

ORAL QUESTION WITH DEBATE O-0026/05

pursuant to Rule 108 of the Rules of Procedure

by Roberta Angelilli, Liam Aylward, Sergio Berlato, Jerzy Buzek, Mogens Camre, Anna Fotyga, Bronisław Geremek, Dariusz Grabowski, Stanisław Jałowiecki, Mieczysław Janowski, Filip Kaczmarek, Michał Kamiński, Guntars Krasts, Ģirts Kristovskis, Barbara Kudrycka, Romano La Russa, Janusz Lewandowski, Péter Olajos, Jan Olbrycht, Csaba Őry, István Pálfi, Georgios Papastamkos, Rolandas Pavilionis, Markus Pieper, Rihards Pīks, Józef Pinior, Jacek Protasiewicz, John Purvis, Dariusz Rosati, Wojciech Roszkowski, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Grażyna Staniszevska, László Surján, Konrad Szymański, Charles Tannock, Jacques Toubon, Inese Vaidere, Nikolaos Vakalis, Oldřich Vlasák, Janusz Wojciechowski, Zbigniew Zaleski and Jaroslav Zvěřina
to the Council

Subject: Long-term consequences of the Second World War

As a consequence of World War II and of the division of post-war Europe into spheres of influence based on the Yalta agreements, some Eastern and Central Europe countries lost their independence. Other nations fell under the rule of totalitarian regimes controlled by Communist Russia. This situation led to the loss of citizens' rights and to the economic backwardness of the region. What political, legal and economic initiatives of the European Union can be used to overcome the existing development disparities and to strengthen democracy in those countries?

In what way can the EU prevent the return of thinking and political actions that are based on the category of spheres of influence and on disregard for the free will of nations?

Tabled: 09.03.2005

Forwarded: 10.03.2005

Deadline for reply: 31.03.2005