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23. Considers that the new mobility policy for staff in the A grades is in principle a useful means of making Parliament's Secretariat more dynamic, but stresses that unless professional training in specialised areas such as the environment, transport and agriculture is stepped up, there will be a huge loss of human capital; instructs its Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 March 2000 proposing the action intended to overcome this loss of human capital in the short and medium term;

24. Emphatically underscores the fact that mobility, promotion and assessment policy must form a coherent whole; insists that promotions, in particular of A1 and A2 grades, must be based strictly on professional performance and on personal and managerial skills; expects its Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 March 2000 on the coherent implementation of mobility, promotion and assessment policy; expects in particular that, in the area of assessment policy, the training of assessors, the assessment criteria and the scope for officials, for their part, to assess their assessors will also be addressed;

25. Is in favour of the continuation of the agreement between the Ombudsman and the Parliament on administrative, financial and logistical matters; stresses that although the Ombudsman's budget will become an independent section of the general budget of the Communities as from the 2000 budget onwards, this should not involve increased staffing in the areas of administration, budgets and finances;

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26. Instructs its President to designate the budgetary act as the budget of the European Union;

27. Instructs its President to forward these budgetary decisions to the Council, the Commission and the institutions and advisory bodies concerned.

9. Indonesia

B5-0339, 0350, 0366, 0377 and 0382/1999

European Parliament resolution on Indonesia

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on East Timor and Indonesia,
- A. whereas on 16 September 1999 the Council adopted Common Position 1999/624/CFSP introducing restrictive measures against the Republic of Indonesia, including an arms embargo and the suspension of bilateral military co-operation between Indonesia and the EU Member States,
- B. whereas on 11 October 1999 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 2158/1999 prohibiting inter alia the sale of certain specified equipment that might be used for internal repression,
- C. whereas both the Common Position and the Regulation will expire on 17 January 2000,
- D. whereas the Indonesian army, including the special troop command Kopassus, continues to perpetrate human rights violations and acts of repression in the provinces of Aceh, the Moluccan Islands and West Papua; whereas no members of the security forces have been brought to account for the thousands of violations committed there,
- E. whereas the Indonesian army has failed to disarm and disband the militia forces who are continuing to terrorise over 100 000 East Timorese refugees trapped in West Timor, and are obstructing efforts by UN agencies to safeguard their health and repatriate them to East Timor,

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- F. whereas the Indonesian authorities and the Indonesian army in particular are implacably opposed to co-operating with an international commission of inquiry set up by the UN to investigate crimes against humanity in East Timor,
1. Urges the new Indonesian Government to find a peaceful solution to the situation in Aceh, on the Moluccan Islands, West Papua and other parts of Indonesia;
 2. Asks the Indonesian Government to bring to account those responsible for violations of human rights in Aceh, the Moluccan Islands, West Papua as well as other parts of the country, and in East Timor, whether committed by civilians, militias or the military; calls on all parties concerned to collaborate fully in this investigation and calls upon the Indonesian Government to disband the special troop command Kopassus;
 3. Recognises that the resumption of the export of arms and other prohibited equipment to the Republic of Indonesia and the resumption of military co-operation will send a signal to the Indonesian armed forces that they have been rehabilitated and will legitimise the repression they continue to practise in the internal governance of Indonesia;
 4. Therefore asks the Council to examine possible adjustments of its abovementioned Common Position and Regulation in the light of developments in Indonesia, including the question of East Timorese refugees in West Timor, with a view to extending the duration of both instruments beyond 17 January 2000;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the parliaments of the Member States, the UN Secretary General, the Government of Indonesia and the leader of the Timorese National Resistance Council, Xanana Gusmão.
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10. Peace process in Sierra Leone**B5-0333, 0340, 0352 and 0367/1999****European Parliament resolution on the peace process in Sierra Leone***The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the Presidency's statement of 15 July 1999 on the Sierra Leone Peace Agreement,
 - having regard to the Joint Action adopted by the Council on the EU's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation of small arms and light weapons,
- A. whereas rebel attacks against civilians, including deliberate and arbitrary killings, rape and abductions of civilians, have increased in the last three months despite the Peace Agreement signed by the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF (Revolutionary United Front) representatives in Togo on 7 July 1999,
 - B. whereas the Lomé Peace Accord of 7 July 1999 offers the best opportunity so far for a peaceful settlement of the eight-year old civil war in Sierra Leone; welcoming the progress made in implementing anti-corruption measures, reforms in the field of security and political reforms, together with steps to rebuild civilian infrastructure,
 - C. whereas the Peace Agreement was intended to put an end to a conflict that has imposed immense suffering on the people of Sierra Leone, claimed thousands of civilian victims and shocked the international community by the widescale atrocities committed against women and children,
 - D. whereas thousands of children have been actively participating in the violence as child-soldiers, while others have been affected by the RUF massive arm-cutting campaign which has left some 10 000 amputees in the country,