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REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee

on arms control and disarmament and their importance
to the European Community

Part A: Motion for a Resolution
and Annexes

Rapporteur: Sir Peter VANNECK

PE 97.992/fin. /A
Or. EN

The European Parliament, pursuant to Rule 47 of its Rules of Procedure, referred the following motions for resolution to the Political Affairs Committee at its sitting of the dates stated:

- 23 October 1984, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Hänsch on the preparation of an East-West initiative on disarmament and development by the EPC (Doc. 2-744/84). The Committee on Development and Cooperation was asked to give an opinion on this motion for a resolution.
- 25 October 1984, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers on peace in Europe (Doc. 2-813/84),
- 25 October 1984, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Cassidy on peace studies (Doc. 2-864/84),
- 25 October 1984, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Kyrkos on the resumption of the Geneva talks (Doc. 2-870/84),
- 11 February 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Lomas and others on world disarmament (Doc. 2-1485/84),
- 11 February 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Poettering and others on behalf of the EPP Group on the crash of a Soviet missile in Finland (Doc. 2-1499/84),
- 11 February 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers on a European security zone (Doc. 2-1533/84),
- 11 February 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Cervetti and others on the outcome of the Geneva meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union (Doc. 2-1565/84),
- 11 March 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Newens and others on the resumption of arms talks by the Superpowers (Doc. 2-1607/84),
- 11 March 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Van Miert on the New Delhi peace initiative (Doc. 2-1657/84),
- 15 April 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers on the New Delhi declaration of 27 January 1985 and matters relating to disarmament (Doc. B2-0068/85),
- 13 June 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Cervetti and others on behalf of the Communist and Allies Group on the current steps towards détente and disarmament (Doc. B2-322/85),
- 8 July 1985, the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Prag on the Gorbachev offer of nuclear weapons freeze (Doc. B2-390/85).

On 18 December 1984 the Committee on Development and Cooperation decided not to give an opinion on the motion for a resolution Doc. 2-744/84.

At its meeting of 19 December 1984 the Political Affairs Committee decided to draw up a report and appointed Sir Peter VANNECK rapporteur on 1 March 1985.

At its meetings of 27 May 1986 and 16-18 September 1986 the committee considered the draft report.

The draft report was adopted on 17 September 1986 by 22 votes for, two votes against and 15 abstentions.

The following took part in the vote:

Mr FORMIGONI, Chairman; Mr HANSCH, 1st Vice-Chairman; Lord DOURO, 2nd Vice-Chairman; Mr ALMEIDA MENDES, 3rd Vice-Chairman; Sir Peter VANNECK, rapporteur; Lord BETHELL, Mr BLUMENFELD, Mr BOESMANS, Mr CAAMANO BERNAL, Mr CALVO-SOTELO, Mr CERVETTI, Mrs CHARZAT, Mr CHRISTIANSEN (deputizing for Mr GLINNE), Mr CROUX, Mr DANKERT (deputizing for Mr AMADEI), Mr EPHREMIDIS, Mr FLORES VALENCIA, Mr B. FRIEDRICH, MR GAWRONSKI, Mr GUIMON UGARTECHEA, Mr HABSBURG, Mrs Van den HEUVEL, Mr LENZ, Mr MEDINA ORTEGA, Mr NORD (deputizing for Mr BETTIZA), Mr PENDERS, Mr PIERMONT, Mr PLANAS, Mr PLASKOVITIS, Mr POETTERING, Mr PRAG, Dame Shelagh ROBERTS (deputizing for Baroness ELLES), Mr SABY (Deputizing for Mr JOSPIN), Mr SEEFELD, Mr SEGRE, Mr SELVA (deputizing for Mr ANTONIOZZI), Mr TZOUNIS (deputizing for Mr BERNARD-REYMOND), Mr VERDE I ALDEA (deputizing for Mr LOMAS) and Mr WEDEKIND (deputizing for Mr KLEPSCH).

The report was tabled on 24 September 1986.

