

Thursday, 18 April 1996

1. Strongly condemns the events which have produced the latest military clashes and calls for a new effort by the United Nations, backed by the international community, to restore peace and stability in Liberia;
2. Condemns the taking of hostages by any of the warring parties and the looting taking place all over Monrovia, calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all the hundreds of people taken hostage by the various Khran armed factions, and demands that international humanitarian legislation concerning civilians and guarantees of personal safety for members of international organizations be respected;
3. Appeals to the factions to cease hostilities immediately and to respect the ceasefire agreed on 12 April 1996, in accordance with the joint appeal made by the UN, the Ecomog and all foreign diplomats stationed in Monrovia;
4. Reiterates its firm commitment to the peace agreement signed on 20 August 1995 in Abuja, which should be applied by the Liberian Council of State, particularly with regard to holding free multi-party elections under international supervision and setting up new institutions representing the different groups which make up Liberian society;
5. Calls on the international community and the EU in particular to speed up and increase their support to Ecomog in order to enable it to mediate in the current crisis and subsequently carry out the disarmament of all rival factions and to promote the demobilization of the soldiers and their reintegration into civilian life;
6. Notes the outcome of the mediation mission by the Government of Ghana, which has made it possible to begin deploying the Ecomog troops and commence withdrawal of the forces besieging the Barclay camp;
7. Calls on the Inter-African Peace-keeping Force to step up its presence in Liberia with a view to helping create the conditions for national reconciliation; calls on the Ecomog to begin disarming the various factions' 60 000-odd combatants;
8. Calls on the international community to ensure that the embargo on the sale of arms to Liberia is strictly respected, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 788/92;
9. Voices its deep concern at the serious humanitarian situation facing hundreds of thousands of Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone, and calls on the Commission to maintain humanitarian aid to Liberia and to step up its aid programmes for these refugees;
10. Appeals also to international donors to step up humanitarian assistance to the population groups in need that are threatened by the current crisis;
11. Calls on Unicef and the EU Member States in particular to implement special programmes to rehabilitate the thousands of Liberian child soldiers, by means of education and vocational training and, where necessary, psychiatric assistance;
12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Liberian Council of State and transitional government, the governments of Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Nigeria, the Secretary-General of the OAU, the ACP-EU Joint Assembly and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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## 11. Human rights

(a) **B4-0514, 0520 and 0525/96**

### **Resolution on the resolution on China and Tibet submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the position of the EU countries**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the human rights situation in China and Tibet,
- A. having regard to the 52nd session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights,

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- B. whereas the Vienna Declaration and the United Nations Action Plan reaffirm the requirement that all Member States should promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect the undertakings given in international conventions,
- C. whereas the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China is still very serious, as highlighted in the reports by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch Asia; whereas the situation in occupied Tibet is growing worse,
- D. welcoming the decision by the European Union to submit a resolution on human rights violations in the People's Republic of China and Tibet,
1. Calls on the Member States of the European Union to use all the diplomatic means available to them, while making a determined effort to gain support from other members of the UN Commission on Human Rights, to ensure that a resolution on the human rights situation in China and Tibet is approved by the UN Commission on Human Rights and that it takes account of previous resolutions adopted by the European Parliament;
2. Calls on the Member States of the Union to work in cooperation with the United States of America in presenting and supporting the resolution;
3. Calls on the Council to inform Parliament and its Committee on Foreign Affairs on the strategy followed and the results obtained by the Union at the UN Commission on Human Rights;
4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the member countries of the UN Commission on Human Rights and the Tibetan Government in exile.

(b) B4-0496, 0500, 0522 and 0551/96

#### Resolution on the Bakun dam

*The European Parliament,*

- A. whereas the Malaysian Government has decided to press ahead with the construction of the controversial Bakun hydro-electric power project in Sarawak (East Malaysia),
- B. whereas forest clearance and construction work have already begun,
- C. whereas it has repeatedly voiced its concern at tropical deforestation and the violation of the rights of the indigenous communities in Sarawak, particularly in its resolutions of 8 July 1988 on the catastrophic environmental impact of large-scale deforestation in Sarawak (East Malaysia) <sup>(1)</sup> and of 27 May 1993 on the human rights situation in Sarawak and the moratorium on imports of tropical hardwoods and wood products from Sarawak, Malaysia <sup>(2)</sup>,
- D. whereas the Malaysian Government decided to drop the Bakun hydro-electric power project in 1990 and claimed that this was Malaysia's big sacrifice for the environment,
- E. whereas this decision was reversed in 1993, in spite of large-scale public opposition to the project within Malaysia,
- F. whereas the Bakun will be the largest hydro-electric power plant in South-East Asia, with one of the highest dams in the world and a reservoir covering 70 000 hectares of land (an area larger than Singapore),
- G. whereas between 8 000 and 10 000 indigenous people will be displaced by the construction of the dam and their resettlement plan is very uncertain,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 235, 12.9.1988, p. 196.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 176, 28.6.1993, p. 158.