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ao relatório

sobre o relatório anual sobre os direitos humanos no mundo e a política da União Europeia neste domínio, incluindo as implicações para a política estratégica da UE em matéria de direitos humanos
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Comissão dos Assuntos Externos

Relator: Richard Howitt
A7-0086/2012

Inserir os seguintes Anexos I e II no relatório:

**INDIVIDUAL CASES RAISED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BETWEEN
JANUARY 2010 AND JANUARY 2011**

THE SAKHAROV PRIZE 2010

The winner of the Sakharov Prize 2010	GUILLERMO FARIÑAS
SHORTLISTED NOMINEES	BACKGROUND
Guillermo FARIÑAS	<p>Cuban independent journalist and political dissident</p> <p>Guillermo FARIÑAS: a Cuban doctor in psychology, independent journalist and political dissident. He is also the founder of "Cubanacán Press", an independent press agency aimed at raising awareness of the fate of political prisoners in Cuba. He has spent many years in confinement and has gone on dozens of hunger strikes to protest against the imprisonment of dissidents and censorship in Cuba. He ended his latest hunger strike in July 2011 after Cuban officials agreed to free political prisoners.</p> <p>In a further symbol of his struggle against oppression in Cuba Guillermo Fariñas was prevented from coming to Strasbourg to receive the European Parliament's Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought in 2010, his place was taken symbolically by an empty chair.</p>
"Breaking the Silence"	<p>"Breaking the Silence": Israeli NGO established by former Israel Defense Forces (IDF) soldiers and veterans who collected testimonies about their military service in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem during the Second Palestinian Intifada. It gives serving and discharged Israeli personnel and reservists a platform to describe their experiences in the Israeli-occupied territories.</p>
Birtukan MIDEKSA	<p>Birtukan Mideksa: Ethiopian politician and former judge. Birtukan Mideksa is the leader of the opposition Unity for Democracy and Justice (UDJ) party. On December 28 2008, she was sentenced to life imprisonment. She openly admitted to continuing her "peaceful struggle for more democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law" in Ethiopia.</p>

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
ALGERIA Mustapha Salma Ould Sidi Mouloud	<p>A former police chief of the Polisario Front (a <u>Sahrawi rebel national liberation movement</u> working for the independence of <u>Western Sahara</u> from <u>Morocco</u>), and political dissident.</p> <p>In 2010, he announced on August 9, he wanted to open dialogue within the POLISARIO, on the Moroccan autonomy initiative for settling the conflict in Western Sahara. On August 30, 2010, he was abducted and detained by Sahrawi People's Liberation Army troops on September 21 at the <u>liberated territories</u>, and accused of <u>high treason</u>. He was released on October 2010.</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent on 23 November 2010.</p>
BURMA Aung San Suu Kyi	<p>As a pro-democracy campaigner and leader of the opposition National League for Democracy party (NLD) she is the winner of the 1991 Nobel Peace prize and the laureate of Sakharov Prize in 1990. She has spent more than 11 of the past 19 years in some form of detention under Burma's military regime, and has become an international symbol of heroic and peaceful resistance in the face of oppression.</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 25 November 2010, the European Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcomed Aung San Suu Kyi's recent release, but deplores the fact that she was only released after the elections, making it impossible for her to actively campaign for the opposition during the elections; insists that her freshly regained freedom must be unconditional and unrestricted - Insisted that Aung San Suu Kyi's freedom of expression and physical freedom, including her unhindered right to travel freely and safely throughout Burma and abroad, and to return to Burma, be guaranteed by the Burmese regime and the services under its control. <p>On 13 November 2010, the President of the European Parliament, Jerzy Buzek welcomed the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and demanded for this release to be unconditional.</p>