The deadline for tabling amendments to this report will be indicated in the draft agenda for the part-session at which it will be debated.

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A.

The Political Affairs Committee hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution together with an Explanatory Statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION
ON ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AND THEIR IMPORTANCE
TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The European Parliament.

- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Hänsch on the preparation of an East-West initiative on disarmament and development by the EPC (Doc. 2-744/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers on peace in Europe (Doc. 2-813/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Cassidy on peace studies (Doc. 2-864/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Kyrkos on the resumption of the Geneva talks (Doc. 2-870/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Lomas and Others on world disarmament (Doc. 2-1485/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Poettering and Others on behalf of the EPP Group on the crash of a Soviet cruise missile in Finland (Doc. 2-1499/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers on a European security zone (Doc. 2-1533/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Cervetti and Others on the outcome of the Geneva meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union (Doc. 2-1565/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Newens and Others on behalf of the Socialist Group on the resumption of arms talks by the Superpowers (Doc. 2-1607/84),
- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Van Miert on the New Delhi peace initiative (Doc. 2-1657/84),

- having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers on the New Delhi declaration of 27 January 1985 and matters relating to disarmament (Doc. B2-0068/85),
 - having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Cervetti and Others on behalf of the Communist and Allies Group on the current steps towards détente and disarmament (Doc. B 2-322/85),
 - having regard to the Motion for a Resolution tabled by Mr Prag on the Gorbachev offer of nuclear weapons freeze (Doc. B 2-390/85),
 - having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee (Doc. A 2-107/86),
- A. Having regard to its Resolution of 14 June 1978 on European Armaments Procurement¹;
- B. Having regard to its Resolution of 13 January 1983 on European Political Cooperation and security²;
- C. Having regard to its Resolution of 26 October 1983 on arms procurement within a common industrial policy and arms sales³;
- D. Having regard to its Resolution of 16 November 1983 on the deployment of missiles in Western Europe⁴;

¹OJ C 163, 10.7.1978, Klepsch Report (Doc. 83/78)

²OJ C 42, 14.2.1983, Haagerup Report (Doc. 1-946/82)

³OJ C 322, 28.11.1983, Fergusson Report (Doc. 1-455/83)

⁴OJ C 342, 19.12.1983, page 29. (Doc. 1-1014/83 corr.)

E. Having regard to its Resolution of 11 April 1984 on shared European interests, risks and requirements in the security field¹;

F. Having regard to its Resolution of 12 April 1984 on political relations between the European Community and the United States of America²;

G. Having regard to its resolutions of 12 June 1986 on SALT II, ABM and future defence and disarmament requirements in Europe and on the banning of chemical weapons³;

H. Recalling both the importance that the problems pertaining to the political and economic aspects of security have for the citizens and governments of the European Community and the resulting political responsibility that falls to the European Parliament as the directly elected organ of representation of the peoples of the twelve Member States;

I. Having regard to its duty to safeguard peace in the long term for the good of the peoples of Europe;

J. In the light of its consequent obligation to protect the interests and to put forward the views of the people of Europe on arms control and disarmament matters, which vitally affect them;

K. In view of the unacceptable waste of human and natural resources resulting from the increasing dominance of military policy over other policies in the priorities of governments world-wide, with the result that urgently needed funds for social security or Third World aid, for instance, are either reduced or cancelled altogether;

L. Recognizing the fact that arms control and limitation and disarmament by the two superpowers and the other nuclear powers, as well as the development of confidence-building measures between the two blocs, are the best means of averting a war and safeguarding world peace;

¹ OJ C 127/70, 14.5.1984, Klepsch Report (Doc. 1-80/84)

² OJ C 127/89, 14.5.1984, Hänsch Report (Doc. 1-1540/83)

³ PV 18, Part II - Docs. B2-401/86, B2-416/86, B2-375/86 and amendment replacing B2-402/11 and B2-412/86

