











Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2016/2324(INI)	Procedure completed
Addressing shrinking civil society space in developing countries		
Subject 6.10.08 Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general 6.30 Development cooperation		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Development (Associated committee)	 JIMÉNEZ-BECERRIL BARRIO Teresa Shadow rapporteur	20/10/2016
		 FRUNZULICĂ Doru-Claudian	
		 THEOCHAROUS Eleni	
		 MICHEL Louis	
		 HEUBUCH Maria	
		 CORRAO Ignazio	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 Foreign Affairs (Associated committee)	 ASSIS Francisco	26/01/2017
European Commission	Commission DG International Cooperation and Development	Commissioner MIMICA Neven	

Key events			
19/01/2017	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
16/02/2017	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
30/08/2017	Vote in committee		
05/09/2017	Committee report tabled for plenary	A8-0283/2017	Summary
02/10/2017	Debate in Parliament		
03/10/2017	Results of vote in Parliament		

03/10/2017	Decision by Parliament	T8-0365/2017	Summary
03/10/2017	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2016/2324(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	DEVE/8/08784

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report		PE602.940	26/04/2017	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE604.630	02/06/2017	EP	
Committee opinion	AFET	PE603.109	11/07/2017	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A8-0283/2017	05/09/2017	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T8-0365/2017	03/10/2017	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2017)778	22/01/2018	EC	

Addressing shrinking civil society space in developing countries

The Committee on Development adopted an own-initiative report drawn up by Teresa JIMENEZ-BECERRIL BARRIO (EPP, ES) on addressing shrinking civil society space in developing countries.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, exercising its prerogative as an associated committee in accordance with [Article 54 of the Rules of Procedure](#), also gave its opinion on the report.

Members recalled that the civil society (which includes non-governmental and non-profit organisations) represented, together with the public and private sectors, the third sector of a healthy and decent society, as a necessary counterweight to the existing power in force.

Civil society organisations (CSOs) have become important players in development aid at the global level, while the Cotonou Agreement recognises civil society as a key actor within ACP-EU cooperation.

Recognising the major role of civil society: the report stressed the importance of an independent, diverse and pluralistic civil society to ensure the development and stability of a country, to ensure democratic consolidation, social justice and respect for human rights, and also to promote accountability and good governance, particularly in the fight against corruption and violent extremism.

While the shrinking of space for civil society in developing countries, and particularly in conflict-stricken countries, is being carried out in increasingly complex ways which are harder to tackle and imposed through legislation, taxation, funding limitations, increased bureaucracy, Members called on the EU to recognise the need to provide guidance to governments, political parties, parliaments and administrations in beneficiary countries on developing strategies for establishing the appropriate legal, administrative and political environment to enable the efficient work of civil society organisations.

Protecting human rights defenders: concerned at the growing number of attacks on human rights defenders worldwide, Members called for the systematic denunciation of the killings of human rights defenders, and any attempt to subject them to any form of violence, persecution, threat, harassment, forced disappearance, imprisonment or arbitrary arrest.

The Union is invited to: (i) develop guidelines on the freedom of peaceful assembly and association; (ii) put in place monitoring tools for the effective joint implementation of EU guidelines on human rights defenders; (iii) ensure the protection and application of sanctions in the event of serious violations of human rights; (iv) implement EU guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief.

The report also called on the EU to:

- work towards greater autonomy of civic space, not only through EU development and human rights policies, but also by integrating all other EU internal and external policies, including justice, home affairs, trade and security policies;

- continue to provide funding to create an enabling environment for civil society at the national and local levels;
- address the root causes of shrinking civil society space within the framework of a uniform and coherent approach in its relations with the third countries;
- promote institutional mechanisms and initiatives to strengthen dialogue and build partnerships between governments, CSOs, local authorities and the private sector in developing countries;
- monitor counter-terrorism measures and aspects of anti-money laundering and transparency legislation and anti-money laundering legislation;
- establish mandatory and legally enforceable human rights due diligence for the business activities conducted in third countries by companies based in the Union;
- strengthen the role of civil society actors in trade agreement institutions, which should contain binding clauses on human rights.

Benchmarks and indicators: Members called on the Commission and the EEAS to establish best practices and to develop clear benchmarks and indicators related to shrinking space in the context of the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). They also advocated:

- increased European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) funds to address the shrinking space and the threats to human rights defenders;
- establishing a shrinking space monitoring and early warning mechanism;
- systematically including shrinking civic space in their bilateral relations between the Union and the Member States;
- improving protection of civil society organisation representatives in third countries in order to prevent any hostility against them.

Lastly, Parliament shall commit to establishing, on an annual basis, a list of countries where civil society space is most under threat.

Addressing shrinking civil society space in developing countries

The European Parliament adopted by 509 votes to 90, with 96 abstentions, a resolution on addressing shrinking civil society space in developing countries.

Members recalled that the civil society (which includes non-governmental and non-profit organisations) represented, together with the public and private sectors, the third sector of a healthy and decent society, as a necessary counterweight to the existing power in force.

Civil society organisations (CSOs) have become important players in development aid at the global level, while the Cotonou Agreement recognises civil society as a key actor within ACP-EU cooperation.

Recognising the major role of civil society: the resolution stressed the importance of an independent, diverse and pluralistic civil society to ensure the development and stability of a country, to ensure democratic consolidation, social justice and respect for human rights, and to establish an inclusive society.

Parliament stressed that the contraction of space devoted to civil society - through legislation, taxation, restrictions on funding, excessive administrative burdens, or by stigmatization as foreign agents of CSO representatives - was a global phenomenon that was not limited to developing countries, but also increasingly manifested itself in countries where democracy is firmly anchored, including in EU Member States.

Members therefore called on the EU to recognise the need to assist the governments of beneficiary countries in creating a political, administrative and legal environment for civil society organisations to work effectively.

Protecting human rights defenders: Parliament called for the systematic denunciation of the killings of human rights defenders, and any attempt to subject them to any form of violence, persecution, threat, harassment, forced disappearance, imprisonment or arbitrary arrest. It invited the Union to:

- support human rights defenders and increase the conditions and funding mechanisms for civil society actors;
- put in place monitoring tools for the effective joint implementation of EU guidelines on human rights defenders;
- ensure the protection and application of sanctions in the event of serious violations human rights;
- implement EU guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief.

Parliament also called on the EU to:

- work towards greater autonomy of civic space, not only through EU development and human rights policies, but also by integrating all other EU internal and external policies, including justice, home affairs, trade and security policies;
- address the root causes of shrinking civil society space within the framework of a uniform and coherent approach in its relations with the third countries;
- promote institutional mechanisms and initiatives to strengthen dialogue and build partnerships between governments, CSOs, local authorities and the private sector in developing countries;
- monitor counter-terrorism measures and aspects of anti-money laundering and transparency legislation and anti-money laundering legislation;
- develop a monitoring framework of EU external financing instruments, with a special focus on human rights
- strengthen the role of civil society actors in trade agreement institutions, which should contain binding clauses on human rights.

Parliament reiterated the obligation incumbent on the private sector to adhere to both human rights and the highest social and environmental standards.

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- increased European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) funds to address the threats to human rights defenders;
- systematically including shrinking civic space in their bilateral relations between the Union and the Member States;
- improving protection of civil society organisation representatives in third countries in order to prevent any hostility against them.

Lastly, Parliament shall commit to establishing, on an annual basis, a list of countries where civil society space is most under threat.