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3. Supports the efforts by the Federal Presidency to find such a solution and urges all parties concerned to respect agreements so reached;
4. Believes that the deployment of the army — except in a limited role and with the agreement of all parties — cannot be justified given the clear lack of confidence in its impartiality on the part of many of the citizens of Yugoslavia;
5. Warns the Yugoslav Government that a seizure of power by or with assistance from the army would bring about the immediate end of all assistance or preferential treatment accorded by the Community;
6. Hopes that the renegotiation of the constitutional structure of, and relationships within, Yugoslavia will be achieved at all levels by democratic and peaceful means, and urges the European Community to use its good offices to this effect;
7. While reiterating the preference of the European Community and the international community more generally for the maintenance of one federal Yugoslavia, insists that this cannot and must not be seen as a willingness to countenance the suppression of democracy and human rights;
8. Reiterates its view that the constituent republics and autonomous provinces of Yugoslavia have the right to determine their own future in a peaceful and democratic manner and on the basis of recognized international and internal borders;
9. Believes that each republic has a responsibility to observe the equal human rights of all those within its borders and condemns the violations which have occurred particularly in Kosovo;
10. Believes that the European Community, the United Nations and the CSCE should be prepared to assist in any way in maintaining the peace within Yugoslavia if so requested by the legitimate Federal authorities;
11. Urges European Political Cooperation to formulate a policy on the changing situation in Yugoslavia, an area of vital security interest bordered as it is by two Member States and at least one applicant State;
12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, Commission, European Political Cooperation, the Federal Government and the governments of the constituent republics of Yugoslavia.

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#### **4. Armenia — Azerbaijan**

— Joint resolution replacing B3-0747, 0754, 0767, 0781, 0795, 0816, 0824 and 0827/91

### **RESOLUTION**

#### **on the situation in Armenia and Azerbaijan**

*The European Parliament,*

- A. deploring the continual aggravation of violence in the Caucasus, particularly against Armenians in the autonomous region of Karabakh, an enclave within Azerbaijan,
- B. whereas the most recent interventions by the Soviet army, instead of attempting to prevent further bloodshed, caused many casualties among the civilian population, and whereas this intervention combined with increased pressure from the Azerbaijanis, led to a large proportion of the population leaving Nagorno-Karabakh to take refuge in the Republic of Armenia,

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- C. respecting the decisions which will be taken independently by the people of the Soviet Union to determine their future, the state of their relations, and the destiny of their union,
- D. recalling its earlier resolutions on this subject,
  - 1. Condemns unequivocally the violence by the Soviet armed forces and the 'Azerbaijani forces' which has once more been inflicted on the Armenian population in Karabakh and Armenia;
  - 2. Formally calls on the Soviet and Azerbaijani authorities to put an immediate stop to these acts of violence;
  - 3. Urges the Soviet authorities to implement measures guaranteeing the following for Karabakh Armenians:
    - physical safety,
    - freedom of movement to Armenia,
    - the raising of the blockade by Azerbaijan,
    - the return of people driven away from their homes;
  - 4. Supports all efforts aimed at finding a political settlement to the problems of Nagorno-Karabakh and the various national groups in the region, in compliance with human rights standards;
  - 5. Calls on the central authorities of the Soviet Union to refrain from all acts of intimidation and from obstructing the planned referendum on the future of Armenia itself;
  - 6. Calls on the populations affected by the tension to make a major effort to embrace peaceful coexistence and cooperation between persons belonging to different ethnic, cultural and religious groups;
  - 7. Warns the Soviet Government that, under the conditions of the Paris Charter for a New Europe, the Community and its Member States cannot be indifferent to the brutal suppression of human rights in part of the USSR;
  - 8. Instructs its Enlarged Bureau to consider whether it would be appropriate to send a representative delegation from the EP to the region;
  - 9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, European Political Cooperation, the Government of the USSR and the Governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

## 5. Southern Africa

(a) Joint resolution replacing B3-0738, 0761, 0789 and 0821/91

### RESOLUTION

#### on peace in Angola

*The European Parliament,*

- A. whereas on 1 May 1991 in Estoril, Portugal, following 16 years of armed conflict and after difficult negotiations involving the Portuguese Government, acting as mediator, and observers from the USA and the USSR, delegations from the Angolan Government and UNITA initialled an agreement on a ceasefire, reconciliation between Angolans, the reform of the armed forces and free and multiparty elections,
- B. whereas the agreements provide for a cease-fire under the aegis of the UN, the setting-up of national armed forces and the holding of multiparty elections between 1 September and 30 November 1992,