

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1999



2004

Session document

12 June 2002

B5-0336/2002 }
B5-0348/2002 }
B5-0353/2002 }
B5-0361/2002 }
B5-0372/2002 }

RC1

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

pursuant to Rule 50(5) of the Rules of Procedure by

- Paolo Bartolozzi and Bernd Posselt, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group
- Francisca Sauquillo Pérez del Arco, Carlos Carnero González, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez, Margrietus J. van den Berg and Glenys Kinnock, on behalf of the PSE Group
- Bob van den Bos, Colette Flesch and Isidoro Sánchez García, on behalf of the ELDR Group
- Didier Rod, Nelly Maes and Marie Anne Isler Béguin, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
- Joaquim Miranda and Yasmine Boudjenah, on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

replacing the motions by the following groups:

- Verts/ALE (B5-0336/2002),
- ELDR (B5-0348/2002),
- PSE (B5-0353/2002),
- PPE-DE (B5-0361/2002),
- GUE/NGL (B5-0372/2002),

on the human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea

RC\471901EN.doc

PE 319.171}
PE 319.729}
PE 319.734}
PE 319.742}
PE 319.753} RC1

European Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its earlier resolutions on the situation in Equatorial Guinea and to the statements made by the Council and Commission on relations between the EU and this country, which is a party to the Cotonou Agreement,
 - having regard to the EU Presidency declaration of 10 June 2002 on the human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea,
- A. whereas since March this year dozens of opponents to the regime of the President of Equatorial Guinea, Teodoro Obiang, have been arbitrarily detained and subsequently tried,
- B. whereas on 14 March 2002 agents working for the President illegally arrested Mr Felipe Ondó Obiang (former Speaker of the parliament and founder of the Democratic Republican Force (FDR)) and members of his family, Mr Emilio Ndong Biyogo, member of the Popular Union opposition party, Mr Obiang Ndong Damaso, former Ambassador to the United Nations and Mr Plácido Micó, Secretary-General of the CPDS party,
- C. whereas Guillermo Nguema Elá, a former Minister of Finance and opposition leader, reportedly died from the injuries he sustained while tortured in detention,
- D. whereas the detainees are prevented from contacting their families and lawyers and whereas, according to the observers and journalists present at their trial, many of these opponents (and their relatives) have been subjected to brutal acts of torture and ill-treatment,
- E. whereas the manner in which the trial has been conducted since it opened on 23 May, including the prior dissolution of the Malabo Bar Council by the government and the fact that the accused are at risk of being sentenced to death, has been deplorable,
- F. whereas, since the trial started, independent journalists have faced insidious pressure on a daily basis,
1. Condemns the sentencing of 68 opposition leaders to jail terms ranging from 6 to 20 years as a result of political trials that are internationally considered as unfair and in total disregard of the most fundamental rights of defence;
 2. Calls for this political trial to be annulled and demands the immediate release of all the political prisoners and the members of their families;
 3. Condemns in the strongest possible terms the torture and ill-treatment to which the political prisoners and their families have been subjected (including during the trial, in reprisal for the statements made to the court), in breach of all the human rights conventions signed by Equatorial Guinea;

RC\471901EN.doc

PE 319.171}
PE 319.729}
PE 319.734}
PE 319.742}
PE 319.753} RC1

4. Demands that the hounding of members of the opposition parties and their families should cease;
5. Calls on President Obiang to honour the undertakings he has made to the international community and the European Union to initiate a genuine process of democratisation involving the calling of free elections and the guaranteeing of full respect for human rights;
6. Urges the members of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly to discuss the situation in Equatorial Guinea within the assembly as a matter of urgency;
7. Calls on the Council and Commission, in their relations with the Government of Equatorial Guinea, to show the utmost firmness in demanding that these undertakings be honoured, and urges both institutions to apply the democracy clause set out in Articles 96 and 97 of the Cotonou Agreement unless a genuine process of democratisation is initiated;
8. Calls on the Commission on Human Rights to send the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture to Equatorial Guinea, and calls on the Member States to monitor the situation in the country closely and to propose to the UN Commission on Human Rights that it once again appoint a special rapporteur on Equatorial Guinea;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Co-Presidents of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, the OAU and the Government of Equatorial Guinea.