

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1999



2004

Session document

28 January 2003

B5-0075/2003

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

further to the statement by the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy

pursuant to Rule 37(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by Graham R. Watson, Cecilia Malmström, Baroness Nicholson of Winterbourne, Jean-Thomas Nordmann and Paavo Väyrynen

on behalf of the ELDR Group

on Iraq

European Parliament resolution on Iraq

The European Parliament,

- having regard to UN Security Council Resolution 1441 of 8 November 2002 (S/RES/1441 (2002)),
 - having regard to its report on the situation in Iraq eleven years after the Gulf War adopted on 16 May 2002 (A5-157/2002),
 - having regard to its resolutions of 13 April, 6 July and 7 September 2000 on the situation in Iraq,
- A. whereas Iraq continues to pose a threat to regional stability and world security, in particular through the reconstitution of prohibited programmes for the development of weapons of mass destruction which could be used for terrorist purposes,
- B. whereas the Iraqi Government has continued throughout the last decade to step up its reign of terror that reaches into all levels of society and to commit gross and massive human rights violations including an active policy of persecution of the Kurdish, Turkmen and Assyrian populations in the North and of the Shiites in the South,
- C. whereas the UN Security Council decided on 8 November 2002 to set up an enhanced inspection regime with the aim of bringing to full and verified completion the disarmament process established in 1991 by the Security Council (UNSCR 687 - 1991),
1. Fully supports the work of Mr Hans Blix, Executive Chairman of the UN Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), Mr El Baradei, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and their team of inspectors in charge of the UN enhanced inspection regime as stipulated in UNSCR 1441;
 2. Believes that breaches of UNSCR 1441 identified by the inspectors with regard to weapons of mass destruction do not currently justify military action and considers that any further steps must be taken by the Security Council after a full assessment of the situation;
 3. Strongly believes that there is a need for continuing inspections in order to evaluate the extent of Iraq's breach of its obligations;
 4. Calls on the Iraqi Government to comply with the UN Security Council resolution and allow UNMOVIC inspection unconditionally and with unimpeded access;
 5. Urges the Council and the Member States to take the initiative to propose that the International Criminal Court investigate the responsibility of the Iraqi leader's regime for

genocide against the marsh Arabs and other war crimes and crimes against humanity;

6. Urges the Council and the Member States furthermore to take all the necessary measures to bring those officials of the Iraqi régime responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law carried out within Iraq's territory and beyond before an ad hoc international tribunal for Iraq, to be established either by a United Nations Security Council Resolution under Chapter VII of the UN Charter or pursuant to a treaty by the states concerned and injured;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Secretary-General of the UN, the President of the UN Security Council, the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, the Director General of the IAEA and the Iraqi Government.