

SCHEDA DI DEPOSITO DI UNA INTERROGAZIONE PARLAMENTARE⁽¹⁾

Destinatario:

CONSIGLIO
 COMMISSIONE

INTERROGAZIONI ORALI					INTERROGAZIONI SCRITTE				
Interrogazione	orale	(art.42)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interrogazione	scritta	(art. 44)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Tempo	delle	interrogazioni	(art. 43)	Interrogazione	scritta	prioritaria	(art. 44,5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

AUTORE(I):	on. Cristiana MUSCARDINI
OGGETTO: (da indicare)	For a Free Lebanon

TESTO⁽²⁾:

The complicated situation in Iraq and that tragic events that are taking place in that region absorb all the international attention along with the media-systems, to the detriment and disadvantage of dramatic conditions, equally worth interest, lived by other States in the Middle east, like Lebanon. This country, in fact, is still occupied by a nearby State. The presence of Syrian military forces and secret agents (*Intelligence*), the lack of freedom of expression, worsened by a police-oppression and media silence, the control by the secret services of everyday life, the abandoning of the country by about four million Christians due to the pressure exercised on them, all these are factors that have slowed down, rather have blocked totally, the democratic process. In the 2002 annual report about human rights, the EU acknowledges the restrictions applied by Syria on civil rights, especially on groups and associations freedom of expression.

In attendance of the report on Lebanon to be compiled by the general secretary of the UN and in the perspective of the negotiations relative to the agreement EU-Syria in the field of Mediterranean Partnership Forum,

The Commission,

- 1- Does it retain important that the EU should support the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon?
- 2- Does it consider necessary to subordinate the relationship with Syria to the respect of human rights that this latter should guarantee to Lebanese citizens?
- 3- What are the reasons that prohibit the EU from denouncing explicitly the illegal military occupation of Lebanon, along with its consequences, for instance the detention of hundreds of Lebanese in Syria, only for political and religious motives?
- 4- Why doesn't it condemn the danger of religious extremism which with discriminating and coercive actions has provoked individual and collective expulsions, even in cases where non-Muslim citizens were serving the cause of their country?
- 5- Does it have contacts with the "Lebanese civil society" and with the world of culture? If not, why doesn't it seek to establish them?

Firma(e):	1 ottobre 2004