As regards progress towards arms control and disarmament

1. Records its conviction that it is a vital interest of the European Community to achieve fully acceptable arms control and disarmament agreements, but that until this is achieved it is imperative that the West should, by coordinated policies evolved within NATO and within European Political Cooperation, remain strong enough to defend itself.
2. Reiterates the increasingly urgent need for legally binding agreements to be concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States, to bring about gradual, balanced and controlled disarmament in a climate of renewed mutual trust, since that is the only means of easing international tension and guaranteeing world peace.
3. Records its conviction that in preparing the way for and defining the terms of arms control and disarmament agreements, the European Community must speak resolutely and confidently with one voice, so as to give expression to specifically European interests.
4. Draws attention to the HARMEL report and the principle affirmed by the NATO Foreign Ministers in June 1985, namely that arms control and disarmament form part and parcel of the alliance's security policy.
5. Considers that the Europe of the Twelve, proceeding on the basis of a policy coordinated from within, has a fundamental part to play in every international forum in the attainment of the above objectives.
6. Is convinced that, as a committed partner in the Atlantic Alliance, it is first and foremost in that forum that the Europe of the Twelve must make its specific contribution to the search for practical forms of arms control and gradual arms reduction, by requesting to be associated in all the negotiations currently under way.
7. Points out that the continuing escalation in the arms race will have serious repercussions for all nations not only at political but also at economic level, since it is obstructive to the implementation of the policies of economic and social progress and development that are needed in every modern society.

8. Calls on all Member States of the European Community to oppose the American administration's declared refusal to be bound by the terms of the SALT II agreement and, as a basis for discussion between East and West on worldwide disarmament, calls for a plan to be drawn up, setting down the following objectives:

- (a) a 50% reduction in strategic nuclear weapons,
- (b) the scrapping of medium-range nuclear weapons,
- (c) a worldwide ban on chemical weapons,
- (d) balanced reduction in conventional weapons and
- (e) agreement on procedures for verification of points (a) to (d) and
- (f) the definition and implementation of confidence-building measures.

9. Calls on the governments of the Member States of the European Community to step up their efforts with a view to ensuring that the existing treaties on the control and limitation of nuclear weapons remain in force, since they can help pave the way for disarmament, increase security and prevent a nuclear war.

10. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation, in their discussions on the political and economic aspects of security, to adopt and to pursue the objective of balanced, transparent and verifiable multilateral arms control and disarmament measures in the various available forums.

11. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation to adopt and to pursue in all appropriate forums a coordinated policy towards arms control and disarmament which takes its inspiration from resolutions adopted by the Parliament.

12. Calls on the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation to agree on steps to ensure that negotiations at the Geneva UN disarmament conference lead as quickly as possible to the conclusion of a treaty on the multilateral banning and destruction of chemical weapons.

13. Addresses this appeal also to the superpowers and to the other powers, especially in Europe, that have nuclear and chemical weapons.

14. Welcomes the level of policy coordination achieved by the Twelve through European political cooperation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe (CCBDE) and believes that this could be the first positive step towards the definition and advocacy of European security interests and policies.

As regards the European Community and the Twelve

15. Emphasises that if the economic potential of the European Community were to be realised, for example by progress towards a European Union, the Twelve could exert a greater influence both on the super-powers and in international forums whose objectives are to further arms control and disarmament, in pursuance of the objective of the Twelve to assure and safeguard peace in the world.

16. Renews its commitment to achieve European Union in the belief that such a Union is the best guarantee of peace in Europe as a whole.

17. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation to submit to it an annual report in writing on the policies of the Twelve on arms control and disarmament in various international bodies and on progress made towards realising them.

18. Believes that a future Community arms procurement agency would help considerably to reduce armaments expenditure and make a major contribution to greater Western European independence in the field of security policy, on the understanding, however, that it cannot replace an arms control and disarmament agreement.

19. Repeats its request to the Council and Foreign Ministers to control arms sales by Member States to third countries as a first step towards arms control, particularly in areas such as the Middle East, Latin America and Southern Africa.

