In the case of the Portuguese traditional terms the Honourable Member mentions a number of requirements must therefore made if they are to be used in the Community by third countries. Thus for a term such as Ruby, Tawny, Vintage, Canteiro or Frasquiérer to be used on a liqueur wine other than Port or Madeira, in the first place English or Portuguese as appropriate must be the official language of the third country and the term must have been used for at least ten years, or English or Portuguese must be a second language recognised in the third country's legislation and the term must have been used for at least 25 years. Secondly, the term must be specific and distinctive and not such as to mislead the consumer where the wine is sold in Europe. There must also be some tradition behind use of the term in the third country.

In the case of Reserva velha the requirements for use by third countries in the Community are unchanged, since this term already appeared in List A of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 753/2002.


recommended for electricity lines is currently 100µT. It also establishes a precautionary approach to possible long-term carcinogenic effects by introducing safety margins in the exposure limits. The Commission keeps this Recommendation under constant review in the light of new scientific evidence available. Considerable research work has been undertaken to investigate a possible impact on health. However, further studies are necessary on the possible long-term effects of electromagnetic fields (EMF) on public exposure. The World Health Organisation is currently conducting a major assessment relating to EMF. The Commission is following this project closely. It is expected that the outcome of this work will provide key elements to determine possible further steps.

However, it is the Member States' responsibility to ensure that adequate health protection measures are taken. Where reference levels are exceeded, it is recommended that national authorities carry out an assessment of the situation and take the appropriate follow-up measures, such as informing those who are exposed or changing the installation or design of the source of radiation or the way it is operated.

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**WRITTEN QUESTION E-0875/04**

_by Michl Ebner (PPE-DE) to the Commission_  

(_22 March 2004)_

Subject: Human rights violations in northern Uganda

For more than 16 years a civil war has been raging in the northern regions of Uganda between the Ugandan army (Uganda People's Defence Force, UPDF) and the armed opposition, the LRA. As both sides are struggling to gain control over the population, civilians are caught increasingly frequently in the crossfire between the two groups. 400 000 people have been driven out of the districts of Gulu and Kitgum since 1996; in Gulu alone this represents some 80% of the population. For a long time the extent of the human rights violations perpetrated by the LRA against the population has diverted attention from similar violations on the government side.

Executions, acts of cruelty and rape by Ugandan soldiers are everyday occurrences.

In addition, opposition groups active mainly in the west and north of the country are also responsible for serious human rights violations, mainly against the civilian population. Civilians with no involvement in the dispute are the victims of deliberate, arbitrary killings. Even children are mistreated, raped, sexually enslaved and forced to bear arms. Escape bids are paid for by many girls and boys with their lives.

In view of this high level of brutality against the civilian population, would the Commission say whether it is already aware of this situation and whether it intends to do something about these crimes, or has already done so?

**Answer given by Mr Nielson on behalf of the Commission**

(_26 April 2004)_

The Commission would refer the Honourable Member to its answer to written P-0646/04 by Mr Mauro. (¹)

(¹) See page 646.