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REGIONS:

AFRICA

◆ Côte d'Ivoire

- ▶ Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on events in Duékoué, Côte d'Ivoire (07.06.05)

The European Union has noted with consternation the tragic events in Duékoué. It offers its condolences to the victims' families and resolutely condemns those acts of violence.

The European Union **calls on all parties to the conflict to respect and enforce the zone of confidence and to launch an investigation in order to identify and prosecute those responsible.** It urges all political forces to remain calm in order to ensure that such acts are not repeated and to allow for the **disarmament and demobilisation of all militias** and the rest of the military forces concurrently throughout the country, in accordance with the Yamoussoukro Agreement signed by the Forces Armées des Forces No velles (FAFN) and the Forces Armées Nationales de la Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) on 14 May 200 .

http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/85095.pdf (EN)

◆ Zimbabwe

- ▶ Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the recent events en Zimbabwe (07.06.05)

The European Union condemns the actions undertaken by the Zimbabwean Government in the framework of Operations Clean Sweep and Restore Order.

The **brutal actions** which have led to over **20 000 arrests** and to the massive and **arbitrary destruction of the dwellings** and means of existence of the neediest urban populations are a **blatant proof of the Zimbabwean Government's lack of concern for the well-being of the civilian population, especially in urban areas.** Thousands of families have been left without shelter in the heart of winter, hereby further worsening the critical humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe. These operations have resulted in the **internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of people**, while Zimbabweans are already suffering food shortages and the country is in the throes of a deep economic crisis. **The European Union appeals to the Zimbabwean Government to put an immediate end to this operation.**

The European Union also urges the Zimbabwean **Government to respect human rights and the rule of law** and to implement policies aimed at easing the situation of the populations that are most in need.

<file:///C:/DOCUME~1/omct/LOCALS~1/Temp/ATT00000.htm> (EN)

◆ Ethiopia

- ▶ **Declaration by the Presidency of the European Union on the situation in Ethiopia** (07.06.05)

The Presidency of the European Union expresses its concern about the events that have taken place over the past two days at universities in Addis Ababa and the accounts of the subsequent **arrests of students**.

The Presidency appeals to the Government and the security forces to show restraint in their handling of peaceful demonstrations organized by civil society and to respect the international principles of human rights.

While awaiting the final election results, the Presidency calls on all parties to avoid confrontation and to resolve their differences peacefully in accordance with Ethiopian laws and the Ethiopian Constitution. The European Union cannot support any party resorting to violence or actions which are illegal or even unconstitutional.

The European Union reiterates its commitment to play a neutral and impartial role supporting the democratic process in Ethiopia, particularly during the election's final stages. The EU appeals to all Ethiopian parties to play their part in ensuring that the electoral process is concluded peacefully.

<http://www.eu2005.lu/en/actualites/pesc/2005/06/07ethiopie/index.html> (EN)

◆ **Central African Republic**

- ▶ **Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the elections in the Central African Republic (CAR)** (07.06.05)

The European Union has taken note of the results published by the Independent Joint Electoral Commission (CEMI) on 24 May 2005.

In the light of the presidential and parliamentary elections held in the CAR on 13 March 2005 and 8 May 2005, **the EU congratulates the whole population, civil society and political parties for their desire to peacefully seek solutions to the country's problems.**

The European Union remains concerned, however, by the various **impediments in the vote counting procedures reported in a number of polling stations in Bangui and in certain provinces of the country.** The EU calls upon the Central African authorities to any appeal to the Constitutional Court be dealt with in all impartiality.

The European Union invites all parties concerned in the CAR and the newly elected President to cooperate in drawing up the essential reforms enabling the country to **restore a climate of confidence and peace in the strict respect for human rights.**

It is against this background that the European Union is determined to resume full and complete cooperation within the framework of the Cotonou Agreement. The European Union strongly hopes for the pursuit of a **strengthened political dialogue with the Central African authorities in order to support the reestablishment of the rule of law and social and economic stabilisation in the CAR.**

The European Union will continue to follow closely the situation in the CAR and the progress made in the implementation of the undertakings made by the Central African authorities, i.e **full application of the principles of the rule of law, political pluralism, independence of the judicial system, and respect for human rights, good economic and public affairs governance.**

