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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

pursuant to Rule 110(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the role of the EU

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on behalf of the ECR Group

European Parliament resolution on the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the role of the EU

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Convention on cluster munitions (CCM) adopted by 107 countries at the diplomatic conference held in Dublin from 19 to 30 May 2008,
 - having regard to the United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), concluded at Geneva on October 10 1980 and entered into force in December 1983,
 - having regard to its resolution of 20 November 2008 on the Convention on cluster munitions (P6_TA(2008)0565),
 - having regard to its resolution of 10 March 2010 on the Implementation of the European Security Strategy and the Common Security and Defence Policy (P7_TA(2010)0061),
 - having regard to Rule 110(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the CCM has been open for signature since 3 December 2008 in Oslo, and thereafter at the United Nations in New York, and will enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the thirtieth ratification, which is 1st of August 2010,
- B. whereas the CCM will prohibit the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions as an entire category of weapons,
- C. whereas the CCM will require states parties to destroy stockpiles of such munitions,
- D. whereas the CCM will establish a new humanitarian standard for the assistance of victims and will require States to clear unexploded cluster munitions remnants that are left behind after conflicts,
- E. whereas cluster munitions pose serious risks to civilians, when used around populated areas due to their typically large lethal footprint, and in post-conflict settings the use of these munitions has caused many tragic injuries and deaths to civilians as unexploded submunitions left behind are often found by children and other unsuspecting innocents,
- F. whereas, have proven to be highly effective in combat settings against various targets and, consequently, armed forces of many states have acquired and used substantial numbers of bombs, missiles, rockets and artillery shells and number of them rely on them in terms of their territorial defence,
- G. whereas until now twenty EU Member States have signed, eleven have ratified, and seven have neither signed nor ratified CCM,

- H. whereas most of the EU countries, that did not sign the CCM are neighbouring non-EU countries which did not sign CCM, which puts them in a situation where a complete ban on cluster munitions would impair their territorial defence capability,
- I. whereas negotiations on the cluster munitions are continued within the CCW regime, and many states which take part in the process, which did not signed and ratified CCM are willing to limit the threat to civilians by achieving higher accuracy and reliability of Cluster Munitions,
1. Welcomes the entering into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) on 1 August 2010;
 2. Encourages all EU Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) at the earliest opportunity;
 3. Calls those EU members which currently perceive as impossible to sign CCM as a result of their need to maintain territorial defence capability, to increase efforts to achieve necessary solution within the CCW regime which would entail limiting collateral damage amongst civilians;
 4. Encourages those EU Member States which are part of the CCM regime to take steps to begin to implement the Convention including by destroying stockpiles, undertaking clearance and providing victim assistance;
 5. Encourages Council and Commission to include provisions which would entail limiting the use of cluster munitions or their collateral damage as a standard clause in agreements with third countries in addition to the standard clause on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
 6. Encourages those EU Member States that have signed the Convention to pass legislation to implement it at a national level;
 7. Calls on the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to develop a strategy for the first review conference of the CCM, which would bridge the need to limit threat to civilians with different national security considerations of the EU members;
 8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the EU Member States, the UN Secretary-General and the Cluster Munitions Coalition.