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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 Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, Cecilia Malmström, István Szent-Iványi,  
Philippe Morillon and Antoine Duquesne

on behalf of the ALDE Group

on the confrontation between Iran and the international community

**B6-0096/2006**

**European Parliament resolution on the confrontation between Iran and the international community**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Rule 103(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
  - having regard to its previous resolutions on Iran of 28 October 2004, 13 January 2005, 10 March 2005, 13 October 2005 and 17 November 2005,
  - having regard to the conclusions of the 2706th meeting of the General Affairs and External Relations Council on Iran (30-31 January 2006),
  - having regard to the resolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency's Board of Governors of 24 September 2005 and most particularly to its resolution of 4 September 2005,
- A. deeply concerned about the reiterated statements by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran calling for the destruction of the State of Israel,
- B. whereas the Islamic Republic of Iran removed the seals at its pilot uranium-enrichment plant at Natanz and at two other facilities on 12 January 2006, announcing that it planned to resume its atomic energy programme and effectively breaking its deal with the EU-3,
- C. whereas, since August 2005, Iran has resumed conversion activities and restarted some research activities, including experimental uranium enrichment,
- D. whereas, on 12 January 2006, the EU-3 stated that talks with Iran had reached a 'dead end' after two years of negotiations,
- E. whereas France, Germany and Britain called for an emergency meeting of the IAEA on 2 February 2006, with a view to reinforcing the authority of the IAEA and to having Iran's past safeguard violations referred to the UNSC,
- F. whereas IAEA Director-General Mohamed ElBaradei has repeatedly asked Iran for access to additional documents, people and sites in an attempt to confirm the peaceful nature of Iran's programme,
- G. whereas China has also joined the US, Britain, France and Russia in sending concerted messages to Iran, calling on it not to restart its enrichment activities,
- H. whereas Iran has brushed aside a Russian proposal to enrich uranium on its behalf,

- I. recognising that a solution to the Iranian issue would contribute to global non-proliferation efforts and help to attain the objective of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, including their means of delivery,
1. Is seriously concerned about Iran's partial resumption of its nuclear programme;
  2. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the statements of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls on him once again to withdraw all his bellicose statements;
  3. Is seriously concerned about the implications of Iran progressing to full-scale enrichment or to a decision to suspend its voluntary implementation of the Additional Protocol to the NPT;
  4. Urges Iran to reinstate its enrichment-activity suspension and cooperate fully with IAEA requests;
  5. Takes note of reports which suggest that, during the 16-month pause in research and development at the Natanz site, while Iran engaged in protracted talks with the West (the EU-3) over its intention to develop nuclear power, work on the building of the facilities progressed;
  6. Regrets that Iran is unilaterally putting an end to the negotiation process; reiterates, therefore, its earlier call for Iran to restart talks with the EU-3 in good faith, free of duress and devoid of threats, and points out that it is now up to Iran to reassure the international community about its intentions;
  7. Welcomes the decision by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to report Iran to the United Nations Security Council owing to serious concerns about its nuclear programme, and supports the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution on nuclear safeguards for Iran adopted by a vote of 27 in favour, 3 against and 5 abstentions;<sup>1</sup>
  8. Underlines that outstanding questions can best be resolved and confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's programme can best be fostered by Iran's responding positively to the calls for confidence-building measures which the EU, the IAEA and the international community have addressed to Iran;
  9. Considers that the crisis must be resolved in accordance with the rules of international law and hopes that it will be possible for it to be resolved by peaceful means;

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<sup>1</sup> Those in favour: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Those against: Cuba, Syria, Venezuela.

Abstentions: Algeria, Belarus, Indonesia, Libya, South Africa

10. Repeats its call to the Council to launch an initiative on a security dimension for the whole region in order to prevent proliferation and any sources of conflict;
11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the governments and parliaments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the countries referred to in this resolution, the Director General of the IAEA and the UN Secretary-General.