

Procedure file

Basic information		
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	2012/2712(RSP)	Procedure completed
Resolution on the forced abortion scandal in China		
Subject 6.10.08 Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general		
Geographical area China		

Key players	
European Parliament	

Key events			
05/07/2012	Results of vote in Parliament		
05/07/2012	Debate in Parliament		
05/07/2012	Decision by Parliament	T7-0301/2012	Summary
05/07/2012	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2012/2712(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Urgent debate or resolution
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 144
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway					
Motion for a resolution		B7-0388/2012	03/07/2012	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0390/2012	03/07/2012	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0395/2012	03/07/2012	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0396/2012	03/07/2012	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0398/2012	03/07/2012	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0399/2012	03/07/2012	EP	
Joint motion for resolution		RC-B7-0388/2012	03/07/2012		
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0301/2012	05/07/2012	EP	Summary

The European Parliament adopted a resolution by 39 votes to 23, with 0 abstentions, on [the forced abortion scandal in China](#).

The resolution had been tabled by the S&D, EPP, ALDE, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL groups and Jaroslav Paka.

It notes that on 2 June 2012 a seven-months-pregnant woman, Feng Jianmei, was abducted and underwent a forced abortion in Zhenping county (Shanxi province), sparking a wave of indignation and condemnation in China and around the world. Parliament strongly condemns the decision to force Ms Feng to have an abortion and condemns the practice of forced abortions and sterilisations globally, especially in the context of the one-child policy.

It recalls that abortions beyond six months are illegal under Chinese law, but that as a result of Chinas one-child policy, illegal sex-selective abortions are widespread, creating an imbalance between the numbers of men and women. It notes that the Ankang municipal government conducted an investigation which concluded that officials in Zhenping county had used crude means and persuaded Ms Feng to abort the fetus. It appears that local officials had asked Ms Fengs family for a guarantee deposit of RMB 40 000, which according to her husband was a fine for having a second child. Ankangs report stated that this decision had violated her rights, and the Ankang municipal government has announced punishments for local planning officials involved in the case, including sacking.

Noting that the EU has provided, and still provides, funds for organisations involved in family planning policies in China, Parliament urges the Commission to ensure that its funding of projects does not breach the remarks set out in Section III, Title 21 of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2012. It also calls on the Commission and the European External Action Service to include forced abortion on the agenda for their next bilateral human rights dialogue with China.

Parliament strongly emphasises that, according to the International Conference on Population and Development Plan of Action, the aim of family planning programmes must be to enable couples and individuals to make free, responsible and informed decisions about childbearing and to make available a full range of safe, effective and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, and any form of coercion has no part to play.

It considers important the ongoing debate among intellectuals and academics as to whether or not to continue with the one-child policy in China.