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17. Requests that EU Member States develop new mechanisms and strategies, including the use of quotas, to achieve a critical mass of women leaders in all areas and all democratic institutions, and at all levels of decision making, and insists that special attention be paid to the social partners;

18. Strongly supports a more positive and realistic portrayal and image of women in the media; underlines the need for a more gender balanced participation at all decision making levels of the mass media industry and encourages the media industry to take initiatives which help to attract female journalists;

19. Highlights the fact that many health problems only affect women or affect them differently; calls accordingly for preventive measures and health promotion directed specifically at women; urges specific attention be paid to the right to reproductive health; calls especially for actions to prevent the increasing number of teenage pregnancies by making contraceptives more widely available for young people, making more use of information campaigns and improving the quality and accessibility of sex education;

20. Calls for legislative initiatives to combat sex tourism involving children and child pornography on the Internet;

21. Urges the EU Member States to provide for adequate penal sanctions for the practice of sexual mutilation perpetrated within the EU;

22. Asks EU Member States to pay particular attention to the problems of migrant women and other groups who are particularly vulnerable (especially to violence and other forms of mistreatment);

23. Calls for priority to be given to the following measures at EU level:

- the presentation of a proposal for a directive on positive action measures (Article 141 of the EC Treaty) recognising the collective nature of positive action to redress structural imbalances in society,
- the provision of a single coherent legal basis for equality between women and men in all policy areas to be introduced into the Treaty,
- a proposal for a fifth Community action programme on equal opportunities for women and men that is adequately funded and includes targets, benchmarks and assessment mechanisms,
- the setting up of a Council of Ministers responsible for Equal Opportunities, as well as the application of the gender perspective principle to all other Councils,
- the setting up of a Directorate in the Commission for gender equality, responsible for equality policies, gender mainstreaming and the Fifth Action programme,
- the application of gender mainstreaming to all EU negotiations, treaties and programmes relating to Central and Eastern Europe; the consideration of the position of women in society and their rights in the process of screening and monitoring the applicant countries,
- recognition of a right of asylum for women who are the victims of oppression and persecution based on their gender,
- establishment of common definitions of trafficking in women and sexual exploitation with a view to strengthening police and judicial cooperation;

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24. Urges the Commission and the EU Member States to pay special attention to the fact that in development cooperation women are the key to sustainable development and to environmental sustainability and consequently asks to include women and a gender perspective in all planning, implementation and evaluation of development cooperation;

25. Recognises the important role played by the partnership with civil society, in particular women's NGOs;

26. Calls on EU Member States and the Commission to provide sufficient financial resources to ensure that the aforementioned measures and gender mainstreaming are duly implemented in order to achieve the goals of the Platform for Action.

27. Urges the Commission and the EU Member States to insist on respect for women's rights in relations with third countries, also by the inclusion of the respect for women's rights in parliamentary and ministerial dialogue in the context of discussions on human rights clauses, and to help combating all violations of women's rights; the respect for women's rights should be one of the main conditions for the granting of aid and should be closely monitored in all external relations and cooperation,

28. Calls on the European Union to monitor the work of all international war crimes tribunals and to endeavour to ensure that, whenever women are victims of sexual abuse in wartime, responsibilities are established on an international scale;

29. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States and the UN Secretary General.

15. Equal treatment *

A5-0136/2000

Proposal for a Council directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin (COM(1999) 566 - C5-0067/2000 - 1999/0253(CNS))

The proposal was amended as follows

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION	AMENDMENTS BY PARLIAMENT
	(Amendment 1)
	Title of directive
Proposal for a Council directive implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin	Proposal for a Council directive implementing the principle of equal treatment regardless of racial or ethnic origin of both natural and legal persons and non-formalised groups of persons

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT(Amendment 2)
1st citation a (new)

Having regard to the international legal instruments in this area, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and Article 14 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,

(Amendment 3)
1st citation b (new)

Having regard to the Joint Action of 15 July 1996 adopted by the Council on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union, concerning action to combat racism and xenophobia⁽¹⁾,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 185, 24.7.1996, p. 5.

(Amendment 4)
1st citation c (new)

Having regard to the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament on combating racism, xenophobia and ethnic cleansing in the European Union,

(Amendment 5)
Recital 1

(1) The Treaty on European Union marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe

(1) The Treaty on European Union marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe and among everyone living in Europe.

