

15 May 2000

**Motion for a Resolution pursuant to Rule 47,**

By Maj Britt THEORIN and Pierre SCHORI *and SAKELLANOU*

On the Non-Proliferation Treaty,

*BS-953/00*

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on nuclear non-proliferation, especially the NPT resolution adopted 13 March 1997, and the New Agenda Coalition Resolution adopted 19 November 1998,
- A. whereas the sixth nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference will be held in New York from 24 April to 19 May 2000,
- B. whereas the NPT Conference in 1995 resulted in agreements on strengthening the review process of the Treaty, principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament and an indefinite extension of the Treaty, plus a resolution on the Middle East,
- C. whereas this is the first Review Conference since the new review process for the treaty was adopted at the time of its indefinite extension in 1995, and will thus be a vital first test of the strengthened new regime since 1995,
- D. whereas a constructive session with concrete outcomes will help ensure a strong future for the NPT and the non-proliferation regime as a whole,
- E. recalling the active role played by the EU during the NPT Review and Extension Conference in 1995 and in the Preparatory Committees in 1997, 1998 and 1999,
- F. noting the very recent resolutions supporting the NPT Review Conference in the Australian and Canadian parliaments, and the pending motion in the German Bundestag,
- G. welcoming the ratification by France and the UK of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the first nuclear states to ratify the CTBT, and recognising the important contribution this will make to improving chances for a successful NPT Review Conference, and welcoming the unilateral moves towards nuclear disarmament these two states have taken in the years since the 1995 Review and Extension Conference,
- H. welcoming the efforts of the New Agenda Coalition, on which the Parliament passed a near unanimous resolution, and of which Ireland and Sweden are founding members, to contribute substantively to the debate on the question of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and other matters related to the Treaty's objectives,
- I. Welcoming the ratification of START II by the Russian Duma and encouraged by announcements that the terms of START III are ready to be negotiated and finalised,
- J. believing moves towards nuclear disarmament by the nuclear weapons states to be an essential complement to non-proliferation measures taken under the Treaty and in other fora, according to their obligations under Article 6 of the NPT,

*29/849*

- K. concerned about the effect of the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in 1998, and particularly concerned at the possibility of provoking tension and an arms race in the region,
- L. welcoming the addition of two new nuclear-weapon-free zones in Southeast Asia and Africa since 1995,
- M. believing that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the report of the Canberra Commission and the statement by former generals and admirals of 4 December 1996 on the obligation to pursue nuclear disarmament in good faith are important contributions to the implementation of Article 6 of the NPT, and welcoming resolution 51/45M of the UN General Assembly on the advisory opinion of the ICJ and calling for the commencement of negotiations leading to a nuclear weapons convention in 1997,
1. Calls on the Council to adopt a common position focused on ensuring that the Review Conference is used to build on the progress made since 1995, especially on the Principles and Objectives and Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty documents;
  2. Calls on the Council to promote policies and mechanisms for the NPT that look forward to future action, not just backward to progress already achieved, which should include a set of new benchmarks for progress until the next Review Conference in 2005;
  3. Encourages member states to promote mechanisms such as subsidiary bodies at the Review Conference, in order to provide for a focused consideration of specific issues during the session;
  4. Calls on all Member States of the European Union to ratify the CTBT urgently, and to adopt a joint action under Article J3.3 of the TEU to promote signature and ratification by other states, to include all necessary assistance to these states to enable them to comply with the provisions of the Treaty;
  5. Calls on states parties to the NPT to actively pursue their obligation to promote the universality of the Treaty, which may include, but is not limited to, the consideration of the Malaysian proposal tabled in 1999 which would open a formal dialogue between NPT states parties and those four countries (India, Pakistan, Israel and Cuba) still outside of the Treaty;
  6. Calls on the United States and Russia to redouble efforts to ensure the ratification and early implementation of START II, and urges both to maintain the integrity of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM) at all costs, which is a cornerstone of strategic stability and a precondition for progress on non-proliferation and disarmament;
  7. Calls on all states that have not already done so to conclude agreements on comprehensive safeguards and ratify relevant protocols on the basis of the new Model Additional Protocol (93+2) with the International Atomic Energy Agency;
  8. Urges the Indian and Pakistani governments to sign without delay the CTBT, and to exercise utmost restraint on nuclear weapons policy, thus not provoking a regional arms race or the risk of war;
  9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the UN Under-secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and the President of the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

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