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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 Jean Lambert and Angelika Beer

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

on the EU-India Summit

**European Parliament resolution on the EU-India Summit**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the 9th EU-India Summit, to be held in Marseille on 29 September 2008,
  - having regard to the EU-India strategic partnership, which includes an ambitious and wide-ranging 'joint action plan' which will be reviewed at each annual summit meeting,
  - having regard to the 6 September 2008 decision of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, a multinational body concerned with reducing nuclear proliferation by controlling the export and transfer of materials that may be applicable to nuclear weapon development and by improving safeguards and protection for existing materials, to grant a waiver for India,
  - having regard to the fact that the Nuclear Suppliers Group was created in reaction to India's nuclear tests in 1974, with the intention to support the non-proliferation regime of the Non-Proliferation Treaty,
  - having regard to the fact that India is one of the three countries which have not signed the NPT treaty,
  - having regard to Rule 103(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the summit will be overshadowed by the Nuclear Suppliers Group's agreement to exempt India from its guidelines requiring comprehensive international safeguards, as a condition of nuclear trade in the context of the EU-India nuclear deal,
- B. whereas the exemption represents a historic end to the agreement that banned India from receiving supplies of nuclear fuel or technology as long as it refused to sign the NPT and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),
- C. whereas India was accorded the rights and privileges of full nuclear trade despite its refusal to allow comprehensive, full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency controls of its nuclear installations or to renounce future nuclear tests,
- D. whereas the Indian nuclear deal represents a flagrant violation of the principle which was endorsed by all NPT States Party at the 1995 NPT Review Conference, namely full-scope safeguards as a condition for supply, creates a dangerous double standard between 'good proliferators' and 'bad proliferators', and prepares the ground for a coming nuclear conflict,
- E. whereas India has recently been plagued by a series of bomb explosions for which a group called 'Indian Mujahideen' claimed authorship, the most recent, in New Delhi on 13 September 2008, killing 22 people and injuring almost 100, following earlier blasts in Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Jaipur,

- F. whereas the tensions in Jammu and Kashmir, fuelled by the controversy over the transfer of land in the Muslim-majority state to a Hindu trust for an annual Hindu pilgrimage, have led to violent clashes leaving some 50 people dead and to the greatest unrest in all the two decades of insurgency since the problem erupted in the state in 1989,
- G. whereas thousands of Christians recently had to flee persecution by a mob of Hindu extremists in the state of Orissa,
1. Strongly condemns the 6 September 2008 decision of the Nuclear Suppliers Group to grant India an exemption from the non-proliferation safeguards, thereby giving the green light to the US-India Nuclear Agreement;
  2. Considers this move a blow in the face of all attempts to convince countries with nuclear ambitions such as Iran and North Korea to scale down their nuclear programmes;
  3. Calls on the US legislators to prevent the breakdown of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and a future nuclear arms race, by rejecting the US-India deal;
  4. Condemns the leading role of the German chairmanship of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, as well as that of the French EU Presidency, in the dismantling of the NSG's safeguard functions for the sake of the short-term profits of their nuclear industry, and applauds the six members which tried to resist the deal;
  5. Insists that the NSG members now have a particular historic responsibility to re-initiate the paralysed negotiations on nuclear disarmament, making far-reaching proposals;
  6. Calls on the Indian government to publicly declare that it has stopped fissile material production for weapons purposes and to transform its nuclear test moratorium into a legally binding commitment;
  7. Calls on the EU and India to halt their dangerous and short-sighted move towards a revival of nuclear energy, which will create a deadly legacy for generations to come who will be confronted with the unresolved issue of radioactive waste disposal;
  8. Expresses its solidarity with the over 3 million people affected by the Bihar floods, and welcomes the support from ECHO; calls on the EU and India to intensify cooperation on measures to mitigate the effects of climate change and to step up cooperation on renewable energies;
  9. Expresses its condolences to the victims of the recent bomb attack and their families and expresses its serious concern over the growth of violence and armed opposition movements in India;
  10. Urges the Indian authorities to reform the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, which grants impunity to soldiers and police and results in a general unwillingness of officials to hold police or army personnel responsible for human rights violations, thus fuelling opposition and militancy against the state, as documented most recently by an international human rights organisation in the case of Manipur;

11. Is strongly concerned at the continuing unrest in Jammu and Kashmir; takes note of the new 'State of the States' report which indicates that while Kashmir has the lowest poverty rate in India it has at the same time one of the lowest development rates; insists that the opening-up of Kashmir to the free flow of trade and people is essential to break the deadlock of repression and violence; welcomes, in this context, the announced opening of crossborder trade, and calls on the Indian government to reduce its military presence in the state, not least in order to allow the tourist industry to resume;
12. Reiterates its call for a thorough and independent investigation into the mass graves which have recently been discovered close to the line of control, publication of the findings, and the prosecution of those responsible for the killings;
13. Calls on the Indian authorities to take adequate action to prevent future attacks against the Christian minority in Orissa; urges them to ensure an impartial investigation into the attacks, to publish the results and to bring those responsible to justice; calls on the government to review the constitutionality of the state-level 'anti-conversion' laws, such as that in place in Orissa;
14. Recalls in this context that there are still over 200 unresolved cases relating to the massacre of Muslims in Gujarat in 2002 pending in the courts, and that those responsible for these crimes have still not been brought to justice;
15. Insists that the negotiations for the EU-India free trade agreement (FTA) must provide for the binding enforcement of clauses on human rights, social and environmental considerations and commitment to the principles of decent work, in the interests of sustainable development for both regions of the world;
16. Reaffirms the role which must be played by civil society in the debates on questions of principle in the present bilateral negotiations; insists, in this connection, on the reinforcement of the role of the EU-India Civil Society Round Table set up in 2001, and calls, in particular, for it to be given the means of effectively exercising its tasks of consulting civil society in the EU and India; calls for greater account to be taken of the results of these exchanges in the EU's decision-making process;
17. Calls for a progress report to be drawn up on the human rights policy implemented with India, recalling that the EU-India human rights dialogue is presented as a model in the field; is surprised, in this context, that India is not on the list of countries eligible for EIDHR funding for civil society microprojects;
18. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Member States and the Government and Parliament of India.