As regards relations with the United States

20. Welcomes the inclusion by President Reagan in the Geneva Summit discussions of the issue of regional conflicts between the West and the USSR in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Nicaragua and Cambodia.

21. Calls on the governments of the Twelve to urge the USA and the Soviet Union as strongly as possible to abide by the SALT II agreement and the ABM Treaty.

22. Welcomes the fact that at the Geneva Summit, President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, adopting a single global vision of the problems of peace, together addressed themselves to all the fundamental arms control issues, as well as to the problems arising from the tensions that exist in various parts of the world.

23. Calls on the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in EPC to take account of Europe's special security interests, which are not always identical with those of the US, and to develop a specifically European position on the various disarmament initiatives, putting this forward with a single voice as a genuinely European position.

24. Calls on the Foreign Ministers meeting in EPC to seek a radical overall reduction in defence expenditure through disarmament initiatives and the use of these funds for the benefit of the Third World.

25. Welcomes the specially-organised meeting of the NATO Foreign Ministers in Brussels in November 1985 which enabled those Community Member States which are also members of NATO to make their views known to the US Government before the Geneva Summit, and urges that such consultative meetings prior to major super-power meetings should become the rule.

26. In this context repeats the call made in its Resolution of 12 April 1984 for permanent consultations with third countries in the framework of European Political Cooperation to be extended to include relations with North America and to be used to give greater weight to European interests in the Alliance.

27. Claims, as part of a genuine partnership to be established among equals, the right of the Community Member States that belong to the Atlantic Alliance to be consulted and continuously briefed on all the initiatives and proposals that their American ally intends to move on all matters falling within the scope of NATO policies.

28. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-744/84)

tabled by Mr Hansch

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the preparation of an East-West initiative on disarmament and development by the EPC

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the responsibility of Europe as regards the plight of developing countries and hunger in the world;
 - B. recognising that a broadly-based forward-looking programme for the Third World is necessary to reduce the prosperity gap between North and South and ensure peace and the quality of life for all mankind;
 - C. convinced that the considerable finances needed for this can only be obtained from real economies in arms spending which requires international agreements between the blocs;
 - D. whereas the major industrial nations in East and West and states from the Third World participate in the disarmament conference of the United Nations in Geneva and the major states and political leaders in East and West agree that money saved from armaments should be made available for development, see for example the UN development strategy for 1980, the Brandt Commission, the CMEA statements of October 1983 and the conference of non-aligned nations in New Delhi in January 1984;
 - E. whereas the efforts of the UN disarmament conference have so far been unsuccessful because no reliable method for verifying disarmament measures has been found;
1. Calls on the foreign ministers of the Ten to prepare a joint initiative within the framework of European Political Cooperation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference to bring together talks on disarmament and development;
 2. Proposes that disarmament and development should be brought into a constructive framework and proposals evolved for an agreement between the industrial nations in East and West in which they commit themselves to reducing their expenditure on armaments within a certain period of time and by a specific percentage and to make available the budget resources saved in this way to an international body which would be able to use these resources in accordance with established principles solely for the development of countries in the Third World;
 3. Believes that this method of proceeding and the scope for providing significant resources for development by means of a joint effort by East and West is a new instrument for the verification of disarmament measures;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the foreign ministers of the Ten.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-813/84)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on peace in Europe

