

# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



## *session documents*

ENGLISH EDITION

18 January 1993

B3-0100/93

### **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

with request for an early vote, to wind up the debate on the statement by the Commission

pursuant to Rule 56(3) of the Rules of Procedure

by the following Members: LANGER, AGLIETTA, ROTH, ONESTA and QUISTORP

on behalf of the Green Group in the European Parliament

on the situation in the former Yugoslavia

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PE 170.097  
Or. IT

\* Consultation procedure requiring a single reading  
\*\* Cooperation procedure (first reading)

\*\*II Cooperation procedure (second reading) requiring the votes of a majority of the current Members of Parliament  
\*\*\* Parliamentary assent requiring the votes of a majority of the current Members of Parliament

European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the results of the Geneva Conference chaired by Lord Owen for the Community and Cyrus Vance for the UN, and to the initial reactions thereto,
- B. condemning unequivocally the assassination of the Bosnian Vice-Prime Minister Hakiya Turajlic, deliberately murdered by Serbian forces under the eyes of powerless UN officials,
- C. aware that future developments in the former Yugoslavia, the Balkans and many other parts of Europe will depend to a great extent on the solution found to the Bosnia-Herzegovina problem, with its dimension of severe aggression aimed at the country's partition together with 'ethnic cleansing',
- D. recalling its previous resolutions on the former Yugoslavia,
1. Expresses its consternation at the results of the so-called Owen-Vance mediation in Geneva, in view of the following elements:
- substantial recognition and ratification has been given to the results of the war and the 'ethnic cleansing' already carried out: the unitary and multiethnic state of Bosnia-Herzegovina thus ceases to exist and new 'ethnic states' are created de facto, two of which will have a strong tendency to seek union with Serbia and Croatia respectively; the Muslims will be left with a considerably reduced territory with the risk of being forcibly pushed into the arms of Islamic fundamentalism accompanied by despair; no Bosnian citizen will now be able to escape pressure to identify with one of the three 'constituent peoples' against the other two;
  - the cantonal division along ethnic lines appears to have totally ignored the rights of internal minorities, who will be pressurized more or less violently into emigration or ethnic concentration;
  - nothing is said about the return of refugees to their place of origin;
  - the ethnic 'cleansing' and partition of Bosnia will encourage similar processes in Croatia, Serbia, Vojvodina, Kosovo, etc.;
  - the proposed 'demilitarization' will not entail genuine disarmament, although this is a fundamental condition, but, rather, will lead to the transformation of the armed bands into essentially 'ethnic' police forces;
  - there is still a major conflict in being, making a genuine cessation of hostilities unlikely;
  - the Geneva agreement has given a posteriori legitimation and reinforcement to the worst nationalist politicians, headed by Milosevic and Tudjman, and to the 'masters of war' in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and also to their vision of ethnic 'cleansing' and consolidation in the Balkans, while failing to give voice to the citizens' movements and the inter-ethnic forces;

2. Expresses its concern at the possibility of a growing conflict between Western Europe and the Islamic world;
3. Considers that the notion of a Europe based on peaceful integration, human rights and democracy has lost considerable credibility, and notes with concern that the Geneva principles may set a dangerous example for other European regions;
4. Considers, however, that if the agreement is in fact signed and accepted by all parties, including those likely to be most gravely disadvantaged (the ethnically mixed Bosnians and the Muslims), a massive effort will be required at European and international level to prevent any further acts of aggression;
5. Believes that an international trusteeship under UN auspices is the only reliable and adequate arrangement, albeit a transitional one, for the safeguarding of peace and human rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina;
6. Considers it essential to undertake rigorous international surveillance to combat the systematic practice of ethnic discrimination and 'cleansing' throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia;
7. Believes that it is more vital than ever to undertake a major international effort to provide urgent humanitarian aid in order to save the lives and dignity of those under siege, the starving, the prisoners, the women raped or subject to threats and the minorities and to help the refugees; and considers that international civilian volunteer organizations should be fully involved in this work and in the reconstruction of civilized coexistence;
8. Considers that the selective embargo on imports other than medical supplies and food applying to Serbia must be enforced on all frontiers, if necessary with the use of force;
9. Calls for a ban on all flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina, except for those under UN auspices, to be backed up by force if necessary;
10. Considers that preparations must be made to prevent a repetition of the Bosnian drama in Kosovo, Macedonia or Vojvodina, with nothing left this time to chance, and that the existing mandate and capacity of the 'blue helmets' is gravely insufficient; and stresses that any new attempts at 'ethnic cleansing' should be immediately aborted;
11. Calls for the recognition of Macedonia under its existing name, recalling the opinion of the Badinter commission and the supplementary guarantees inserted by Macedonia into its constitution; and calls for the preventive deployment of UN troops in the republic in order to guarantee its territorial integrity;
12. Calls for the minimum conditions for civilized coexistence to be re-established in Kosovo, including the reopening of Albanian-language educational establishments and media and adequate guarantees against police abuses and 'ethnic cleansing' with regard to employment and housing;

13. Takes the view that, should the Geneva agreement fail, it will be necessary to resort to an armed international policing operation, aimed at - while not taking sides in the war or supporting a particular interest - preventing and repressing the continuation of what has already become actual genocide;
14. Calls on the UN and the CSCE to make every effort to set up an international war crimes tribunal; and decides to open, through its Subcommittee on Human Rights, a register of complaints and eyewitness accounts concerning human rights violations and war crimes in the former Yugoslavia;
15. Calls on the Member States to press for such action via the international organizations to which they belong, in particular the UN Security Council; and calls on the Council and Commission to take similar steps and to report to Parliament on the measures taken at the next part-session;
16. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, Lord Owen, Cyrus Vance and the participants in the Geneva Conference.