to you following the second anniversary of the assassination of Jamal Khashoggi on 2 October and the adoption of Resolution 2020/2815(RSP) on 8 October last when the European Parliament, with a large majority from all political groups called for the European Union to downgrade institutional and diplomatic representation at the G20 Leader's Summit¹, to avoid legitimising impunity for human rights violations and ongoing illegal and arbitrary detentions in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia currently holds the rotating presidency of the Group of 20 largest world economies (G20), which includes the heads of the European institutions and whose next leaders' summit is scheduled to take place on 21-22 November 2020.

We, as Members of the European Parliament, have concerns about continuing human rights violations occurring inside Saudi Arabia. The elevation of Mohamed bin Salman to the position of Crown Prince started with the promise of reform and indications that the Kingdom would

¹ 2020/2815(RSP), 8 October 2020

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align itself with internationally accepted human rights standards and practices. Many of us hoped that his appointment would start a new chapter for Saudi Arabia. However, numerous events have undermined this initial hope.

Despite the authorities still portraying the country as striving for reform, invoking its economic Vision 2030 and prestigious projects such as the Neom megacity scheme, the Saudi authorities continue to violate a variety of the most basic human rights, including the right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and the right to liberty and security of person, as well as the right to freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and the right to life, not to mention Saudi Arabia's ongoing involvement in the conflict in Yemen.

Within Saudi Arabia, specific ongoing human rights abuses include the detention of human rights advocates and senior Saudi Royals such as Prince Turki bin Abdullah, Prince Mohammed bin Nayef, Princess Basmah bint Saud and Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz bin Salman. Despite lifting the driving ban, Loujain al-Hathloul and four other women human rights defenders remain in custody for campaigning for women's rights. Given the fate of Mr Khashoggi, and the death of pioneering human rights defender Abdullah al-Hamid due to medical neglect and of Major General Ali al-Qahtani in custody, we are understandably worried about the treatment of all those still in detention, underscored by the fact we are still waiting for justice for Jamal Khashoggi's murder.

Even prior to the adoption of Resolution 2020/2815(RSP), the European Parliament has spoken on several of these issues, including on the killing of Jamal Khashoggi,² highlighting also the widespread crackdown against human rights defenders, women activists, lawyers, journalists, writers and bloggers; and women's rights defenders in Saudi Arabia,³ strongly condemning the detention of leading female human rights activists and the repression and torture of human rights defenders, including women's rights defenders, in Saudi Arabia, which clearly undermines the credibility of the reform process in the country. Indeed, the Saudi government has a long record of silencing the very voices that are necessary for a meaningful global conversation regarding the challenges we collectively face, which challenges the appropriateness of their hosting the 2020 G20 summit.

By contrast, the European Union has a long and proud track record of supporting human rights and the rule of law across the world. We are a union of values. The European Union's fundamental values are respect for human dignity and human rights, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law. These core values should guide your policies within the Union and beyond its borders and we should not hesitate to stand up for them in our dealings with third states.

We also call on the Commission to consider the wider context of Europe's economic interaction with Saudi Arabia. Despite ambitions to open the Kingdom up to international markets as set out in Vision 2030, we remain gravely concerned about the overall direction of the Kingdom – especially its deteriorating human rights record. Without progress on this important front, the

² 2018/2885(RSP), 24 October 2018.

³ 2019/2564(RSP), 14 February 2019.

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European Union should not seek closer economic links with Saudi Arabia. Our strong view is that unless Saudi Arabia makes progress on the issues included herein the EU should not consider formalising deeper relations on trade, investment or foreign affairs with the Kingdom.

Above all, we should not legitimise a government committing egregious human rights violations as host of one of the most important summit meetings in the world. We firmly believe that without a resolution to ongoing illegal detentions, a clear commitment to end human rights abuses from Saudi Arabia and demonstrated steps towards accountability for those who commit those abuses, our participation in the upcoming G20 in Saudi Arabia would not only compromise our values, but also contradict the very resolutions passed in our parliament. Given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the upcoming G20, we urge the Commission to look at these issues as a matter of urgency.

It is against this background that we ask you to re-evaluate your participation in this year's G20 summit and consider not attending, but instead downgrading the level of the European Union participation to a senior official level.

Should you decide to engage with Saudi Arabia in the course of the summit, we urge you to place human rights at the centre of all G20 discussions. In particular, we urge you to use the opportunity to highlight the plight and demand the release of all prisoners of conscience, particularly women human rights defenders; to insist on meaningful steps being taken towards real accountability for the murder of Jamal Khashoggi; and to call for an immediate end to the war in Yemen. Human rights should be a red line in any negotiation with the European Union.

Sincerely



Maria Arena

*European Parliament
Chair of the Subcommittee on Human Rights*

Annex: 65 signatories