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
		<p>He reiterated the European Parliament's full support to the opposition leader, whom he described as an icon and a heroic leader who inspires hope for democracy, freedom and human rights to the whole world".</p>
CAMBODIA Sam Rainsy	<p>A member of the Cambodian parliament and the leader of his country's second largest political party. He has been persecuted by the authoritarian ruling party and government of Cambodia for years, suffering threats, assassination attempts. He was sentenced <i>in absentia</i> to 10 years in prison with a conviction based on an act of civil disobedience in support of local residents at the Cambodia-Vietnam border, in a protest against alleged Vietnamese land-grabbing.</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 21 October 2010, the European Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condemned all politically motivated sentences against representatives of the opposition and NGOs, in particular the sentences of 23 September 2010, 13 October and 27 January 2010 against Sam Rainsy; - Was alarmed at the prosecution and sentencing to a 12-year prison term of the opposition leader Sam Rainsy, on account of a gesture which it considers to be of a symbolic and clearly political nature; - Was particularly alarmed that, should it be upheld, this verdict would bar Sam Rainsy from standing in the 2013 parliamentary elections and would have consequences far beyond Sam Rainsy's case, as it is bound to affect the opposition as a whole

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
<p>CHINA Liu Xiaobo</p>	<p>Liu Xiaobo is an intellectual and <u>human rights</u> activist in <u>China</u>. On 2008, Xiaobo was detained in response to his participation with Charter 08 (published on 10 December 2008 to coincide with the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Charter 08 calls for political reform in China). He was formally arrested on 2009, on suspicion of inciting subversion of state power and was tried on the same charges and sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment and two years' deprivation of political rights on 25 December 2009. He was granted the Nobel Peace Prize for 2010 for his long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China, and his work on the close connection between human rights and peace.</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 21 January 2010, the European Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Called for Liu Xiaobo's immediate and unconditional release and expressed its solidarity with his peaceful actions and initiatives in favour of democratic reforms and the protection of human rights; strongly condemns the judicial harassment of which he was a victim; - Expressed at the same time its sympathy with those Chinese who have openly voiced their dissatisfaction with the sentencing of Liu Xiaobo; - Called on Council and the Commission to raise Liu Xiaobo's case at the next EU-China Summit; took note of the previous human rights dialogues with China and the EU-China human rights dialogue of 20 November; insists on the need for strict follow-up between all such dialogues in order to ensure that the recommendations are implemented.
<p>Akmal Shaikh</p>	<p>Was a <u>Pakistan</u>-born British businessman who was convicted and executed in the People's Republic of China for drug trafficking. Shaikh's defense team pleaded ignorance of the existence of the drugs, although his lawyers said that the evidence against Shaikh was "overwhelming". Anti-death penalty organizations, argued that Shaikh suffered from mental illness which was exploited by criminals who tricked him into <u>transporting the heroin</u> on the promise of a recording contract.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condemned in the strongest terms the execution of Akmal Shaikh and reaffirms its absolute and longstanding opposition to the use of the death penalty in all circumstances; is convinced that abolition of the death penalty is an integral part of respect for human rights and protection of human dignity, in all countries.

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
Hu Jia	Prominent Chinese human rights activist and dissident and the laureate of the 2008 Sakharov Prize. Hu Jia has often been persecuted for his actions in China. On December 27, 2007, he was detained as part of a crackdown on dissents during the Christmas holiday season. On April 3, 2008, he was sentenced to 3.5 years in jail, he was released on June 26th, 2011.	A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador and Head of the Mission of the People's Republic of China to the EU on 16 April 2010
Alim Abdiriyin	Son of Uighur rights activist and former prisoner of conscience Rebiya Kadeer. He has been detained in Xinjiang prison since 2006 and has suffered an important worsening of his health due to bad treatment and torture.	A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador and Head of Mission of the People's Republic of China to the EU
Tenzin Choedak	Tibetan political prisoner arrested in March 2008 following his participation in the widespread uprising against the People's Republic of China's occupation of Tibet. Aged 23 he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. Seemingly targeted by the police of the PRC for his family's previous association with political dissent, Tenzin Choedak was reportedly beaten, tortured whilst in the detention centre.	A letter of concern was sent on 20 May 2010
Gao Hisheng	Christian Human Rights <u>attorney</u> and <u>dissident</u> known for defending activists and religious minorities and documenting alleged <u>human rights abuses in China</u> . Hisheng was abducted by Chinese police first in 2006 and then in 2007 and charged with subversion. During his stay in prison he was subject to numerous methods of torture. In February 2009 he was taken from his home by security police and has been missing since.	A letter of concern was sent on 25 March 2010

