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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on statements by the Council and Commission

pursuant to Rule 103(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by Jan Marinus Wiersma, Glyn Ford and Ana Maria Gomes

on behalf of the PSE Group

on the Non-Proliferation Treaty 2005 Review Conference - Nuclear arms in
North Korea and Iran

European Parliament resolution on the Non-Proliferation Treaty 2005 Review Conference - Nuclear arms in North Korea and Iran

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Rule 103(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. taking into account and reiterating its previous resolutions on nuclear disarmament and in particular its resolution of 26 February 2004 on the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee meeting in May 2004,
- B. underlining that the European Security Strategy concept and the EU's Strategy on Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) emphasise the importance of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament,
- C. recognising that all the EU Member States are States Parties to the NPT and two EU Member States are Nuclear Weapons States as defined in the NPT,
- D. whereas the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on the UN reform has stated that 'we are approaching a point at which the erosion of the non-proliferation regime could become irreversible and result in a cascade of proliferation',
- E. deeply concerned by North Korea's claim that it now possesses nuclear weapons,
- F. noting the positive indications that North Korea and other participants in the Six-Party Talks being held under the auspices of Beijing would welcome EU participation,
- 1. Reaffirms its position that the Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is of vital importance in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and that every effort should therefore be made to implement the Treaty in all its aspects;
- 2. Recalls that the EU's ultimate objective is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and expects the declared and undeclared nuclear weapon states to engage actively with this issue and to make further progress towards reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons;
- 3. Calls on the EU and its Member States – in a spirit of 'effective multilateralism' and solidarity and in pursuit of the EU Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction - to adopt a common position at the NPT Review Conference in 2005 and make a positive contribution to the discussions; urges that their statements attach special importance to new initiatives on nuclear disarmament and the revitalisation of the UN Conference on Disarmament;
- 4. Calls on the Luxembourg Presidency - in support of the Union's Common Position on the Universalisation and Reinforcement of Multilateral Agreements in the Field of Non-proliferation of WMD and their Means of Delivery - to make a statement on the EU's

Common Position and the EU Strategy at the Review Conference;

5. Calls on the EU to work with its international partners to develop and promote a policy to prevent terrorists, or those that harbour them, from gaining access to weapons and materials of mass destruction; asks the States Parties to fulfil the commitments established in UN Security Council Resolution 1540 on non-state actors and proliferation of nuclear weapons;
6. Calls on the Council and the Commission to use the experience of Euratom to set up a programme aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear materials, technology and knowledge in the world;
7. Calls on all states, and nuclear weapon states in particular, not to provide assistance or encourage states which may seek to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in particular those states which are not parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
8. Stresses its strong belief that nuclear disarmament activity will contribute significantly to international security and strategic stability and also reduce the risk of thefts of plutonium by terrorists; urges the EU to support the new international initiative on new nuclear dangers, as proposed by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and by Mohammed El Baradei, Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which points to the need to secure nuclear disarmament by Nuclear Weapon States both acknowledged and unacknowledged;
9. Calls on the Luxembourg Presidency and the Member States to provide further substance by outlining how they aim to achieve their common objective in the EU WMD Strategy to 'foster the role of the UN Security Council and enhance expertise in meeting the challenge of proliferation', and specifically how the States Parties to the NPT might retain the unique verification and inspection experience of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), for example by means of a roster of experts;
10. Calls on the Luxembourg Presidency and the Commission to come forward with a proposal to persuade third countries and the EU Member States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the IAEA Additional Protocols;
11. Calls on the Luxembourg Presidency and the Member States to clarify and step up their commitment to releasing financial resources to support specific projects conducted by multilateral institutions, such as the IAEA;
12. Calls on the EU to develop the necessary coordination mechanisms (the EU's WMD Monitoring Unit in liaison with the EU Situation Centre) to ensure that intelligence is used to build solidarity and confidence between the Member States on WMD policy;
13. Stresses the importance and urgency of signature and ratification, without delay and without conditions and in accordance with institutional processes, to achieve the earliest possible entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT); calls on the Council and the Commission to insist on this in the dialogue with those partner states which have not yet ratified the CTBT and/or the NPT;

14. Reiterates its call on the USA to stop the development of new generations of battlefield nuclear weapons (bunkerbusters) and to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; calls also on the USA to clarify the situation of the quantity and strategic objectives of its tactical nuclear arsenals stationed on European bases;
15. Welcomes the appeal signed by 25 Nobel Prize Winners, calling on the governments of the United States, Russia, China, France, the United Kingdom and India, Pakistan, Israel, and North Korea to support and implement further steps to lower the operational status of their nuclear weapon systems in order to reduce the risk of nuclear catastrophe; supports the proposal made by the EU's High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) for the establishment of a 'nuclear-free zone' in the Middle East, and calls for an effort to be made to this end;
16. Renews its support for the international mayors' campaign - initiated by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki - on nuclear disarmament, and recommends the international community to carefully consider the Campaign's 'Project Vision 2020', urging a scheduled programme of elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2020;
17. Calls on both the Council and the Commission to present a progress report to Parliament on the outcome of the NPT Review Conference in due time after the end of the Conference;
18. Stresses that the prevention of any threat to the security of any country requires a commitment by the international community; emphasises the need for stronger regional and multilateral security structures in the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and North-East Asia in order to reduce the pressure towards nuclear proliferation and to achieve the abandonment of nuclear programmes;

On North Korea

19. Notes North Korea's statement that its 'end objective is a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula' and urges it to abide by its obligations under the NPT, and its government and other parties involved to take concrete steps in negotiations and adopt a constructive approach;
20. Asks the Commission and the Council to make the necessary approaches regarding EU participation in future 'Six-Party Talks' and at the same time make it clear that 'No Say, No Pay' is a principle which the EU will follow regarding the Korean Peninsula;
21. Urges the Council to consider again paying € 4 million of suspension costs for KEDO to South Korea, taking into account the fact that this initiative played a significant role in the recent past;
22. Is aware that central to the ongoing crisis are the claims that North Korea has firstly a full fledged Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Programme and has supplied uranium to Libya; points out, however, that neither of these claims have been substantiated; asks for the establishment of an independent inquiry to evaluate these claims;

23. Urges both North Korea and the US to show flexibility in order to enable a speedy resolution of the current crisis, initially by offering to recommence the supply of HFO in exchange for a verified freezing of the Yongbyon plant, to avoid further deterioration of the current situation;

On Iran

24. Reaffirms its full support for the EU 3 initiative in dialogue with Iran authorities in order to ensure a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the nuclear issue concerning this country, and calls for objective guarantees from the Iranians as to the non-military nature of its nuclear programme;

25. Calls on the Iranian parliament to conclude the parliamentary ratification of the additional protocol to the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty;

26. Urges the Council to take an initiative in order to ensure that the US fully supports the EU diplomatic approach in resolving this problem as an essential issue for a renewed transatlantic agenda, and welcomes the recent US statement on Iran;

27. Calls on the Council to take an initiative with the Government of the Russian Federation in order to make sure that its recent agreements with Iran on the delivery of nuclear material remain in the framework of civilian and peaceful use, and ensure support to the EU diplomatic efforts;

28. Decides to establish an official delegation to attend the NPT Review Conference;

29. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the EU Presidency, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the UN Secretary-General and all States Parties to the Convention.