Basic information

2000/2329(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
The situation in Iraq ten years after the Gulf War **Subject** 6.10.04 Third-country political situation, local and regional conflicts **Geographical area** Iraq	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security, Defense	NICHOLSON OF WINTERBOURNE Baroness null (ELDR)	05/12/2000

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
18/01/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
23/04/2002	Vote in committee		Summary
23/04/2002	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0157/2002	
15/05/2002	Debate in Parliament		
16/05/2002	Decision by Parliament	T5-0248/2002	Summary
16/05/2002	End of procedure in Parliament		
31/07/2003	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2000/2329(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/5/14256

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0157/2002	23/04/2002	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0248/2002 OJ C 180 31.07.2003, p. 0405-0499 E	16/05/2002	Summary

The situation in Iraq ten years after the Gulf War

2000/2329(INI) - 16/05/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

By adopting by 354 votes to 29, with 31 abstentions, the report by Baroness Emma Nicholson of Winterbourne (ELDR, UK) on the situation in Iraq eleven years after the Gulf War, the European Parliament has overwhelmingly endorsed the position adopted by the lead committee, on whose own initiative the report was drafted (see previous summary). The House, however, has adopted a number of amendments designed to reaffirm the position of its rapporteur, who states that there has been no improvement in the human-rights situation and therefore calls on the Council and the Commission to set up in the shortest time possible an active strategy comprising closer monitoring and public denunciation of human-rights violations, explicit denial of access to the EU for Iraqi leaders, coupled with the detection and freezing of their illegal financial assets, keeping up the pressure on the Baghdad regime to put an end to repression and supporting the democratic experience of the Kurdish administration in Northern Iraq and projects for the development of civil society. Parliament particularly stresses the need to bring those responsible of human rights abuses in Iraq before an ad hoc International Tribunal for Iraq, which would have to be set up because the International Criminal Court is only empowered to prosecute for crimes committed after the entry into force of its Statute, i.e. after 1 July 2002. While noting with satisfaction the commitment made by Iraq at the Beirut summit at the end of March 2002 to respect the internationally recognised borders of Kuwait, the House emphatically urges the Baghdad authorities to fulfil their international obligations, to cease unlawful practices, to respect ethnic and religious minorities and to cooperate with the United Nations in security matters and allow verification inspections by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). Finally, there is also a suggestion that Iraq should eventually be brought into the Convention on Chemical Weapons.