<http://www.eu2005.lu/en/actualites/pesc/2005/06/07rca/index.html> (EN)

◆ Bolivia

- ▶ **Bolivia – European Parliament support for democracy** (09.06.05)

The European Parliament reiterates its strong and determined support for democracy, the rule of law and the current constitutional order in Bolivia in a joint resolution adopted by a large majority. MEPs hope that President Mesa's resignation will not leave a power vacuum that may be exploited to divert the country from the path of respect for democratic values and the rule of law. (...) Parliament calls for continuing efforts to deepen and broaden democracy in Bolivia **and urges the European Union and its Member States to adequately support the democratic process** in order that the country can extricate itself from the political and economic quagmire.

MEPs are convinced of the need to promote room for dialogue so that, in a peaceful way and in the context of democratic institutions and constitutional order, Bolivia may manage to overcome the crisis, and also calls for moderation, so as to make way for constructive dialogue between all sectors of the population, in order to create a climate of trust and understanding that is sufficient and necessary to lead the country towards peaceful transition. Finally, the House calls for **a European Parliament delegation to be sent to the Republic of Bolivia to analyse the current situation** on the ground and to propose appropriate forms of aid to support peaceful and democratic transition, and expresses its willingness to monitor, as an observer, the electoral processes in which its presence may be required.

<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+PRESS+DN-20050609-1+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=2&NAV=X&LSTDOC=N#SECTION13> (EN)

ASIA

◆ Burma

- ▶ **Parliamentary questions: Burma – human rights and Shan civilians – oral question by Simon Coveney to the Council** (08.06.05)

Given the significant rise in attacks by the Burmese Army on Shan civilians and the severe abuses of human rights in Shan State (Burma), what concrete steps is the Council taking to put pressure on the Burmese authorities to end its brutality in the Shan province, and what measures are being taken to encourage the Thai authorities to face up to their responsibilities and provide vital protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees who are fleeing across the border into Thailand on a daily basis?

<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/OM-Europarl?PROG=QT&L=EN&PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+QT+H-2005-0460+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN> (EN)

◆ Nepal

- ▶ **Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Maoist bomb attack in Chitwan, Nepal on 6 June** (10.06.05)

The EU condemns the Maoist bomb attack on a civilian bus in Chitwan on 6 June, in which dozens of people have been killed or injured. The EU condemns the use of violence for political ends in the strongest possible terms. Such attacks can only set back the cause of peace in Nepal and prolong the suffering of the Nepalese people. Deeply shocked by this brutal act the EU offers its heartfelt condolences to the families of the deceased and its sympathy to those injured in the bomb attack.

The EU recalls its statement of 1 December 2004, following an EU Troika visit to Nepal, in which it urged the Maoists to renounce violence and commit to democracy and human rights, and

condemned the Maoists' considerable human rights violations. The EU again **calls upon the Maoists to end their culture of violence and intimidation, cease their human rights abuses and return to the negotiating table.** The EU urges all parties to recognise that there cannot be a military solution to the conflict and instead commit themselves to a joint approach towards re-establishing dialogue and peace based on a negotiated settlement. . (...)

<file:///C:/DOCUME~1/omct/LOCALS~1/Temp/ATT00011.htm> (EN)

EUROPE (OUTSIDE OF UE) AND CIS

♦ Turkey

- ▶ **The Committee of Ministers assess the implementation by Turkey of judgments of the European Court of human Right concerning the action of security forces** (07.06.05)

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe today adopted a new Interim Resolution regarding progress achieved and outstanding issues in Turkey's compliance with some 74 judgments of the European Court of Human Rights delivered between 1996 and 2004. These judgments relate to numerous breaches of the Convention by the Turkish security forces due notably to **homicides, torture and ill-treatment, disappearances and destruction of property.** All these cases also highlighted the lack of effective domestic remedies against the State officials responsible for these abuses.

Whilst noting that most of these violations took place against the background of the fight against terrorism in the first half of the 1990s, the Committee recalls that **each Contracting State, in combating terrorism, must act in full respect of its obligations under the Convention,** as set out in the Court's judgments, and developed in the Council of Europe Guidelines on human rights and the fight against terrorism.