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
<p>COLUMBIA</p> <p>Alvaro Araujo Castro</p>	<p><u>Colombian</u> economist and former actor and <u>Senator of Colombia</u>. A <u>Liberal</u> politician, and leader of the <u>ALAS-Team Colombia</u> political movement, he was arrested and jailed in 2007 for participating in <u>parapolitics</u>.</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent on 30 November 2010</p>
<p>CUBA</p> <p>Orlando Zapata Tamayo</p>	<p>Was a Cuban mason, a political activist and prisoner http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orlando Zapata - cite note- netforcuba Orlando Zapata Tamayo-1 #cite note- netforcuba Orlando Zapata Tamayo-1 who has died on hunger strike in protest against government abuses. Zapata was arrested during a <u>crackdown on dissidents</u>. At the time of his arrest, he was participating in a <u>hunger strike</u> organized by the Assembly to Promote a Civil Society, meant as a petition for the release of several comrades. He was charged with contempt, <u>public disorder</u>, and <u>disobedience</u> and sentenced to 36 years in prison after several judicial processes. As a result, <u>Amnesty International</u> recognized him as a prisoner of conscience.</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 11 March 2010, the European Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strongly condemned the avoidable and cruel death of the dissident political prisoner Orlando Zapata Tamayo after a hunger strike of 85 days, and expresses its solidarity and sympathy with his family; - Condemned the pre-emptive detention of activists and the government's attempt to prevent the family of Orlando Zapata Tamayo from holding his funeral and paying their last respects
<p>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</p> <p>Floribert Chebeya Bahizire</p>	<p>Was the executive director of human rights organisation La Voix des Sans Voix (VSV). Mr Chebeya Bahizire's work in the defence of democracy and human rights in the DRC since the 1990s – on issues including corruption in the military, links between militias and foreign political forces, upholding of the constitution, illegal arrests, arbitrary detention and the improvement of prison conditions – earned him the respect and admiration of his compatriots and of the international community. He was found dead in his car in Kinshasa on Wednesday, 2 June 2010 after having been summoned by the police.</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent on 16 July 2010</p> <p>In its resolution adopted on 17 June 2010, the European Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forcefully condemned the killing of Floribert Chebeya Bahizire and the fact that Fidèle Bazana Edadi, Mr Chebeya Bahizire's driver, is missing; expressed its fullest support for their families;

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
Fidèle Bazana Edadi	<p>Was a member of VSV organization and Mr. Chebeya's chauffeur, he was reported missing after the assassination of Mr.Chebaya and was found dead a few month later.</p>	<p>- Called for an independent, credible, thorough and transparent commission of inquiry to be set up to investigate the death of Mr Chebeya Bahizire and the whereabouts of Mr Bazana Edadi, and for steps to be taken to ensure that the families of both men are protected</p> <p>- Demanded that those responsible be identified, brought before the courts and punished in accordance with Congolese law and international provisions for the protection of human rights.</p>
<p>EGYPT</p> <p>Oudeh Suleiman Tarabin</p> <p>Wael Abbas, Mostapha Al- Nagar, Israa Abdel Fatah, Marianne Nagy Hanna, Sameer Awad Bassem, Fathy Mohammed Bassem,</p> <p>Sharif Abdel Aziz Mahmoud, Mahmoud Mohamed Khalid, Shahinaz Abdelsalam,</p> <p>Nasser Abdel Hamid, Salma Akal, Roaa Ibrahim, Ahmed Badawy,</p>	<p>An Israeli citizen charged and tried for espionage and for having connections with Israeli Intelligence under the Egyptian Emergency Law and sentenced to 15 years in prison.</p> <p>Journalists</p> <p>Representative of Al Ghad party</p> <p>Representative of the Egyptian Democratic Institute</p> <p>Bloggers</p> <p>Members of the Democratic Front Party</p> <p>Student</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador and Head of the Mission of Egypt to the EU on 28 June 2010.</p> <p>A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador and Head of the Mission of Egypt to the EU on 26 January 2010.</p>