(Amendment 6)
Recital 5a (new)

(5a) The Commission has proposed two directives for the implementation of Article 13 of the Treaty which diverge in their material effects and the grounds for discrimination they prohibit. These differences must not lead to one directive being regarded as more valuable than the other.

(Amendment 7)
Recital 7a (new)

(7a) In accordance with Article 3(2) of the Treaty, it is essential that this directive should contribute to eliminating inequalities between men and women and to promoting equality between men and women, especially given that women are often victims of multiple discrimination.

TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT(Amendment 8)
Recital 7b (new)

(7b) Since the adoption on 11 June 1986 of the Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission against racism and xenophobia⁽¹⁾, momentum has been growing at EU level for legislation based on racial and ethnic origin and whereas since 1995 the European Parliament has repeatedly demanded a specific anti-discrimination directive.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 158, 25.6.1986, p. 1.

(Amendment 9)
Recital 8a (new)

(8a) The Council in its Joint Action on 15 July 1996 mentioned above seeks to ensure judicial cooperation between the Member States with a view to combating racism and xenophobia.

(Amendment 10)
Recital 8b (new)

(8b) In 1997, in the context of the international year against racism, the EU's Consultative Commission on Racism and Xenophobia proposed a Charter of European political parties for a non-racist society, which has been signed by the European political parties. This Charter pledges signatory parties to defend basic human rights and democratic principles and to reject all forms of racial violence, incitement to racial hatred and harassment and any form of racial discrimination.

(Amendment 11)
Recital 8c (new)

(8c) The Commission has proposed in its Scoreboard to review progress on the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice in the European Union (COM(2000) 167) a Framework Decision on common incrimination of racism and xenophobia.

(Amendment 12)
Recital 8d (new)

(8d) On 16 March 2000 the European Parliament adopted two resolutions on racism and xenophobia in the European Union and in the candidate countries.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT

(Amendment 13)

Recital 9

(9) To ensure the development of democratic and tolerant societies which allow the participation of all persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, specific action in the field of discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin should go beyond access to employed and self-employed activities and cover areas such as education, social protection and social security, social advantages and access to and supply of goods and services.

(9) To ensure the development of democratic and tolerant societies which allow the participation of all persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, specific action in the field of discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin should go beyond access to employed and self-employed activities and cover areas such as education, social protection and social security, social advantages and access to and supply of goods and services and also extend to the issue of institutional racism.

(Amendment 14)

Recital 10a (new)

(10a) This Directive implements the principle of equal treatment regardless of racial or ethnic origin of both natural and legal persons and non-formalised groups of persons.

(Amendment 15)

Recital 10b (new)

(10b) Discrimination on the basis of racial or ethnic origin which is presented as a difference in treatment on the grounds of religion, conviction or nationality is covered by the scope of this directive.

(Amendment 16)

Recital 10c (new)

(10c) It is necessary to improve the treatment accorded to third-country nationals in order to further the fight against racism and xenophobia. Member States should include nationality as one of the factors determining racial and ethnic origin.

(Amendment 17)

Recital 12a (new)

(12a) Encouraging 'proportional participation' will enrich the principle of equal treatment and contribute to achieving equal opportunities. Actions by the European Union and the Member States in this context can provide positive support for the objectives of this directive.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT

(Amendment 18)

Recital 14

(14) Persons who have been subject to discrimination based on racial and ethnic origin should have adequate means of legal protection. To provide a more effective level of protection, associations or legal entities should also be empowered to exercise the rights of defence on behalf of any victim.

(14) Natural and legal persons and non-formalised groups of persons who have been subject to discrimination based on racial and ethnic origin should have adequate means of legal protection. To provide a more effective level of protection, associations, organisations or other legal entities should also be empowered to exercise the rights of defence on behalf of any victim. In addition, associations, organisations or other legal entities having a legitimate interest in appearing in court should be given a right of collective action, i.e. the power to ask the court to rule whether unequal treatment is present, aside from the particular circumstances of an individual case.

(Amendment 19)

Recital 15

(15) The effective implementation of the principle of equality requires adequate judicial protection in civil matters against victimisation and an adjustment of the general rules on the burden of proof.

(15) The effective implementation of the principle of equality requires adequate judicial protection in legal cases against victimisation and an adjustment of the general rules on the burden of proof in civil and administrative matters.

(Amendment 20)

Recital 16a (new)

(16a) Training of public bodies on the aims and the provisions of this Directive is vital because of their responsibility in implementing the Directive in the community at large and in order to offset any risk of institutional racism in the public bodies themselves.