The Committee expresses satisfaction at the results of the **numerous reforms** adopted in response to the aforementioned Court's judgments and the Committee's two previous Interim Resolutions of 1999 and 2002, which highlighted the need for comprehensive general measures to prevent new similar violations. The Committee welcomes the authorities' "**zero tolerance**" **policy against torture and ill-treatment,** as evidenced in particular by the introduction of **additional procedural safeguards** and of **deterrent minimum prison sentences for torture.** The Committee also welcomes the recent constitutional reform reinforcing the status of the Convention and of the Court's judgments in Turkish law.

The Committee stresses the need for strict implementation of the new legislation and encourages Turkey to adopt further measures to that effect and, in particular: to consolidate their efforts to **mainstream human rights into initial and in-service training of the security forces, judges and prosecutors;** to ensure that the new constitutional principle of the Convention's supremacy in Turkish law be translated into daily practice of all authorities; to **ensure the prompt and efficient implementation of the new Law on Compensation of the Losses Resulting from Terrorism** and to reconsider its present limited time-frame; to remove any ambiguity regarding the fact that administrative authorisation is no longer required to prosecute any serious crimes allegedly committed by members of security forces.

The Committee's previous Interim Resolutions on this matter adopted in 1999 and 2002 can be found at

<http://www.coe.int/cm>

[http://press.coe.int/cp/2005/306a\(2005\).htm](http://press.coe.int/cp/2005/306a(2005).htm) (EN)

◆ Uzbekistan

► Situation in Uzbekistan – MEPs condemn “excessive and brutal force”. (09.06.05)

In adopting a joint resolution on Uzbekistan, **MEPs strongly condemn the excessive, brutal and indiscriminate use of force by the Uzbek security forces and urges the Uzbek authorities to bring those responsible for the massacre in Andijan to trial**. The House deeply regrets the loss of hundreds of lives and expresses its profound sympathy with the people who have suffered as a consequence of the violence used by Uzbekistan's security forces. Parliament urges the Uzbek authorities to respond immediately to the international calls for an independent international inquiry into the events and to take the necessary steps to make this investigation possible. The House stresses that **the Uzbek government, by continuing to refuse an international inquiry, is failing to meet even its most basic obligations under the PCA's human rights and democracy clause**. **MEPs call on the Council and the Commission to channel EU aid and cooperation programmes to Uzbekistan through independent NGOs, to reinforce TACIS-democracy programmes and to suspend direct aid to government bodies**, until a genuine international and independent investigation is carried out with full support from the Uzbek authorities and until widespread human rights abuses are stopped.

MEPs urge the Uzbek authorities immediately to stop the persecution and harassment of opposition politicians, human rights defenders, independent journalists and other Uzbek citizens. The House demands that those who were arrested during and after the events in Andijan be released immediately. **Parliament calls on the US Administration to suspend its negotiations with the Uzbek Government regarding a formal, long-term agreement that would allow the United States to maintain its military base in Uzbekistan and provide the Uzbek government with considerable financial benefits, and to consider other alternatives in the region**.

MEPs call in particular on the Government of Uzbekistan to take tangible steps towards the abolition of the death penalty, to strengthen **the independence of the judiciary**, to bring national legislation on the mass media into line with international requirements and standards, to end censorship, to stop pressurising independent journalists and mass media editors, and to create the conditions for making freedom of speech a reality.

Finally, the European Parliament urges the Uzbek **Government to revise and simplify the process of registration for NGOs**, including foreign representations, and to introduce and adopt amendments reducing control by state organs and the Ministry of Justice over NGOs' activities.