The European Parliament,

- A. convinced that it has an important role to play in promoting efforts to improve relations between East and West,
- B. concerned at the fact that various visits by leading public figures from the Eastern bloc to the Federal Republic of Germany have been postponed,
- C. regretting that no joint final communiqué was issued after the recent visit by President Ceausescu to the Federal Republic of Germany,
- D. fearing a resumption of the cold war,
- E. having regard to Article 9 of the Draft Treaty establishing the European Union, as adopted by an overwhelming majority of the Members of the European Parliament on 14 February 1984, which includes among the objectives of the Union the harmonious and equitable development of all the peoples of the world to enable them to exercise their full political, economic and social rights,
- F. convinced that the rapprochement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic will make a valuable contribution towards improving relations between East and West,
- G. convinced also that East/West cooperation is the sole guarantee of Europe's security,
- H. whereas the many demonstrations and days of action, in which millions of people have participated in recent years, indicate that peace is of great concern to the citizens of Europe,
- I. noting with regret that vast amounts of money are wasted on weapons, and nuclear weapons in particular,
- J. whereas, partly as a result of this expenditure, the funds desperately needed for development aid to the Third World are not available,
- K. whereas we are now living in an extremely dangerous world, owing to the excessive level of armaments,
1. Calls on the superpowers and all the Member States of the Community to take account of the wishes expressed by the people of Europe who :
 - oppose the deployment by NATO of any further medium-range missiles,
 - demand the dismantling of similar missile installations by the Soviet Union,
 - oppose the deployment of any further nuclear weapons by the Eastern bloc,
 - are calling for the gradual withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Europe;

2. Urges the superpowers to use every possible means to ensure real peace in the world;
3. Appeals to both the superpowers to step up their efforts to achieve an agreement on various forms of arms limitation;
4. Insists on the importance of improving contacts between East and West and between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic in particular;
5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, Commission and the governments of the Member States and of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-864/84)
tabled by Mr Cassidy
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on peace studies

The European Parliament,

- A - believing that tension in the world is caused by the arms race, especially that between the two super-powers the USSR and the USA - which creates anxiety and uncertainty,
- B - believing that the European Economic Community is a powerful force for peace in the world having neither armed forces nor aggressive intentions, and is well placed to work for peace, harmony and order,
- C - viewing with suspicion the efforts being made to extend the introduction of so called 'Peace Studies' in certain Community countries which are generally thinly disguised propaganda for unilateral nuclear disarmament,
- D - having regard to the efforts of the governments of certain Member States and of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to promote the concept of multilateral nuclear disarmament,
- E - having regard to the aggression of the USSR in Afghanistan and of continuing Soviet attempts to under- and destabilize the fabric of Western European society,
 - 1 - Requests the Commission to formulate proposals for the positive presentation of the European Economic Community as a force for peace in the world;
 - 2 - Requests the Commission to formulate proposals in such a way as to demonstrate that the only way to reduce tension in the world is a positive policy of multilateral nuclear disarmament;
 - 3 - Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-870/84)
tabled by Mr Kyrkos
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the resumption of the Geneva talks

The European Parliament,

- A. alarmed at the prolonged interruption in the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons which is rapidly leading to an arms race at all levels,
- B. taking a favourable view of the initiative taken by six internationally respected political leaders,
- C. noting that the recent proposals by the Soviet President Chernenko indicate a willingness for a new approach to the problems which have led to the deterioration in the relations between the two superpowers,
- D. noting the steadily increasing concern of European public opinion for a solution to the crisis in East-West relations and wishing to express this concern at the level of the highest representative institution,
 1. Confirms its unanimous and repeatedly expressed desire that a way be found of resuming the Geneva talks;
 2. Encourages all initiatives capable of contributing to the creation of a spirit of good will;
 3. Calls on the governments of the two superpowers and all European governments to increase their contacts and step up their initiatives to overcome the deadlock in an effort to achieve a broad consensus;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-1485/84)

tabled by Mr Lomas, Mr Pitt, Mr Newens, Mr McMahon, Mr Balfe, Mr Newman, Mr David Morris, Mr Hindley, Mrs Castle, Mr Seal, Mr Huckfield, Mrs Buchan, Mr Griffiths, Mr Smith, Mr Elliot

