Basic information

2010/3009(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Resolution on Uganda: the so-called 'Bahati bill' and discrimination against the LGBT population **Subject** 6.10.08 Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general **Geographical area** Uganda	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
16/12/2010	Decision by Parliament	T7-0495/2010	Summary
16/12/2010	Results of vote in Parliament		
16/12/2010	Debate in Parliament		
16/12/2010	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2010/3009(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Urgent debate or resolution
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 150
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Motion for a resolution		B7-0709/2010	14/12/2010	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0710/2010	14/12/2010	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0711/2010	14/12/2010	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0718/2010	14/12/2010	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0727/2010	14/12/2010	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0729/2010	14/12/2010	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0495/2010	16/12/2010	Summary

Resolution on Uganda: the so-called ‘Bahati bill' and discrimination against the LGBT population

2010/3009(RSP) - 16/12/2010 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

Following the debate which was held on the same day, Parliament adopted a resolution on Uganda: the so-called ‘Bahati bill’ and discrimination against the LGBT population.

The text adopted in plenary was tabled as a joint resolution by the EPP, S&D, ALDE, Greens/EFA, ECR and GUE/NGL.

The Anti-Homosexuality Bill tabled by private Member David Bahati MP on 25 September 2009 before the Ugandan Parliament foresees the punishment of homosexual acts by imprisonment between seven years and life as well as the death penalty. The Bill foresees the punishment of a failure to disclose a child's or patient's homosexuality by up to three years’ imprisonment.

The international community at large has strongly condemned the proposed law, with some EU Member States threatening to revoke their development aid to Uganda should this bill pass into law.

Members reiterate the fact that sexual orientation is a matter falling within the sphere of the individual right to privacy as guaranteed by international human rights law, according to which equality and non-discrimination should be protected, whilst freedom of expression should be guaranteed. Reiterating its commitment to universal human rights, Parliament denounces any attempt to incite hatred and advocate violence towards any minority group, including on grounds of sex or sexual orientation.

In this context, Parliament condemns the tabling of the Anti-Homosexuality Bill in Parliament and urges the Ugandan authorities not to approve the Bill but to review their laws so as to decriminalise homosexuality and decriminalise marginalised groups, including LGBT activists. It underlines that an anti-homosexuality law would be extremely detrimental in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Lastly, once again Parliament strongly rejects any moves to introduce the use of the death penalty under any circumstances and extradition procedures for Ugandan citizens who perform homosexual acts abroad.