

SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY

194 STC 04 E
Original: English

North Atlantic Treaty Assembly

DRINKING WATER RESOLUTION

CONTINUING NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Adopted by

Pierre BOUCHARD (Canada)

Chairman and General Rapporteur

The Assembly,

1. *Convinced* that nuclear weapons are a threat to mankind and all countries should take steps to promote a safer world by reducing their nuclear arsenals and their elimination;
2. *Recognising* that more than 50 years the international community has struggled to make the acquisition and development of such weapons more difficult and less desirable;
3. *Persuaded* that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) provides the norm and the foundation for an international regime to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, and has led several states to abandon their nuclear weapons programmes;
4. *Aware* that challenges to the international security environment require the strengthening of the NPT regime and the adaptation to the challenges of the 21st century;
5. *Extremely concerned* that North Korea has withdrawn from the NPT and is pursuing the development of nuclear weapons;
6. *Especially alarmed* by the risks of proliferation presented by Iran's nuclear programme and activities, and in particular by its continuing efforts to deceive the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
7. *Profoundly disturbed* by the development of a worldwide nuclear weapons black market instigated by Pakistan and Abdul Qadeer Khan;
8. *Particularly concerned* that some of the technologies and materials necessary to build nuclear devices, because of their dual-use nature, become relatively easy to acquire by terrorist or criminal groups;
9. *Praising* Libya's recent decision to renounce and dismantle its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programmes;

10. **Strongly persuaded** that to maximise effectiveness in reducing the threat of nuclear weapons, any international response firstly requires a coordinated transatlantic approach;
11. **Welcoming** the initiatives adopted by NATO at its 2004 Istanbul Summit to deter, prevent, counter, and respond to the threat and potential use of WMD;
12. **URGES** member governments and parliaments of the North Atlantic Alliance:
 - a. to tighten controls over the export of nuclear material by universalising the export control system, removing legal loopholes, and enacting binding, treaty-based controls;
 - b. to strengthen the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) by increasing international military, intelligence, and law enforcement co-operation;
 - c. to amend the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to make the transport of WMD on commercial vessels an internationally recognised offence;
 - d. to negotiate a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty to stop the production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for weapons purposes;
 - e. to expand the G-8 Global Partnership and better coordinate all initiatives to support co-operative non-proliferation projects in Russia and Commonwealth of Independent States aimed at better securing weapons, materials and technical expertise;
 - f. to make the IAEA Additional Protocol mandatory for NPT members and by 2005 to allow only states that have signed this Protocol to import equipment for their civilian nuclear programmes;
 - g. to deprive states which fail to comply with their safeguards obligations of their right to develop a nuclear fuel cycle, particularly enrichment and reprocessing capabilities;
 - h. to create a special committee of the IAEA Board of Governors, which would focus exclusively on safeguards and verification;
 - i. to empower IAEA inspectors with the right to conduct broader inspections – such as those performed recently in Libya and Iran – in every member country;
 - j. to strongly urge North Korea to refrain from developing nuclear weapons and resume the Six Party Talks as soon as possible;
 - k. to use all appropriate diplomatic and political means to dissuade and prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons;
 - l. to persuade Iran to comply with the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution of 18 September 2004, providing further information and explanations about its nuclear programme and suspending all enrichment-related activities in order to promote confidence;
 - m. to strengthen the NPT by implementing the conclusions of the 1995 NPT Conference as well as the Final Document from the 2000 NPT Review Conference;
 - n. to make certain that the withdrawal of any country from the NPT would prompt an immediate review of that country's nuclear activities by the UN Security Council;

- o. to engage the states that remain outside the NPT and possess declared or undeclared nuclear weapons - India, Israel and Pakistan - and convince them to sign the IAEA Additional Protocol, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and gradually eliminate production of fissile material;
 - p. to strongly urge China to refrain from developing new nuclear weapons;
 - q. to make the United States government aware of the risks that its research into the development of a robust nuclear earth penetrator or of any other new nuclear devices presents for international nuclear non-proliferation efforts;
 - r. to seriously examine the issue of tactical nuclear weapons in the context of the NATO-Russia Council and eventually submit a proposal on a phased and verifiable withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons from Europe.
-

INTERNATIONAL AFDELING
ATT: ASSISIENT
FR. MONICA KRENKEL