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on world disarmament

The European Parliament,

- A. noting that peace is the most important matter facing mankind,
- B. noting that progress towards disarmament would be an important step in achieving peace throughout the world,
- C. noting the valuable contribution being made to this end, by the World Disarmament Campaign (UK),
- D. noting that the World Disarmament Campaign (UK) was set up to campaign for the recommendations made by the first U.N. Special Session on Disarmament,
- E. noting the widespread support for the World Disarmament Campaign (UK), by leading statesmen throughout the world,
- F. noting that the main proposals for the World Disarmament Campaign (UK) are aimed at:
 - (a) preventing a nuclear war,
 - (b) improving East/West relations in Europe,
 - (c) strengthening the U.N. Charter,
 - (d) controlling the arms trade,
 - (e) reducing arms spending and increasing development aid for the Third World,
- 1. Expresses its support for the particular aims of the World Disarmament Campaign (UK);
- 2. Welcomes the efforts being made by the World Disarmament Campaign (UK) to reach a common agreement by all the forces involved in promoting peace in the world;
- 3. Calls on all Member States to give full support to the World Disarmament Campaign (UK) and assist in its efforts to promote peace;
- 4. Instructs the President to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, and the Governments of all the Member States.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-1499/84)

tabled by Mr Poettering, Mr Penders and Mr Tzounis on behalf of the EPP Group pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure on the crash of a Soviet cruise missile in Finland

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas a Soviet cruise missile violated Norwegian air space and crashed in Finland,
 - B. concerned at the possible consequences of both a failure of navigation and a deliberate violation of foreign air space,
 - C. concerned that, in the event of a recurrence, the possibility that cruise missiles are carrying chemical and biological weapons could not be excluded,
1. takes this opportunity to stress once again the need for balanced negotiations on disarmament between the United States and the Soviet Union;
 2. Therefore welcomes the imminent resumption of disarmament talks in Geneva;
 3. Expects that, under the heading of confidence-building measures, mechanisms will be developed to prevent the violation of another state's sovereign territory at sea, on land or in the air;
 4. Demands that each state immediately inform the other state involved when another state's sovereign territory is violated as a result of errors of navigation and in comparable cases;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-1533/84)
tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on a European security zone

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the dangerous situation created by the excessive level of armaments in the world and the build-up of arms in Europe,
 - B. whereas, there are nonetheless still a great many countries in Europe which do not have nuclear weapons,
 - C. having regard to the threat represented by the nuclear weapons now being deployed for the first time in certain European countries,
 - D. whereas the Non-proliferation Treaty denies nuclear weapons to 400 million Europeans in an area of 4 million square kilometres, an area that includes ten countries which are members of NATO, six members of the Warsaw Pact and 13 non-aligned or neutral countries, all of which have signed the Helsinki Final Act,
 - E. whereas this situation opens up the possibility of starting a political movement in the centre of Europe to preserve peace and prevent war and annihilation,
 - F. convinced that this group of countries must be kept free of nuclear weapons and must never be forced to deploy nuclear weapons,
1. Calls on the Commission to speak out clearly in favour of the creation of a European security zone consisting of the countries which until recently had no nuclear weapons and comprising a total of 400 million inhabitants and an area of 4 million square kilometres;
 2. Calls on the Council and Commission to urge those Member States that have recently started to deploy nuclear missiles to stop doing so and to examine ways of dismantling their existing arsenals;
 3. Calls on the Council and Commission to ask all the countries in the world to agree that no nuclear or conventional weapon should be based in or targeted on this nuclear-free zone;
 4. Asks the Council and Commission subsequently to call for the abolition of all nuclear and conventional armaments not only between but also behind the two nuclear frontiers, with reference to the position that existed in August 1979 when the signatories of the SALT II agreement expressly recognized the existence of an overall balance between the nuclear forces of the two alliances;
 5. Calls on the Council and Commission to urge, in a third phase as it were, that proposals should be formulated for a further gradual reduction in both nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe, bearing in mind the balance of forces and taking account of the fact that the total abolition of nuclear weapons throughout Europe cannot be achieved unless such action is paralleled by their abolition in the rest of the world;
 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, Commission, Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the governments of all the countries of Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-1565/84)