(Amendment 21)

Recital 18

(18) Member States should promote social dialogue between the social partners to address different forms of discrimination and to combat them.

(18) Member States should promote consultation in the social field and in government establishments to address different forms of discrimination and to combat them. Social dialogue between the social partners is an important component of such consultation.

(Amendment 22)

Recital 19

(19) Protection against discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin would itself be strengthened by the existence of an independent body in each Member State, with competence to analyse the problems involved, to study possible solutions and to provide concrete assistance for the victims.

(19) Protection against discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin would itself be strengthened by the existence of an independent body in each Member State, with competence to analyse complaints and problems, to carry out detailed investigations, to study possible solutions and to provide concrete assistance for the victims.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT

(Amendment 23)

Recital 22a (new)

(22a) This Directive will form part of the Community acquis which the candidate countries will be required to implement for European Union accession. In the meantime, where Association Agreements apply for the candidate countries, they should not allow discrimination on the basis of racial or ethnic origin or religion or belief.

(Amendment 24)

Recital 22b (new)

(22b) Equal treatment and non-discrimination are fundamental principles of European Union law. This directive is an expression of these fundamental principles. It is essential that the EU institutions, in line with other public authorities in the Member States, respect these principles in the exercise of their functions.

(Amendment 25)

Article 1

The purpose of this Directive is to put into effect in the Member States the principle of equal treatment between individuals irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

The purpose of this Directive is to put into effect in the Member States the principle of equal treatment regardless of racial or ethnic origin of both natural and legal persons and non-formalised groups of persons.

(Amendment 26)

Article 2(2)(a)

(a) direct discrimination shall be taken to occur where one person is treated less favourably than another is, has been or would be treated on grounds of racial or ethnic origin;

(a) direct discrimination shall be taken to occur where one natural or legal person or non-formalised group of persons is treated less favourably than another is, has been or would be treated on grounds of racial or ethnic origin;

(Amendment 27)

Article 2(2)(b)

(b) indirect discrimination shall be taken to occur where an apparently neutral provision, criterion or practice is liable to affect adversely a person or a group of persons of a particular racial or ethnic origin, unless that provision, criterion or practice is objectively justified by a legitimate aim which is unrelated to the racial or ethnic origin of a person or group of persons and the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary.

(b) indirect discrimination shall be taken to occur where an apparently neutral provision, criterion or practice affects or is intrinsically liable to affect adversely a person or a group of persons of a particular racial or ethnic origin so that they are placed, or there is a consequent risk that they will be placed, at a particular disadvantage, unless that provision, criterion or practice is objectively justified by a legitimate aim which is unrelated to the racial or ethnic origin of a person or group of persons and the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT

(Amendment 28)

Article 2(3a) (new)

3a. Behaviour consisting of incitement, instructions or pressure to discriminate shall fall within the definitions in (a) and (b) above irrespective of whether any specific victim of discrimination is identified.

(Amendment 29)

Article 2(3b) (new)

3b. Discrimination on the basis of racial or ethnic origin which is presented as a difference in treatment on the grounds of religion, conviction or nationality is deemed to be discrimination within the meaning of Article 1.

(Amendment 30)

Article 3(a)

(a) the conditions for access to employment, self-employment and occupation, including selection criteria and recruitment conditions, whatever the sector or branch of activity and at all levels of the professional hierarchy, including promotion.

(a) the conditions for access to employment, unpaid and voluntary work, public duties, self-employment and occupation, including selection criteria and recruitment conditions, whatever the sector or branch of activity and at all levels of the professional hierarchy, including promotion.

(Amendment 31)

Article 3(b)

(b) access to all types and to all levels of vocational guidance, vocational training, advanced vocational training and retraining;

(b) access to all types and to all levels of vocational guidance, traineeships, vocational training, advanced vocational training, practical work experience and retraining;

(Amendment 62)

Article 3(c)

(c) employment and working conditions, including dismissals and pay;

(c) employment and working conditions, including dismissals, pay, safety and health, information and consultation;

(Amendment 33)

Article 3(d)

(d) membership of and involvement in an organisation of workers or employers, or any other organisation whose members carry on a particular profession;

(d) membership of and involvement in an organisation of workers or employers, or any other organisation whose members carry on a particular profession, and voting or standing as a candidate in elections to bodies within or between such organisations.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT(Amendment 34)
Article 3(e)

(e) social protection and social security;

(e) social protection and social security, including health care and pensions.