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
<p>Abdel Meguid, Ahmed Abu Zekry, Talaat Al-Sawy, Ahmed Mahmoud Mustafa, Ismail Sayyid Omar, Ahmed Fathy Mohamed, Hossam Saber Ali, Hanan Ismail, Hamada Abdel Fatah, Gamal Fareed, Mohamed Khakaf Mohamed, Al- Hosseiny Sayed Ahmed, Mohamed Hamdy Hassan, Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed, Heshmat Abdallah Mohamed, Ismail Eleskandarani, Tareq Sabry Abdallah, Nadia Al- Zeiny Barouni, Amira Al-Tahawi, Baula Abdo Ameen, Mona Fouad Ahmed</p>	<p>Member of the "Sixth April Youth"</p> <p>The thirty-three human rights defenders were arrested on 15 January 2010 in Qena, the group was detained incommunicado in the Qena Security Directorate, their lawyers were denied access. There were concerns that some of them were subjected to ill-treatment and some were held in inhumane conditions. They were released on 16 January 2010</p>	
<p>IRAN Zahra Bahrami</p>	<p>Was a <u>dual Dutch and Iranian</u> citizen who was executed in Iran. She had been arrested 13 months earlier, during massive protests against the presidential elections on the Day of Ashura, she was then convicted by the <u>Islamic Revolutionary Court</u> of <u>drug trafficking</u>.</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 8 September 2010, the European Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strongly insisted that the Iranian Government reconsider Zahra Bahrami's case, immediately grant her access to a lawyer and consular assistance, release her or grant her due process; calls on Baroness Ashton, the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, to raise the issue of Zahra Bahrami's detention with the Iranian authorities;

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
<p>Sakineh Mohammadi Ashtiani</p>	<p>Has been imprisoned since 2006 in <u>Tabriz</u> and is under a death sentence by stoning, after being convicted of adultery, complicity in the murder of her husband and disruption of the public order. Sakineh Mohammadi Ashtiani was judged twice; on the first instance she received a punishment of 99 lashes for adultery. and was recognized non-guilty for the murder. On a second trial in 2007, she was sentenced to <u>capital punishment</u> for committing murder, manslaughter and adultery. On August 12, 2010 Ashtiani was televised from Tabriz prison confessing to adultery and involvement with the murder of her husband. Her lawyer alleged she was <u>tortured</u> for two days prior to the interview</p>	<p>-Strongly condemned the sentencing to death by stoning of Sakineh Mohammadi Ashtiani, and takes the view that, regardless of the facts, a sentence of death by stoning can never be justified or accepted;</p> <p>- Urged the Iranian authorities to set aside the sentences imposed on Sakineh Mohammadi Ashtiani and to initiate a comprehensive review of her case;</p>
<p>Ebrahim Hamidi</p>	<p>Iranian teenager sentenced to death at age 16, for allegedly sexually assaulting a man. The man who made the original accusation against Mr Hamidi withdrew it in July 2010. Although the Supreme Court of Iran has twice rejected the lower court's rulings on the case because of shortcomings in the judicial investigation, Mr Hamidi's supporters say that the lower court is still intent on his execution.</p>	<p>- Called on the Government of Iran to halt the execution of Ebrahim Hamidi, an 18-year-old charged with sodomy, and called on the Islamic Republic of Iran finally to abolish the death penalty for crimes committed before the age of 18 and amend its legislation to bring it into line with the international human rights conventions that Iran has ratified, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ICCPR.</p>
<p>Mohammed Reza Alizamani Arash Rahmanipour</p>	<p>Were Iranian activists working for the "Iran Monarchy Committee" or <u>Kingdom Assembly of Iran</u>, who were sentenced to death by an Islamic Revolutionary Court, in October 2009 for <u>moharebeh</u> - "taking up arms against Iran's Islamic system," -and executed on 28 January 2010.</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 10 February 2010, the European Parliament</p> <p>- Strongly condemned the death sentences imposed and executions carried out in Iran, in particular in the case of Mohammed Reza Alizamani and Arash Rahmanipour, and called for the abolition of the death penalty and called on the Iranian authorities to stop charging protesters who peacefully demonstrate for more democratic rights with</p>