<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+PRESS+DN-20050609-1+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=2&NAV=X&LSTDOC=N#SECTION2> (EN)

◆ Azerbaijan

► Azerbaijan: MEPs condemn “disproportionate use of force by police”. (09.06.05)

In adopting a joint resolution on the situation in Azerbaijan with 78 votes in favour, 2 against with 2 abstentions, **Parliament regrets the decision taken by the Mayor of Baku to deny permission for the opposition's rally called for 21 May 2005 to take place, and strongly condemns the disproportionate use of force by the police against members of the opposition and youth movement activists exercising their right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly**. The House notes that the **arrest and detention of opposition activists was politically motivated**, welcomes the release of all those arrested and calls for a full investigation into the events including the responsibility of the police. Parliament **strongly condemns the assassination of the journalist Elmar Huseynov in March of this year, and reiterates its support for pluralism, democracy and the rule of law**. MEPs call on the authorities to do everything possible to bring the perpetrators to justice. The House urges the government to lift **restrictions imposed on the media**, to stop the harassment,

intimidation and detention of journalists who dare to criticise the government and to protect the personal safety and professional integrity of journalists performing their duties. MEPs urge Azerbaijan to secure the **independence of the judiciary** and to **guarantee the inherent, and inalienable fundamental rights of persons under detention**. The House calls on the authorities to take steps to remedy deficiencies observed in trials and urges the government, in this regard, to implement the Council of Europe recommendations on the treatment of political prisoners following extensive, credible allegations of torture and ill-treatment.

(...)

<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+PRESS+DN-20050609-1+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=2&NAV=X&LSTDOC=N#SECTION15> (EN)

MAGHREB AND MIDDLE EAST

◆ Palestinian Territories

- ▶ **Declaration by the Presidency of the European Union on the firing of rockets at Gush Katif and Sderot in the Gaza Strip** (07.06.05)

The Presidency condemns the firing of rockets by Palestinians at Gush Katif in the Gaza Strip and against Sderot, which resulted in the **death of two people** and others being injured. On behalf of the European Union, the Presidency offers its sincere condolences to the victims' families.

The Presidency is concerned about these acts of violence which go against the Sharm el-Sheikh commitments and the Cairo agreements. It urges the Palestinian authorities to do all they can to prevent such acts from happening in the future. These acts are even more regrettable as they occur at this crucial time where real hope exists for the relaunch of the peace process.

The European Union calls on all parties to prevent these acts from crippling the efforts for a negotiated, just and lasting peace. It will continue to lend its support to all who aspire to peace and security.

<http://www.eu2005.lu/en/actualites/pesc/2005/06/07gaza/index.html> (EN)

◆ Algeria

- ▶ **Freedom of the press in Algeria – MEPs call for release of journalists** (09.06.05)

In adopting a joint resolution on freedom of the Press in Algeria, **the European Parliament welcomes the ratification by the Algerian Parliament of the EU-Algeria Association Agreement** and hopes that, as soon as it enters into force, it will be possible to relaunch political dialogue with Algeria through the Association Council. The House stresses the importance of **Euro-Mediterranean neighbourhood policy** and its action plans seeking **to strengthen democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights**, and especially **freedom of the press**, of which particular account must be taken when such plans are being drawn up. Parliament considers in particular that the provisions of **the Algerian penal code of May 2001 imposing prison sentences for defamation of the President, Parliament and 'all other public or constituent body'** are **obstructing the work of journalists in Algeria**.

MEPs call on the Algerian **authorities to release without delay the journalists sentenced to imprisonment for libel**, and to end this judicial persecution of the Algerian private media for their opinions and to halt the legal proceedings initiated against the Algerian private media. (...) Finally, MEPs ask that the question of freedom of the press be raised at the next meeting of the Interparliamentary Delegation for relations with the Maghreb countries.

<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+PRESS+DN-20050609-1+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=2&NAV=X&LSTDOC=N#SECTION14> (EN)

♦ Libya

- ▶ **Commission reacts to the acquittal of Libyan police in nurses case** (07.06.05)

Following the decision by a Libyan appeal court to clear nine policemen and a doctor accused of mistreating 5 Bulgarian nurses currently in jail in Tripoli, the European Commissioner for External Relations and Neighborhood Policy, Benita Ferrero-Waldner expressed her discontentment. "Today's decision is a matter for serious concern. We have been extremely disappointed by the procedures in this trial: **lawyers from Avocats sans Frontieres were denied visas, and therefore were not able to be present in court or to assist their clients in line with the normal international standards of law**", she said.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/newsdigest/00wn.htm (EN)

THEMATIC :

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

♦ Minority Rights

- ▶ **MEPs call for minority issues to be higher up on the EU agenda** By Claude Moraes (08.06.05)

Parliament has called for **further protection of national minorities in the Member States**, while voicing concern over the situation of **Roma people** in an enlarged EU. Other vulnerable groups mentioned are **migrants, homosexuals, disabled people, linguistic minorities or women - especially women who belong to national minorities**. "*Minority issues in the Union have not been high enough on the agenda*", MEPs warned.