(Amendment 35)
Article 3(g)

(g) education, including grants and scholarships, while fully respecting the responsibility of the Member States for the content of teaching and the organisation of education systems and their cultural and linguistic diversity;

(g) education, including grants, study loans and scholarships, while fully respecting the responsibility of the Member States for the content of teaching and the organisation and funding of education systems and their cultural and linguistic diversity;

(Amendment 36)
Article 3(ha) (new)

(ha) housing;

(Amendment 37)
Article 3(hb) (new)

(hb) the exercise by any public body, including police, immigration, criminal and civil justice authorities, of its functions;

(Amendment 38)
Article 3(hc) (new)

(hc) participation in cultural, political, economic and social life and in clubs and associations;

(Amendment 39)
Article 4, 2nd paragraph (new)

This Article shall be applied in a restrictive sense. After no more than five years each Member State shall assess the exemptions it has permitted in the light of social developments. Member States shall notify the Commission of the exemptions and periodic assessments. The Commission shall publish these.

(Amendment 40)
Article 5

This Directive shall be without prejudice to the right of the Member States to maintain or adopt measures intended to prevent or compensate for disadvantages suffered by a group of persons of a particular racial or ethnic origin.

The principle of equal treatment shall not prevent any Member State, with a view to ensuring that full equality within the meaning of this Directive is achieved in practice, from maintaining or adopting measures providing for specific advantages in order to make it easier for under-represented persons to participate fully in social life or to prevent or compensate for disadvantages they may experience.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT(Amendment 41)
Article 7

1. Member States shall ensure that judicial and/or administrative procedures for the enforcement of obligations under this Directive are available to all persons who consider themselves wronged by failure to apply the principle of equal treatment to them, even after the relationship in which the discrimination is alleged to have occurred has ended.

1. Member States shall ensure that judicial and/or administrative procedures for the enforcement of obligations under this Directive are available to both natural and legal persons and non-formalised groups of persons who consider themselves wronged by failure to apply the principle of equal treatment to them, even after the relationship in which the discrimination is alleged to have occurred has ended. Recourse to a judicial remedy shall be in accordance with the most effective national procedures, after possible recourse to other competent authorities where appropriate:

1a. Member States shall provide support in respect of legal costs in accordance with the most favourable provisions of national law.

2. Member States shall ensure that associations, organisations or other legal entities may pursue, on behalf of the complainant with his or her approval, any judicial and/or administrative procedure provided for the enforcement of obligations under this Directive.

2. Member States shall ensure that associations, organisations or other legal entities may be entitled to institute or support any judicial and/or administrative procedure providing for the enforcement of obligations under this Directive

2a. In addition, associations, organisations or other legal entities having a legitimate interest in appearing in court shall be given a right of collective action, i.e. the power to ask the court, of their own motion, to rule whether unequal treatment is present, aside from the particular circumstances of an individual case.

(Amendment 42)
Article 7(2b) (new)

2b. Member States shall ensure that appropriate conciliation procedures are available. These procedures shall not be compulsory and shall be without prejudice to the plaintiff's right of recourse to judicial protection as set out in paragraph 7(1).

(Amendment 44)
Article 8a (new)

Article 8a

Statistics

Public authorities and employers shall keep and monitor statistics on all aspects of the employment and training of persons covered by this Directive. These shall be periodically submitted to the independent body or bodies established pursuant to Article 12.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT(Amendment 45)
Article 9

Member States shall introduce into their national legal systems such measures as are necessary to protect individuals from any adverse treatment or adverse consequence as a reaction to a complaint or to legal proceedings aimed at enforcing compliance with the principle of equal treatment.

Member States shall introduce into their national legal systems such measures as are necessary to protect both natural and legal persons and non-formalised groups of persons from any adverse treatment or adverse consequence as a reaction to a complaint or to legal proceedings aimed at enforcing compliance with the principle of equal treatment.

(Amendment 47)
Article 9, second paragraph (new)

The Member States shall also introduce appropriate penalties which are proportionate, effective and dissuasive, such as the payment of compensation to the victim.

(Amendment 46)
Article 9a (new)

Article 9a

Contract compliance

A Member State may take into account an undertaking's or organisation's record of compliance with national provisions implementing this Directive, including the record of compliance with national provisions of Member States other than the State in question, when awarding contracts and grants.

In public procurement tenders authorities may include demands that discriminate in favour of persons falling within the scope of this Directive.

(Amendment 48)
Article 10(1)

1. Member States shall ensure that adequate information on the provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive is provided throughout their territory, and in particular in vocational training and educational bodies and in the workplace.