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
<p>Fariba Kamalabadi, Jamaloddin Khanjani, Alif Naeimi, Saeid Rasaie, Mahvash Sabet, Behrouz Tavakkoli and Vahid Tizfahm</p> <p>Mohammad Reza Haddadi</p>	<p>Baha'i leaders, members of a national-level ad hoc group that helped attend to the needs of Iran's 300,000-strong Baha'i community. They were arrested in 2008 and since then, remain in prison awaiting trial. Believers of the Baha'i religion face continuing discrimination in Iran, many have been executed or killed, hundreds more have been imprisoned, and tens of thousands have been deprived of jobs, pensions, businesses, and educational opportunities.</p> <p>Was sentenced to death in 2004, aged 15, for the murder of Mohammad Bagher, who was killed while driving between Shiraz and Kazeroun, a town south of Shiraz. He confessed to the killing initially but during the trial he retracted this confession and said he'd made it because his two co-accused said they would give his family money if he did so. He then denied that he had taken any part in the murder. Despite this, his death sentence was confirmed by Iran's Supreme Court in July 2005.</p>	<p>'Moharabeh' (waging war on God),</p> <p>- A letter of concern was sent to the Iranian Minister of Justice on 12 January 2010</p> <p>- A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the EU on 3 August 2010</p>
<p>IRAQ</p> <p>Tariq Aziz</p> <p>(Sadoun Shakir)</p> <p>(Abed Hamoud)</p>	<p>Tareq Aziz, the former Iraqi deputy Prime Minister was put on trial for his responsibility in relation to deaths of a group of 42 merchants who were summarily executed in 1992. On 11 March 2009 Aziz was found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to 15 years in prison, and on 2 August 2009, he was further convicted of helping to plan the forced displacement of Kurds from north-eastern Iraq and sentenced to seven years in jail.</p> <p>Former Interior Minister under Saddam Hussein</p> <p>Former Saddam Hussein's private secretary</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 25 November 2010, the European Parliament:</p> <p>-Deeply regretted the decision of the Iraqi Supreme Court to sentence Tariq Aziz, Sadoun Shakir and Abed Hamoud to death; underlined, however, the importance of holding accountable those who violate human rights, including (former) politicians, in the framework of the rule of law and due process;</p>

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
MOROCCO Ali Salem Tamek Brahim Dahane Ahmed Naciri Degia Lechgar Yahdih Terrouzi Saleh Lebeih Rachid Sghair	<p>Saharawi Human Rights Defender who were detained in Morocco without charges</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco on 15 October 2010</p>
PAKISTAN Parvez Aslam Choudhry	<p>The Chairman of Legal Aid for the Destitute and Settlement (LADS) in Lahore, an NGO committed to providing legal aid to marginalised people unable to afford legal assistance themselves. Mr Choudry defends many difficult and controversial cases, including those relating to Pakistan's blasphemy laws. His work, carried out in dangerous circumstances, has earned him national and international acclaim and numerous Human Rights awards. But he also became the target of serious intimidations, including death threats coming from extremist religious.</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador of Pakistan to the EU, Belgium and Luxembourg on 11 February 2010.</p>
PHILIPPINES Anuar T.Hassim	<p>A citizen of the Republic of the Philippines who was arrested, brutally interrogated and forced to make a confession about his connections with the Islamic insurgency groups, he was then sent in jail in the city of Alabel.</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador and Head of the Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the EU on 5 May 2010</p>
RUSSIA Oleg Orlov	<p>A member of the Russian human rights organization Memorial and winner of the 2009 EP Sakharov Prize.</p> <p>On 6 October 2009 Oleg Orlov was fined and ordered to retract public statements following a defamation lawsuit brought against him by the President of the Republic of Chechnya, Ramzan Kadyrov. Orlov had accused Kadyrov of being</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent to the President of Russia on 22 September 2010</p> <p>In its resolution adopted on 21 October 2010, the European Parliament:</p>

