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25. Takes the view that the mechanisms for the implementation of enhanced cooperation should take the form of a request from Member States followed by assent from the Commission (except in the case of CFSP), or of an initiative from the Commission, in either case decided by a qualified majority in the Council with the assent of Parliament; stresses the opportunities for tactical blocking which maintaining the principle of unanimity would give some Member States, even if it were limited to the Member States actually or allegedly concerned by the planned proposal;

26. Stresses that the budgetization of the financial impact of enhanced cooperation must respect the principle of the unity of the budget and not adversely affect the provisions relating to the budgetary procedure or the functioning of other operative financial mechanisms; recommends that, for financing measures implemented under enhanced cooperation, the following budgetary principles be adopted:

- the charging of general administrative expenditure to the Community budget;
- approval of such appropriations by the Council and Parliament;
- approval by the Council, by a qualified majority of the Member States concerned, of the revenue, the latter being provided by increasing the contributions of those Member States on the basis of their GNP;

27. Reaffirms, in the context of enhanced cooperation, the indivisible nature of the European Parliament as an institution representing all the Union's citizens, like the Commission and the Court of Justice;

28. Condemns the proposal laid down in the Dutch Presidency non-paper to restrict voting in the European Parliament on matters subject to an enhanced cooperation procedure to those elected in the participating Member States;

29. Reminds the Intergovernmental Conference that it is appropriate to incorporate in the Treaty the principles governing the uniform electoral procedure as well as the legal basis establishing that the European Parliament shall lay down in a statute the general conditions for the exercise of its Members' mandate, on the understanding that it will adopt this statute by a majority of its Members, after receiving an opinion from the Commission and with the approval of the Council acting by a qualified majority, without prejudice to the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities;

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30. Instructs its President to forward the wishes of the European Parliament's delegation to the Interinstitutional Conference to the members of the European Council, on the basis of the 1991 procedure, so that Parliament may make the best possible contribution to the June 1997 European Council in Amsterdam;

31. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council Presidency, the Intergovernmental Conference, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Commission and the other Community institutions.

10. Tibet

B4-0199, 0220, 0240, 0258 and 0261/97

Resolution on Tibet

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on Tibet,
- A. whereas the Chinese authorities continue their repression in occupied Tibet,
- B. whereas His Holiness the Dalai Lama proposes to start negotiations on the future of Tibet between the Chinese Government and the Tibetan Government in exile, notably on autonomy and self-government for the Tibetan people,
- C. whereas the three UN General Assembly resolutions passed in 1959, 1961 and 1965 acknowledged Tibet's right to self-determination,

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1. Reiterates its condemnation of the continuing human rights violations by the Chinese authorities in Tibet;
2. Supports the Dalai Lama's proposal on negotiations on the future of Tibet and invites the Chinese Government to react in an official and positive way to this proposal;
3. Asks the Council, the Member States and the Commission to do everything possible in the framework of the relations between the Union and the Republic of China and the United Nations in order to bring the two sides together with a view to reaching an agreement which satisfies the legitimate requests of the Tibetan people;
4. Calls on the governments of the Member States to have the question of Tibet's occupation and decolonization placed on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan Government in exile and the United Nations.

11. Israel and building authorizations in Jerusalem

B4-0198, 0219, 0224, 0233, 0248 and 0264/97

Resolution on Israel's policy of new settlement and the peace process in the Middle East

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in the Middle East and in particular its resolution of 14 November 1996 ⁽¹⁾,
 - having regard to the Council Declarations of 1 October 1996 and 27 February 1997,
 - having regard to UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338,
- A. concerned by the decision of the Israeli government to build a new Jewish neighbourhood in Jabal Abu Ghneim in Arab East Jerusalem and by the announcement of the Israeli Housing Ministry of its plan to sell plots of land in 1997 for new Jewish settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip,
 - B. whereas that decision constitutes a violation of UN Resolution 242,
 - C. whereas that decision forms part of the resumption of the Israeli policy of colonizing the Occupied Territories of Gaza and the West Bank,
 - D. recalling that the ultimate status of Jerusalem will have to be discussed during the third phase of negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians, and that all parties must therefore refrain from any act designed to modify their positions in East Jerusalem,
1. Deplores the decision by the Israeli Government to approve construction plans for the Har/Homa Ghneim area, because such action is bound to have a negative impact on the peace negotiations, and calls for the immediate stop of the Har Homa project;
 2. Calls upon Israel and the Palestinian Authority to adhere strictly to the principles and agreements which both agreed to, with a view to reaching the permanent status negotiations, and to refrain from actions, declarations and practices that may have a negative impact on these negotiations;
 3. Espouses the declaration made by the Council Presidency and consequently urges the Council to act accordingly and to cooperate with all the signatories to the Oslo Agreements in order to guarantee the effective resumption of the peace process;

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 362, 2.12.1996, p. 255.