1. Member States shall ensure that adequate information on the provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive is provided, in understandable language, free from jargon, acronyms and abbreviations, throughout their territory, and in particular in vocational training and educational bodies and in the workplace.

(Amendment 61)
Article 10(2)

2. Member States shall ensure that competent public authorities are informed by appropriate means as regards all national measures taken pursuant to this Directive.

2. Member States shall ensure that competent public authorities are informed by appropriate means as regards all national measures taken pursuant to this Directive, and that training is provided on the impact of the directive on all public bodies.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT(Amendment 49)
Article 10(2a) (new)

2a. In disseminating information, Member States and the bodies responsible for combating discrimination in the areas covered by this Directive shall seek to make society more aware with regard to fostering equality and combating discrimination.

(Amendment 50)
Article 11, title and (1)

Social dialogue

1. Member States shall take adequate measures to promote the social dialogue between the two sides of industry with a view to fostering equal treatment, including through the monitoring of workplace practices, collective agreements, codes of conduct, research or exchange of experiences and good practices.

Consultation in the social sphere

1. Member States shall take adequate measures to promote consultation between organisations in the social sphere and government establishments with a view to fostering equal treatment, including through the monitoring of workplace practices, collective agreements, codes of conduct, research or exchange of experiences and good practices and training of their members in all areas to which this directive applies. Social dialogue between the two sides of industry is an important component of such consultation.

(Amendment 51)
Article 11(2a) (new)

2a. Member States shall encourage the competent public authorities to promote civil dialogue with appropriate associations and non-governmental organisations with a view to fostering equal treatment.

(Amendment 52)
Article 12(1)

1. Member States shall provide for an independent body or bodies for the promotion of equal treatment of persons of different racial or ethnic origin. These bodies may form part of independent agencies charged at national level with the defence of human rights or the safeguard of individuals' rights.

1. Member States shall provide for an independent body or bodies for the promotion of equal treatment of both natural and legal persons and non-formalised groups of persons of different racial or ethnic origin. These bodies may form part of independent agencies charged at national level with the defence of human rights or the safeguard of individuals' rights.

(Amendment 53)
Article 12(2)

2. Member States shall ensure that the functions of these independent bodies include receiving and pursuing complaints from individuals about discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, commencing investigations or surveys concerning discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin and publishing reports and making recommendations on issues relating to discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin.

2. Member States shall ensure that the functions of these independent bodies include receiving, pursuing, investigating, researching and giving an opinion on complaints from both natural and legal persons and non-formalised groups of persons, associations or non-governmental organisations about discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, carrying out detailed investigations, providing concrete help

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BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT

for victims, commencing investigations or surveys concerning discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin, publishing reports and making recommendations on issues relating to discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin and undertaking public awareness campaigns.

(Amendment 54)
Article 12(2a) (new)

2a. Member States shall ensure that sufficient financial resources are made available to the independent bodies. As a minimum, Member States shall guarantee the treatment of complaints free of charge for those who are not in a position to make their own financial contribution.

(Amendment 55)
Article 12(2b) (new)

2b. In so far as this is relevant to their operations, the independent bodies must be permitted to inspect confidential information, including pay and personnel administration data.

(Amendment 56)
Article 13(a)

(a) any laws, regulations and administrative provisions contrary to the principle of equal treatment are abolished.

(a) any rules, laws, regulations and administrative provisions contrary to the principle of equal treatment are abolished by 31 December 2002.

(Amendment 57)
Article 14

Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission by the date specified in Article 15 at the latest and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. This will include prohibiting by legal sanction:

- (a) incitement or pressure to racial discrimination;
- (b) any act or practice by a public authority or public institution of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions;

Penalties may include payment of compensation to the victim.

The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission by the date specified in Article 15 at the latest and shall inform it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT

(Amendment 58)
Article 15

Member States shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 2002. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

In application of the principle of equal treatment, Member States shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this directive by 31 December 2002. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

They shall also communicate to the Commission the texts of the provisions of national law already adopted or being adopted in the field governed by this Directive.

(Amendment 59)
Article 16

The Member States shall communicate to the Commission, within two years of the date mentioned in Article 15, all the information necessary for the Commission to draw up a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Directive.

1. The Member States shall communicate to the Commission within one year of the date mentioned in Article 15 and every two years thereafter, all the information necessary for the Commission to draw up a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Directive and to make suggestions and general recommendations.