MEPs highlight the "**unsatisfactory state of implementation of anti-discrimination policies**" in the **EU countries and call for "some common and minimum objectives"** to be developed in the protection of minorities. They suggest that effective participation of national minorities in public life and decision-making is the key to their integration; however, there must be a clear distinction between national minorities, immigrants and asylum seekers as well as a clear definition of who can be considered a member of a minority.

Regarding the increasing measures to fight crime and terrorism in Europe since September 11, MEPs also warn "*against the possible discriminatory side-effects (...) since there is evidence that **ethnic minorities are five to six times more likely to be the target of police action, identity checks, etc.***" In a more general context, MEPs show their concern "*at the growing public acceptance of profoundly racist, anti-semitic, islamophobic and homophobic statements and actions by prominent politicians and Members of government*". They also condemn "*the revival of holocaust denial theories*" (21).

Roma community

In the initiative report drawn up by Claude **MORAES** (PSE, UK), MEPs warned that the Roma community "*has been historically marginalised*" despite the fact that they have become one of the largest minorities in Europe after the enlargement. Roma people "*face racial segregation in education and the risk of being placed incorrectly in schools for the mentally disabled, are discriminated against in the provision of housing, health care and public services, suffer high rates of unemployment, often have their rights denied by public authorities and are politically under-represented*", they said.

Parliament stressed that the national authorities should allocate part of the Structural and Cohesion Funds to finance projects promoting the integration of national minorities. Teaching those minority members the language of the country where they live, improving their access to employment, housing, social services and pension schemes and granting their effective representation in government bodies and political parties are effective ways of handling the problems of traditional minority communities, they concluded. (...)

http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?SAME_LEVEL=1&LEVEL=4&NAV=X&DETAIL=&PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+PRESS+DN-20050608-1+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN#SECTION7 (EN)

◆ Terrorism

- ▶ **Suspected international terrorists detained in the United Kingdom: A follow-up report by the Council's Anti-Torture Committee** (09.06.05)

(...) the **European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) re-assesses the treatment of foreigners detained in the United Kingdom pursuant to the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (ATCSA)** (...).

The visit of the CPT in March 2004 (...) focused on the impact of the conditions of detention on the mental and physical health of the **detainees**. It found that many of them were in **a poor mental state as a result of their detention, and some were also in poor physical condition**. Detention had caused mental disorders in the majority of persons detained under the ATCSA. For those who had been subjected to traumatic experiences in the past, it had clearly reawakened the experience. The absence of control resulting from the indefinite character of detention, the uphill difficulty of challenging the detention and the fact of not knowing what evidence was being used against them had a detrimental effect on their health. **The CPT concluded that for some of them, their situation at the time of the visit could be considered as amounting to inhuman and degrading treatment.**

In its response the **United Kingdom Government rejects this conclusion** and maintains that throughout their detention under the ATCSA powers, the individuals concerned received humane and decent treatment and appropriate levels of medical and psychological care. The Government also responds to other points raised in the CPT's report, most notably in relation to the organization and provision of health care services for prisoners and the operation of special advocates.

[http://press.coe.int/cp/2005/310a\(2005\).htm](http://press.coe.int/cp/2005/310a(2005).htm) (EN)

- ▶ **Speech by Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe; Panel on "Terrorism: A Challenge to Civilized Society"** (09.06.05)

(...) **Security vs. Liberty or Security & Liberty**

We must acknowledge that as the fight against terrorism has become a top priority for all of us, inevitably governments and parliaments have been tempted to brush aside the legal safeguards for the civil liberties which exist in a democratic state, restricting these liberties, in favor of security.