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
<p>Natalia Estemirova</p> <p>Sergei Magnitsky</p>	<p>behind the murder of Chechen rights activist Natalya Estemirova. On 23 November 2007 Orlov himself was abducted in Ingushetia, together with three journalists, before being beaten, threatened with execution and released.</p> <p>In 2010, he was charged under the article 129 of the Russian Criminal Code, risking to face up to three years in jail.</p> <p>In 2011 he was finally declared “not guilty”.</p> <p>Was an award-winning <u>Russian Human Rights</u> activist and board member of the Russian human rights organization Memorial. She was abducted on 15 July 2009 and then found dead.</p> <p>Was a Russian attorney whose death in police custody generated international media attention and launched an investigation into allegations of abuse. Magnitsky, who had alleged wide-scale tax fraud sanctioned by officials before being himself arrested, died days before the one year limit that he could be held without trial would expire.</p>	<p>- Condemned the opening of a criminal investigation against Oleg Orlov and urges the competent authorities to reconsider the decision to open the criminal trial; points out that statements like Oleg Orlov’s are legitimate in a democracy and should be subject to neither civil-law nor criminal-law penalties;</p> <p>-Called on the Russian authorities - should the trial continue - to ensure that there are no further violations of the law in the investigation and the court proceedings against Oleg Orlov</p> <p>-Recalled that Oleg Orlov was awarded the European Parliament's 2009 Sakharov Prize and is thus under the European Parliament's special moral and political protection;</p> <p>- Called on the Russian federal authorities to investigate the murder of Natalia Estemirova swiftly, thoroughly and effectively and bring both those responsible for and those involved in her brutal murder to justice;</p> <p>A letter of concern was sent to the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the European Communities on 20 October 2010</p>

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
<p>Alexei Sokolov</p> <p>Alexei Nikiforov</p>	<p>Chairman of the NGO Pravovaja osnova (Legal Foundation) which defends prisoners' rights and throughout his career, he has repeatedly denounced the use of torture by the Russian police. He is also a member of a civic supervisory committee on places of detention appointed by the Russian Parliament. He was sentenced to three years in prison on 13 May 2010 on charges of theft and robbery</p> <p>Opposition activist who is serving a prison sentence on extremism charges. Nikiforov was jailed for raising a banner reading Enough of Putin! opposite United Russia's headquarters in Yekaterinburg.</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent on 10 June 2010</p>
<p>SUDAN</p> <p>Salih Mahmoud Osman</p>	<p>Sudanese human rights lawyer. Osman is well known for having provided free legal representation to hundreds of victims of ethnic violence in Sudan over more than two decades. He has been widely honored for his work on human rights issues in Sudan, receiving the Human Rights Watch award in 2005, the International Human Rights Award from the American Bar Association in 2006, and was included in European Voices 50 most influential persons in Europe in 2007. In 2007, the <u>European Parliament</u> voted unanimously to award him the <u>Sakharov Prize</u>.</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent to the Ambassador and Head of the mission of Sudan to the EU on 4 June 2010</p>
<p>SYRIA</p> <p>Haythan Al - Maleh</p>	<p>An 80 year-old Syrian human rights lawyer, who was arrested by officers of the General Intelligence Service on 14 October 2009, held incommunicado until his interrogation by the Military Prosecutor on 20 October 2009, and sentenced by the Second Military Court of Damascus on 4 July 2010 to three years of imprisonment on the grounds of 'transferring false and exaggerated news that weaken national sentiments' under Articles 285 and 286 of the Syrian Criminal Code. According to reports by trial monitoring missions organised by international civil society organisations, the trial of Mr Al-Maleh failed to meet international standards of fairness, including the right to be presumed innocent and the right to defence.</p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent to President of Syria on 8 July 2010</p> <p>In its resolution adopted on 9 September 2010, the European Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressed its deepest concerns about the situation of Mr Haythan Al-Maleh and called on the Syrian authorities to immediately and unconditionally release him, and to guarantee his physical and psychological well-being under all circumstances

