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## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

With request for inclusion in the debate on topical and urgent subjects of major importance to Rule of the Rules of Procedure

By Joost LAGENDIJK, Claude TURMES, Nuala AHERN, Per GAHRTON, Elisabeth SCHROEDTER, Matti WUORI, Nelly MAES

On behalf of the GREEN/EFA Group

### On North Korea

#### The European Parliament,

A. Whereas in October 2002 the government of the Democratic People's Party of Korea has been reported to confess to running a secret uranium enrichment program in blatant violation of the KEDO agreement, the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the 1992 Joint North-South Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula

C. Whereas the truth of this confession is now being disputed by the North Korean leadership

D. Whereas in December North Korea cancelled its membership in the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), sent the weapons inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Organisation home and announced to restart a nuclear reactor and reprocessing plant that could assist the production of nuclear war heads

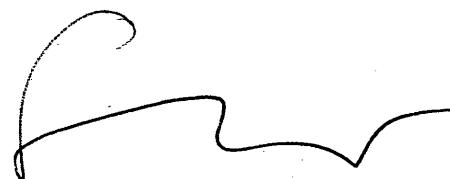
E. Whereas the accusations on the uranium enrichment program let the European Parliament on 24 October 2002 to freeze the 20 million Euro EU contributions to KEDO for 2003 and let the US administration to stop its heavy oil supplies to North Korea, that form equally part of the KEDO agreement

F. Whereas due to this, the dramatic energy crisis in North Korea is adding up to the chronic malnourishment of large parts of the population, which is particularly dramatic under the harsh winter conditions in the North of the Korean peninsula

G. Whereas North Korea took in July drastic steps in the direction of the introduction of a market economy by increasing prices for staple goods and ending rationing for some goods, devaluating its currency, legalising private farmers' markets and making state companies responsible for their own profits and losses,

H. Whereas these measures risk in the short run to intensify the already extreme economic and humanitarian crisis and whereas North Korea without diplomatic recognition, particularly by the United States, has no possibility to access to funds from the Asian Development Bank or the IMF

326. 569



I. Recalling that US President Bush had branded North Korea as part of an 'axis of evil' with Iraq and Iran after the September 11 attacks

J. Whereas North Korea has been said to accept international demands for a halt to all potential nuclear programs and missile testing in exchange for a non-aggression treaty with the US

K. Whereas the US special envoy, Assistant Secretary of State James Kelly has arrived in South Korea for talks and confirmed the US government's continuing willingness for talks

1. expresses its grave concern as to the energy and food crisis under which most of the North Koreans have to suffer severely and encourages all efforts of the European Commission and the member states to come to the aid of the population

2. welcomes all efforts, by the United States and North Korea's neighbouring countries South Korea, Japan, Russia and China to negotiate a peaceful solution to the crisis and hopes that for this and other cases - notably Iraq - multilateral negotiations will prove to be path to solution

2. Condemns all attempts by any country to develop or extend a nuclear arms program and recalls the ruling of the International Court of Justice on 8 July 1996 concerning the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, where the Court explained that the threat or use of nuclear weapons "would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict"

3. Calls on the DPRK to immediately halt all threats to develop nuclear weapons, to come back on its decision to leave the NPT and to accept international verification to prove the sincerity of its intentions,

4. reiterates its strong condemnation of the government of the DPRK for holding its population hostage of an extreme dictatorship, depriving it of all fundamental democratic and human rights and calls on Kim Yong Il to urgently introduce not only economic but also democratic reforms, paving North Korea's way towards a pluralistic democracy and the reconciliation with the South

5. welcomes the EU Commission's decision to allocate 9,5 million Euro of food aid to the DPRK, intended to compensate the reduced aid by Japan and the USA

6. Calls on the EU to co-operate with South Korea on a policy of international recognition of North Korea in exchange for assurances of non-aggression

7. believes in this respect that KEDO was ill-designed from the start in neither addressing North Korea's immediate energy needs nor in delivering a technology which as adopted to the countries' infrastructure and recalls that the KEDO framework agreement foresaw the completion of the reactors in 2003

8. Calls on Council and Commission as well as on all other partners to cancel the KEDO agreement and to completely overhaul its development cooperation with North Korea

9. Recalls the EU's' solemn dedication to the support of renewable energy in developing countries at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg and insists that the financial provisions for KEDO in the Community budget should be re-allocated to renewable

energy sources in North Korea

9. Additionally calls on the Commission to present a more encompassing proposal for enhanced cooperation on poverty alleviation with this country after North Korea has stopped its nuclear threats

10. Instructs its President to transmit this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the IAEA, and the governments of South Korea, Japan, Russia, the USA and of the DPRK.

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