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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

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on behalf of the Verts/ALE 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, as adopted by the enlarged EU, emphasises the importance of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament,
- C. recognising that all the EU Member States are States Parties to the NPT and that two EU Member States are Nuclear Weapon States as defined in the NPT,
 1. Reaffirms its position that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is of vital importance for the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and for nuclear disarmament;
 2. Recognises the intrinsic technical possibility to use nuclear installations and fissile materials for civil and military purposes;
 3. Calls on the Council and the Commission to place a high priority on stringent export controls and the maintenance and upgrading of the international safeguards and verification regime;
 4. Recalls that the EU's 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;
 5. Calls on the EU and its Member States to present an action plan and a timetable towards achieving a nuclear-free zone in Europe and to engage in active diplomacy with the countries concerned on achieving a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East and on the Korean Peninsula, such as is already the case in Latin America, Africa and the South Pacific;
 6. 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 form a common front 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;

7. Calls on the Luxembourg Presidency and the Member States to add further substance to their common statement that 'the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) must be preserved';
8. Calls on the Luxembourg Presidency and the Member States to work towards the effective implementation of point 15.3. of the Final Declaration of the 2000 NPT Review Conference in order to achieve a treaty effectively banning the production of all weapons using fissile materials;
9. 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;
10. Calls on the EU to work with its international partners to develop and promote the principles to prevent terrorists, or those that harbour them, from gaining access to weapons and materials of mass destruction;
11. Calls on the Council and the Commission to use the experience of Euratom safeguards to set up a programme aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear materials, technology and knowledge in the world;
12. Calls on all states, and nuclear weapon states in particular, not to provide assistance to 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;
13. 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 or High Enriched Uranium 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 ElBaradei, Director of the IAEA, which points to the need to secure nuclear disarmament by Nuclear Weapon States both acknowledged and unacknowledged;
14. Stresses that all Weapons of Mass Destruction must be dismantled and their use or possession forbidden in international law, and that this must therefore eventually include nuclear weapons, as has already been achieved for biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction; urges the EU to work hard for the establishment of the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention, as has already been deposited at the UN and which could provide a framework of steps within a legally binding disarmament process;
15. Urges the EU in this perspective to make use of its considerable experience and the leading role it has played in obtaining impressive breakthroughs in international agreements such as the Ottawa Convention on Antipersonnel Landmines, the Kyoto Protocol and the Statute for the International Criminal Court;
16. 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 UNMOVIC, for example by means of a roster of experts;

17. Calls on the Luxembourg Presidency and the Member States to suggest how they can persuade third countries to accede to the IAEA Additional Protocols, given the fact that all EU Member States have signed and ratified these protocols;
18. 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;
19. Calls on the EU to propose, at the Review Conference in 2005, that the appropriate subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament be established by the CD without further delay;
20. 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;
21. 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; 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;
22. Reiterates its call on the USA to definitively 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 and to provide a timetable for complete withdrawal of these arsenals;
23. Welcomes the appeal signed by 25 Nobel Prize Winners, calling on the governments of the United States, Russia, China, France, and the UK, India, Pakistan, Israel, and North Korea to support and implement steps to lower the operational status of their nuclear weapon systems in order to reduce the risk of nuclear catastrophe;
24. Renews its support for the international mayors' campaign - initiated by the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki - on nuclear disarmament, and recommends that the international community carefully consider the Campaign's 'Project Vision 2020', urging a scheduled programme of elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2020;
25. Calls on the EU Member States to provide the Presidency with a mandate to propose in New York the convening of an international conference to discuss the procedures needed to realise this program, and urges the inclusion in such a conference of as many Nuclear Weapon States as possible, both acknowledged and unacknowledged;
26. Welcomes the inclusion of Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction clauses in the latest EU agreements with third countries and action plans; points out that such measures must be implemented by all the EU partner countries without exception;

on Iran

27. Welcomes IAEA Director Mohamad ElBaradei's declaration at the end of January 2005 about the progress being made by the agency's nuclear safeguard inspectors over the last 15 months in understanding the nature and scope of Iran's nuclear programme;
28. Reaffirms its full support for the Paris agreement of 15 November, in which Iran made the commitment to suspend its uranium enrichment programme, and to the EU 3 approach of dialogue with the Iranian authorities in order to ensure a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the nuclear issues concerning this country, and calls for objective guarantees from the Iranian Government as to the non-military nature of its nuclear programme;
29. Calls on the Council and Commission to consider the proposal made by High Representative Solana to involve the US, Turkey and Israel in the negotiations;
30. Calls on the Council and the Commission to enter into negotiations with the Iranian authorities on the transfer of technology and know-how, as well as financial support for renewable energy;
31. Calls on the Iranian parliament to conclude the parliamentary ratification of the additional protocol to the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty;
32. Calls on the US Government to fully support the EU diplomatic approach to resolving this problem, considers this question as essential for a renewed transatlantic agenda and welcomes the recent US statement on this matter, as well as earlier assertions that it would not engage in preventive military action against Iran;
33. Calls on the Iranian authorities to acknowledge Israel's existence;
34. Calls the Council to take an initiative with the Government of the Russian Federation to obtain guarantees that its recent agreement with Iran on the delivery of nuclear material is solely intended for civilian use, and ensure support for the EU diplomatic efforts;

On North Korea

35. Notes North Korea's statement that its 'end objective is a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula' and urges it to abide by its obligations under NPT, and its government and other parties involved to take concrete steps in negotiations and to adopt a constructive approach;
36. Urges both North Korea and the United States to show flexibility to enable a speedy resolution of the current crisis, initially by offering to recommence the supply of Heavy Fuel Oil in exchange for a verified freezing of the Yongbyon plant, to avoid further deterioration of the current situation;
37. Notes that there is no intention on the part of the member countries to revive the KEDO project; reiterates its belief that it has been ill-designed from the outset and that it never

corresponded to the type of energy supplies urgently needed by the DPRK;

38. Calls on Council and Commission to offer financial support for heavy fuel oil supplies to remedy North Korea's primary energy needs, and asks Commission and Council to make the necessary approaches regarding EU participation in future 'Six-Party Talks';
39. Believes that the EU should support renewed efforts to enable the DPRK to renounce the further use of nuclear energy in exchange for guaranteed energy supplies;
40. Calls for the establishment of an independent inquiry into allegations that North Korea has a full-fledged Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Programme and has supplied uranium to Libya;
41. Calls on both the Council and the Commission to present a progress report to Parliament on the outcome of the NPT Review Conference within three months of the end of the Conference;
42. Decides to establish an official delegation to attend the NPT Review Conference;
43. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Luxembourg Presidency, the Commission, the Council, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the UN Secretary-General and all States Parties to the Convention.