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
TURKEY Pinar Sele	A prominent writer, feminist and peace activist in Turkey. She has been prosecuted over the last 14 years for an explosion in Istanbul's Egyptian Bazaar on 9 July 1988. Her prosecution was based on allegations coming from a man's confession obtained under torture.	A letter of concern was sent on 16 December 2010
TURKMENISTAN Farid Tukhbatullin	Director of the Vienna-based non-governmental organization "Turkmen Initiative for Human Rights" (TIHR). He has worked on environmental and human rights issues in Turkmenistan since 1993. In December 2002, he was arrested and then imprisoned to punish him for peaceful activities as a civil society activist and human rights defender. As a result of international pressure, he was released in April 2003. He has been at serious risk of harm by agents of the Ministry of National Security of Turkmenistan because of his activities.	A letter of concern was sent on 27 October 2010
UKRAINE Vasyl Klymentyev	An investigative journalist and the chief editor of the Kharkiv-based weekly newspaper "Novyi Stil". Vasyl Klymentyev was known for his investigations of corruption in the Kharkiv area, he has been missing since 11 August 2010	In its resolution adopted on 25 November 2010, the European Parliament: - Called on the Ukrainian authorities thoroughly to investigate the disappearance of Vasyl Klymentyev, the editor-in-chief of a newspaper that focuses on corruption in the Kharkiv region"
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Mumia Abu-Jamal	An American convict, serving a life sentence for the 1981 murder of <u>Philadelphia police</u> officer Daniel Faulkner. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumia_Abu-Jamal_-_cite_note-1#cite_note-1 He was sentenced to death at his first trial in July 1982, and his case became an international <i>cause célèbre</i> . He was removed from <u>death row</u> in January 2012.	A letter of concern was sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania on 10 March 2010.

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
TURKEY Leyla Zana	<p>Is a <u>Kurdish</u> politician, who was imprisoned for 10 years for her political activism, which was ambiguously deemed by the Turkish courts to be against the unity of the country. When she was a member of pro-Kurdish <u>Democratic Society Party</u>, she was banned from joining any political party for five years with the Constitutional Court's decision to ban this party. She was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1995 and in 1998 and was awarded the <u>1995 Sakharov Prize</u> by the <u>European Parliament</u></p>	<p>A letter of concern was sent to Prime Minister of Turkey on 14 May 2010.</p>
VENEZUELA Maria Lourdes Afiuni	<p>Judge of Control' of Caracas, acting under Venezuelan laws and following an opinion of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, granted parole to Eligio Cedeño, who had been in pre-trial detention since February 2007. The pre-trial detention period is limited to two years under Venezuelan law, Judge Afiuni, in issuing the decision, upheld fundamental rights protected under Venezuelan and international law. She was immediately arrested without charge at the court by officials of the DISIP (Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention) and was transferred on 12 December to the INOF (Instituto Nacional de Orientación Femenina), a maximum security prison, under conditions which endangered her physical and mental well-being as up to 24 inmates were convicted by her for crimes such as homicide, drug trafficking and kidnapping. She was then charged with abuse of authority, corruption, conspiracy and being accessory to an escape.</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 8 July 2010, the European Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deplored the attacks on the independence of the judiciary; voices its concern at the arrest of Judge Afiuni and considers it a violation of her basic personal rights and a very serious threat to the independence of the judiciary, - Called for her release and calls on the Venezuelan Government to be committed to the values of the rule of law, facilitating a fair and rapid trial, with all the necessary legal guarantees; - Expressed its concern at the conditions of detention of Judge Afiuni, which pose a threat to her physical and psychological integrity, and calls on the prison authorities strictly and immediately to apply the measures and recommendations advocated by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on 11 January 2010 regarding

COUNTRY Individual	BACKGROUND	ACTION TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT
		<p>Ms Afiuni's conditions of detention,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condemned the public statements made by the President of the Republic of Venezuela, insulting and denigrating the judge
ZIMBABWE Farai Maguwu	<p>A Zimbabwean citizen and founder/director of the Centre for Research and Development (CRD), a human rights NGO based in Manicaland, who has identified and denounced serious human rights violations by the Zimbabwean state security forces in several Zimbabwean diamond fields, most notably in Chiadzwa.</p> <p>Farai Maguwu was arrested by the Zimbabwean authorities on 3 June 2010 on charges of publishing information prejudicial to the Zimbabwean State and was detained in poor conditions and denied his essential medication, the right to have his case heard by a judge within 48 hours of arrest and the right to bail.</p>	<p>In its resolution adopted on 8 July 2010, the European Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demanded the immediate and unconditional release of Farai Maguwu and condemned the conditions of his arrest and detention; - Called on the Zimbabwean Government to guarantee and uphold the unrestricted right to free speech in Zimbabwe, so that NGOs (such as Farai Maguwu's Centre for Research and Development) can freely express opinions without fear of persecution or imprisonment