At the **Council of Europe, we are convinced that we should not try to achieve greater security by undermining the fundamental values of respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law.**

If terrorism is a sort of psychological warfare that aims to provoke a repressive response and confuse the distinction between perpetrator and victim, it is essential to maintain the high moral ground and deny the terrorists the legitimacy for which they long. **We are convinced that we can fight efficiently against terrorism by more democracy, better protection of human rights and stronger rule of law.**

In societies in which people determine their future, terrorists lack the growth medium of resentment on which they thrive. (...)

Human rights and the fight against terrorism

In our immediate response, the Council of Europe decided **that a new set of Guidelines on Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism should be drawn up** quickly to guide our member states and remind them of their legal obligations. They were adopted by our Committee of Ministers in July 2002.

(...) In particular, they specify the limits to state action in the fight against terrorism, such as:

- the prohibition of arbitrariness and of any discriminatory or racist treatment;
- the absolute prohibition of torture;
- legal guarantees regarding arrest and police custody as well as pre-trial detention, including the right to be brought promptly before a judge;
- the right to a fair trial;
- the prohibition of extradition to a country where there is a risk of the death penalty being applied;
- and respect for the norms of international law and international humanitarian law.

We also decided that we should address the very specific situation of the victims of terrorism, and in March 2005 we adopted an additional set of **Guidelines on the protection of victims of terrorist acts**.

(...) We have also looked closely into the question of **freedom of expression and information in the media**, taking as our premise the notion that **the fight against terrorism does not justify extraordinary restrictions on the media**. On the contrary, freedom of expression can help to combat and prevent terrorism. It is the duty of the state to facilitate access to information and to ensure respect for editorial independence, even in times of crisis. (...)

Likewise, we have reflected upon **the impact of the fight against terrorism on racism and racial discrimination**. As a result, our Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) has produced a General Policy Recommendation N° 8 on Combating Racism While Fighting Terrorism. This text stresses the need **to refrain from adopting anti-terrorist measures which are discriminatory**, and underlines the responsibility of states to react promptly and effectively, including through legal measures, to acts of racism and racial discrimination resulting from tensions generated by the fight against terrorism. (...)

http://www.coe.int/T/E/Com/press/News/2005/20050609_disc_sga.asp (EN)

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

◆ Transatlantic relations

▶ MEPs welcome improvement in transatlantic relations (09.06.05)

In adopting a joint resolution on transatlantic relations, MEPs welcome the improving climate of transatlantic relations, as evidenced in the recent handling of both global and bilateral issues by governmental and legislative leaders on both sides of the Atlantic. The House believes that this positive backdrop offers serious opportunities for the European Union and the United States to work closely together in the years to come on wide range policy challenges of common concern. Parliament stresses that during the Transatlantic Summit Meeting of 20 June 2005 in Washington **new impetus should be given to transatlantic relations** by the updating of the New Transatlantic Agenda and its replacement with a Transatlantic Partnership Agreement operational from 2007.

(...)

MEPs consider it equally essential that **political issues on which there is disagreement**, such as the **Guantánamo case**, or where there are strong differences of opinion over certain international instruments, **be discussed by both partners in a spirit of cooperation**. Parliament stresses the importance of a full understanding of the values at stake, such as **strict respect for human rights provisions and the quest for an effective multilateral approach**, which must be taken as a basis for joint discussions, as they have been the distinctive characteristics of our democratic approach towards the rest of the world since we jointly founded the United Nations system.

(...)

<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+PRESS+DN-20050609-1+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=2&NAV=X&LSTDOC=N#SECTION1> (EN)

◆ United Nations

▶ Reform of the United Nations (09.06.05)

Parliament gave its full **support** to the **proposals for reforming the United Nations** as put forward by Secretary-General Kofi **ANNAN**. In a resolution drafted by Armin **LASCHET** (EPP-ED, DE), MEPs warmly welcomed the plans and, in particular, their "*realistic approach*", which combines "*vision with concrete and practice-oriented measures for action*". **The EU should strive for a single EU seat on the Security Council as soon as this is legally possible**. In the meantime, additional seats allocated to the region of "*Europe*", as proposed by Secretary-General Annan, should be taken up by EU countries as representatives of the EU.

<http://www2.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade2?PUBREF=-//EP//TEXT+PRESS+DN-20050609-1+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=2&NAV=X&LSTDOC=N#SECTION3> (EN)