2. The report shall indicate clearly the appropriate measures adopted for the benefit of women of different racial or ethnic origin.

3. In accordance with Council Regulation 1035/97 of 2 June 1997, the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia shall record and analyse information relevant to the implementation of this Directive and shall advise the Community institutions and the Member States in the exercise of their functions within the limits of their various powers.

4. In drawing up its report and in making suggestions and general recommendations, the Commission shall take into consideration the views and information received from the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia and from non-governmental organisations.

5. The Commission and the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia shall also advise on the collection of statistical data to monitor the implementation of this Directive.

6. The Commission shall encourage the exchange of experiences and best practice between Member States.

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TEXT PROPOSED
BY THE COMMISSIONAMENDMENTS
BY PARLIAMENT(Amendment 60)
Article 16a (new)

Article 16a

Monitoring

1. Within one year of the adoption of this Directive, the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia shall specify standard criteria for annual monitoring of the performance of Member States in meeting the objectives of this Directive.

2. Starting one year after the date mentioned in Article 15, the Member States shall submit to the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia annual monitoring returns based on the specified criteria.

European Parliament legislative resolution on the proposal for a Council directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin (COM(1999) 566 – C5-0067/2000 – 1999/0253(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to the Council (COM(1999) 566),
 - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 13 of the EC Treaty (C5-0067/2000),
 - having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, the Committee on Legal Affairs and Internal Market, the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy, and the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities (A5-0136/2000),
1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;
 2. Calls on the Commission to alter its proposal accordingly, pursuant to Article 250(2) of the EC Treaty;
 3. Calls on the Council to notify Parliament should it intend to depart from the text approved by Parliament;
 4. Asks to be consulted again if the Council intends to amend the Commission proposal substantially;
 5. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission

16. Sierra Leone

85-0432, 0444, 0448, 0456 and 0465/2000

European Parliament resolution on the situation in Sierra Leone

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on the conflicts in Africa and the situation in Sierra Leone,
 - having regard to its resolution of 21 January 2000 on protection for volunteer and humanitarian workers⁽¹⁾,
 - having regard to the EU Presidency statement on Sierra Leone of 5 May 2000.
- A. whereas the attacks by the RUF (Revolutionary United Front) on the United Nations peacekeeping forces are an international crime and represent a violation of the Lomé accord signed on 7 July 1999,
 - B. whereas the conflict has claimed thousands of victims and is creating waves of refugees and huge suffering for the civilian population thus preventing access by the population to international aid and triggering anew the recruitment of child soldiers,
 - C. whereas the United Kingdom has decided to deploy ground forces to protect the capital, Freetown, while Nigeria and other African countries are involved in the UN contingent,
 - D. whereas Unamsil's mandate, revised by the Security Council (resolution No 1289/2000) authorises Unamsil to take all action necessary to perform its duties, whereas these include, *inter alia*, facilitating access to humanitarian aid and protecting the vulnerable civilian population,
 - E. whereas the presence of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone was requested by all parties to the Lomé negotiations, whereas the objective of this presence is to establish peace and secure the disarmament of the RUF,
 - F. whereas one of the conditions imposed by the RUF in the Lomé peace negotiations was an amnesty for those guerrillas who waged a brutal campaign in January 1999, whereas this condition was granted subject to the disarmament of the guerrilla forces,
 - G. whereas international law makes no provision for amnesties for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law,
 - H. whereas Sierra Leone is one of the poorest countries in the world in spite of its significant natural resources, most of which are controlled by the RUF and are being used to finance the conflict,
 - I. whereas some neighbouring countries, including Burkina Faso, Liberia and Togo are reported to be connected with the smuggling of RUF-controlled diamond resources, and to be actively contributing to the destabilisation of Sierra Leone by providing illicit assistance to the rebels,
 - J. whereas thousands of children have been actively involved in the violence as child soldiers, while others have had their arms amputated in a massive campaign orchestrated by the RUF, which has created some 10 000 amputees in the country.
1. Strongly condemns the criminal actions of the RUF against the civilian population, the killing of at least two UN peace-keepers and four civilians in two separate incidents, and the situation whereby approximately 300 Unamsil peace-keepers are being held hostage;
 2. Urges the UN and its Member States to speed up the deployment of the remaining UN peace-keepers authorised by the Security Council before the planned deadline of July 2000 and to consider sending a Rapid Intervention Force to Sierra Leone, as proposed by the UN Secretary-General;

⁽¹⁾ Texts Adopted, Item 2.