PART II

**Texts adopted by the European Parliament**

## 1. Rostock

### RESOLUTION B3-1147, 1151, 1167 and 1178/92

**Resolution on the riots in Rostock-Lichtenhagen and other cities of the new Länder**

*The European Parliament*,

— having regard to the Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council, the representatives of the Member States, meeting within the Council, and the Commission against racism and xenophobia, of 11 June 1986,

— having regard to its resolutions of 14 June 1990 on measures to combat racism and xenophobia (1), 10 October 1990 on the report by the Committee of Inquiry into Racism and Xenophobia (2) and 12 March 1992 on support for demonstrations in favour of democracy and tolerance and against racism and xenophobia (3),

A. concerned at the riots in Rostock-Lichtenhagen and other cities,

B. alarmed at the reaction of people to the extreme right and their use of violence,

C. concerned at the economic and social problems which have no doubt contributed to this violence,

D. whereas the willingness to receive asylum-seekers and refugees has varied greatly throughout the Community and whereas Germany is bearing by far the heaviest burden,

E. extremely concerned at the wave of xenophobic violence throughout Europe,

1. Condemns the violence against asylum-seekers, foreigners and the police force of Rostock-Lichtenhagen and declares that violence must never become an accepted instrument in a democracy;

2. Expresses its deepest sympathy with the families and friends of the victims;

3. Calls upon the Länder of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg and other Länder to take concrete measures to uphold the law and guarantee order and the safety of asylum-seekers;

4. Calls on the FRG Government and the Bundestag to give legal, financial and personnel assistance to the Länder;

5. Repeats its demand for a common policy on asylum, immigration and refugees and calls for the debate on any reform of the right of asylum in Germany to reflect a European outlook;

6. Encourages the Community institutions and the governments of the Member States to prepare to implement the provisions of the Maastricht Treaty on the harmonization of asylum policies and the introduction of a standard visa, while respecting fundamental rights and international conventions and undertakings;

(1) OJ No C 175, 16.7.1990, p. 178.
(2) OJ No C 284, 12.11.1990, p. 57.
(3) OJ No C 94, 13.4.1992, p. 269.

7. Asks that effective political and social measures be taken to counteract racist extremism fomented by the extreme right;

8. Calls for a campaign against xenophobia and asks the Community institutions to support initiatives aimed at informing and educating the public;

9. Welcomes the vigorous response of German social and political forces to these violent incidents and calls on the German authorities to draw up, as a matter of urgency, a list of immediate measures to put an end to the wave of xenophobic violence;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, Council and the governments of the Member States.

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## 2. South Africa

**RESOLUTION B3-1160, 1174, 1205, 1217, 1242 and 1245/92**

**Resolution on the renewed upsurge of violence in South Africa**

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to its previous resolutions on the violence in South Africa,

A. shocked by the renewed upsurge of violence in South Africa, the most bloody example in recent weeks being the events of Monday, 7 September at Bisho in Ciskei, where 28 black demonstrators were killed and almost 200 wounded,

1. Offers its sincere condolences to the families of the victims;

2. Condemns in the strongest terms those responsible for this massacre — not only General Oupa Gqozo and his militia but also the Pretoria Government, which must bear a share of responsibility for these events;

3. Considers that continuation of the homeland system, which was set up in the 1960s by the Pretoria Government and constitutes one of the pillars of apartheid, is a major obstacle to the process of dismantling apartheid initiated by Frederik De Klerk, Nelson Mandela and all South Africans of goodwill; therefore calls for its abolition;

4. Calls on President De Klerk to take immediately all the necessary steps finally to assert control over his police and security forces as well as the paramilitary organizations which undeniably foment and fan the flames of bloody conflicts which only genuine political dialogue can resolve; warns that extremists on different sides of South African politics are seeking to undermine the establishment of a democratic, non-racial state by encouraging violence;

5. Considers it essential to create the conditions for reopening a dialogue between the white authorities and representatives of black South Africans, including implementation of the recommendations of the Goldstone Commission and the proposals of the UN Secretary-General in his report of 7 August 1992;

6. Welcomes the decision of the President of the ANC to accept the invitation of President De Klerk to talks aimed at securing the resumption of negotiations within the framework of CODESA, which must lead to the holding of free elections open to the whole population;

7. Calls, therefore, for the prompt establishment of an interim government, the release of all political prisoners and the repeal of the repressive legislation still in force;