

Procedure file

Basic information		
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	2007/2633(RSP)	Procedure completed
Resolution on Burma		
Subject 6.10.04 Third-country political situation, local and regional conflicts		
Geographical area Burma Myanmar		

Key players	
European Parliament	

Key events			
26/09/2007	Debate in Parliament		Summary
27/09/2007	Results of vote in Parliament		
27/09/2007	Decision by Parliament	T6-0420/2007	Summary
27/09/2007	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2007/2633(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Resolution on statement
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 123-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway					
Motion for a resolution		B6-0363/2007	26/09/2007	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0368/2007	26/09/2007	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0369/2007	26/09/2007	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0370/2007	26/09/2007	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0371/2007	26/09/2007	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B6-0372/2007	26/09/2007	EP	

Joint motion for resolution		RC-B6-0363/2007	26/09/2007		
Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects		T6-0420/2007	27/09/2007	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2007)5401	18/10/2007	EC	

Resolution on Burma

The House held a debate, following on the Council and the Commission statements, on the situation in Burma.

The resolution winding up this debate was due to be put to the vote on 27 September.

Resolution on Burma

Following the debate which took place during the sitting of 26th September 2007, the European Parliament adopted a joint resolution by 563 votes in favour, 3 against and 4 abstentions

on the situation in Burma. It applauded the courageous action of the Burmese monks and tens of thousands of other peaceful demonstrators in confronting the anti-democratic and repressive regime in Burma. Parliament utterly condemned the brutal response by the Burmese authorities. It expressed its horror at the killing of peaceful protestors, insisting that the security forces return to barracks and called for recognition of the legitimacy of the demands that are being made, for international medical assistance for the injured and for the release of arrested demonstrators and other political prisoners. It also reiterated its call for the immediate release and full freedom of movement and expression of Aung San Suu Kyi.

The Council of the European Union was asked, as a matter of urgency, to liaise with the United States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other members of the international community in order to prepare a coordinated series of additional measures, including targeted economic sanctions, that might be taken against the Burmese regime if it resorted to violence and did not respond to the call for a return to democracy.

Parliament went on to call for the cessation of the current illegitimate constitutional process, and its replacement by a fully representative National Convention including the National League for Democracy and other political parties and groups. It asked China and Russia fully to support a clear statement by the UN Security Council condemning the use of brutal force in Burma. Parliament called too on the UN Security Council to empower the UN Secretary-General to take action in order to facilitate national reconciliation and a transition to democracy in Burma, and called on the UN General Assembly to take appropriate action. The UN Security Council must ensure that the Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on Burma, Mr Ibrahim Gambari, makes his planned visit to Burma as a matter of urgency and is given unfettered freedom of movement and access.

Lastly, the Commission was asked to make the appropriate means available in the framework of the Financial Instrument for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights Worldwide in order to actively support the pro-democracy movement and NGOs that work for the restitution of good governance in Burma.