

# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



*session documents*

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B3-0307/94

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by Council

pursuant to Rule 37(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by Mr LANGER and Mrs ROTH

on behalf of the Green Group

on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina

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PE 180.592  
Or. IT

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| * Consultation procedure<br>simple majority   | ***I Codecision procedure (first reading)<br>simple majority   |
| **I Cooperation procedure (first reading)<br>simple majority  | ***II Codecision procedure (second reading)<br>simple majority to approve the common position<br>absolute majority of Parliament's component Members either to adopt a declaration of intent<br>to reject the common position, or to amend or confirm the rejection of the common position |
| **II Cooperation procedure (second reading)<br>simple majority to approve the common position<br>absolute majority of Parliament's component Members to reject or amend the common position | ***III Codecision procedure (third reading)<br>simple majority to approve the joint text<br>absolute majority of Parliament's component Members to reject the Council text   |
| *** Assent procedure<br>absolute majority of Parliament's component Members to give assent<br>except for simple majority under Articles 8a, 105, 106, 130d and 228 EC                       |  |

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The European Parliament,

- A. noting with satisfaction that some progress seems to have been made towards a ceasefire and the withdrawal of heavy weaponry around Sarajevo and Tuzla following the recent decisions of the United Nations and NATO,
  - B. stressing with great concern that heavy and fierce fighting is still continuing in other parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina and that the siege of Sarajevo and many other cities is continuing with no end to the fighting,
  - C. convinced that the reduction in military activity should be immediately accompanied by appropriate political and humanitarian measures,
  - D. having regard to the sixth periodic report on the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted to the United Nations on 21 February 1994 by the special rapporteur, Tadeusz Mazowiecki,
  - E. recalling that, on 6 March 1994, the first political demonstration for some time was held in Sarajevo, giving voice to the desire to maintain the unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its capital,
  - F. aware of the vital role in providing democratic impetus and solidarity that can be played by citizens and in particular by the mass media and information sector within and outside the territories of the former Yugoslavia,
  - G. having regard to the outcome of the seminar attended by more than 50 experts from all parts of the former Yugoslavia on 3 and 4 March 1994 at the seat of the European Parliament concerning the international tribunal to try crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia,
  - H. having been informed that some Member States are preparing to send back to the territory of the former Yugoslavia persons who have deserted or refused to perform military service and concerned in particular at the decision by the German Ministry of the Interior to send back, via Romania to their country of origin, thousands of refugees from the former Yugoslavia in the coming days,
1. Expresses its deep appreciation for all those who, in highly difficult circumstances, are striving in all the republics of the former Yugoslavia to allow the voice of truth and freedom to be heard, without allegiance to nationalist systems, and reiterates its own attachment to this principle as evidenced by the award of the Sakharov prize to the newspaper 'Oslobodjenje';
  2. Considers that a genuine democratic and non-violent campaign of free information should be launched in all the territories of the former Yugoslavia in order to bolster the still fragile prospects for peace and reconciliation;

3. Calls on the Commission and the Council to find and make immediately available the budget funds needed - very modest compared to the costs of war and its aftermath - to provide the necessary material assistance to support democracy and the freedom of expression and insists that these funds should not be used to offset the damage caused by the embargo;
4. Applauds the work of those organizations in the former Yugoslavia and abroad, notably the European Federation of Journalists and the European Federation of Editors, which have allowed the free voices remaining in the former Yugoslavia to speak out and considers that they deserve support;
5. Stresses the urgent need to provide generous humanitarian aid not only to refugees but also to those who, because of sieges (for example in Mostar and Tuzla), are unable to provide for themselves, and suggests that humanitarian aid should be given as a priority to those areas where there is peaceful co-existence, while penalizing those involved in ethnic cleansing;
6. Welcomes the initiative, now almost in place, for a 'European aid convoy' by various European civil organizations (including Workers' Aid and Citizens for Citizens) and considers that the European Union should offer them its support and protection;
7. Calls on the European Union to suspend all participation in bogus negotiations that grant recognition and power to the warlords and immediately to open fresh talks that will give a voice and a presence to the democratic forces in all the republics and regions of the former Yugoslavia, bringing in new negotiators for this task;
8. Calls on all Member States to accept, support and give proper recognition to deserters and those who have refused to fight in the war in Yugoslavia, thereby reducing the numbers involved in the fighting, and condemns all cooperation aimed at sending such persons back to their country of origin, especially to Kosovo;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations special rapporteur, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and the governments and parliaments of the states which have succeeded the former Yugoslavia.