ANNEX II

List of resolutions adopted by the European Parliament between January 2010 and December 2010, and relating directly or indirectly to human rights violations in the world

(<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/DROI>)

Country	Date of adoption of resolution
<u>AFRICA</u>	
COTE D'IVOIRE	16.12.10 (Situation in Côte d'Ivoire)
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	17.06.10 (Case of Floribert Chebeya Bahizire), 07.10.10 (Failures in protection of human rights in DRC)
ERITREA	16.12.10 (Eritrean refugees held hostage-in the Sinai)
SUDAN	9.09.10 (Kenya: Failure to arrest President Omar al-Bashir of Sudan)
UGANDA	16.12.10
ZIMBABWE	08.7.10 (Case of Farai Maguwu), 21.10.10
WESTERN SAHARA	21.11.10
<u>AMERICA</u>	
CUBA	11.03.10
HAITI	10.02.10 (Earthquake in Haiti)
MEXICO	11.03.10 (Escalation of violence)
VENEZUELA	11.02.10, 8.07.10 (Case of Maria Lourdes Afiuni)
<u>ASIA</u>	
AFGHANISTAN	16.12.10 (New strategy)
BURMA (MYANMAR)	11.02.10, 20.05.10 (Elections), 25.11.10 (Conduct of elections and the relase of opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi)
CAMBODIA	21.10.10
CHINA	21.01.10 (Case of Liu Xiaobo)
KOREA	11.03.10 (Death penalty declared legal - South Korea), 17.06.10 (Korea Peninsula), 08.07.10 (North Korea)
KYRGYZSTAN	08.07.10 (Situation in Kyrgyzstan)
MALAYSIA	16.12.10 (Practice of caning)
MADAGASCAR	11.02.10
NEPAL	17.06.10
PAKISTAN	20.05.10 (Religious Freedom)
PHILIPINES	21.01.10
THAILAND	20.05.10

Country	Date of adoption of resolution
TIBET	25.11.10
<u>EUROPE</u>	
ALBANIA	08.07.10
BELARUS	10.03.10 (Civil society and national minorities)
KOSOVO	08.07.10 (Integration process)
MOLDOVA	21.10.10 (Implementation of reforms)
NORTH CAUCASUS	21.10.10 (Case of Oleg Orlov)
RUSSIA	17.06.10 (Conclusions of the EU/Russia Summit)
UKRAINE	25.02.10, 25.11.10
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>	
IRAN	10.02.10, 9.09.10 (Case of Zahra Bahrami)
IRAQ	25.11.10
ISRAEL and PALESTINE	10.03.10 (Implementation of Goldstone recommendations on Palestine and Israel), 11.03.10 (case of Gilad Shalit), 17.06.10 (Humanitarian flotilla and Gaza blockade)
LIBYA	17.06.10 (Executions in Libya)
SYRIA	09.09.10 (Case of Haythan Al-Maleh)
YEMEN	10.02.10
<u>THEMATIC</u>	
Recent attacks on Christian Communities	21.01.10
Trafficking in Human Beings	10.02.10
Parliament's priorities for the UN Human Rights Council (Geneva, 1-26 March 2010)	25.02.10
Gender Equality	25.02.10 (Beijing + 15 - UN Platform for Action for Gender Equality)
First review Conference of the Roma Statute of the International Criminal Court, Kampala	19.05.10
Torture	17.06.10 (Trade in goods used for torture)
Situation of Roma people in Europe	09.09.10
Death Penalty	07.10.10 (World Day against death Penalty)
UN Resolution 10th anniversary of UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women and peace and security	25.11.10
Human Rights and social and environmental standards in international trade agreements	25.11.10