tabled by Mr Cervetti, Mr Piquet, Mr Kyrokos, Mr Chambeiron, Mrs J. Hoffmann, Mrs De March, Mr Wurtz, Mr Maffre-Bauge, Mrs Barbarella, Mr Barzanti, Mr Bonaccini, Mr Carossino, Mrs Cinciari Rodano, Mr De Pasquale, Mr Fanti, Mr Galluzzi, Mr Gatti, Mr Ippolito, Mrs Marinaro, Mr Moravia, Mr Natta, Mr Novelli, Mr Pajetta, Mr Papapietro, Mr Raggio, Mr Reichlin, Mr Rossetti, Mr Segre, Mr Spinelli, Mrs Squarcialupi, Mr Trivelli, Mrs Trupia and Mr Valenzi

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the outcome of the Geneva meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union

The European Parliament,

- A. expressing its appreciation of and satisfaction with the outcome of the Geneva meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union on the procedures for and the content of the negotiations on the control and reduction of nuclear arms,
- B. whereas the negotiations will take in all matters connected with nuclear arms (militarization of space, strategic and intermediate nuclear weapons) and therefore also the deployment of medium-range missiles in Eastern and Western Europe,
- C. believing that this meeting has put an end, at least in principle, to the previous antagonism and brought evidence of a new will to continue the search for agreement on nuclear arms control,
- D. stressing that the climate which emerged from the Geneva meeting is also due to the positions taken by Europe, the Member States of the Community and their peoples who have in one way or another expressed the view that the United States and the Soviet Union should resume their dialogue,
- E. Believes that the beginning of negotiations on the control and reduction of all types of nuclear weapon, with a view to gradual, balanced and controlled disarmament guaranteeing peace and security throughout the world involves making the voice of Europe and European public opinion heard on matters directly affecting peace and security;

Considers that postponing the deployment of new medium-range missiles in both East and West could assist the climate for negotiations and facilitate the conclusion of disarmament agreements;

- F. Hopes that this first step will bring about a reversal of trends in international relations in favour of détente, cooperation and dialogue;
- G. Requests the Foreign Ministers of the European Community meeting in political cooperation to work out a common position enabling them to play an independent and constructive role, within the purview of their international commitments, in promoting a successful outcome to the negotiations;

Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the governments of the Member States of the Community and the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-1607/84)

tabled by Mr Newens, Mrs Charzat, Mr Hansch, Mrs Van Den Heuvel, Mr Glinne, Mr Lomas, Mr Van Miert, Mr Seefeld, Mr Plaskovitis and Mrs Lizin on behalf of the Socialist Group pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure on the resumption of arms talks by the Superpowers

The European Parliament,

- A. deeply concerned about the immense dangers to humanity as a whole of the continuing arms race, with the build-up of strategic nuclear weapons, the increasing deployment on both sides of intermediate range nuclear missiles and proposals for the development of space weapons,
- B. believing that the United States programme for the development of space weapons and the Soviet experiments to develop anti-satellite systems are leading to a militarisation of space and an acceleration of the arms race in offensive arms which is increasing the nuclear build-up to ever-higher levels,
- C. believing that the citizens of Europe passionately desire the utilisation of space for peaceful purposes only,
- D. conscious of the extreme vulnerability of the peoples of Europe, on whose territory a large number of these weapons are both targeted and deployed, and the fact that Europeans are not directly involved in making decisions on many of these issues, and believing that all Europeans should be involved in all discussions on disarmament and détente and that the future of European security should not be exclusively a matter for the Superpowers,
- E. welcoming the agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union at Geneva to recommence talks on arms limitation on 8 January 1985,
 1. Urges the participants in these talks to work out an effective agreement to prevent any extension of the arms race to space, to provide for the progressive removal of intermediate range nuclear weapons by both the Superpowers and to impose immediate limitations on the development and deployment of strategic nuclear weapons as steps towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world and reductions in conventional weapons as well;
 2. Believes that efforts should be made to seek an immediate moratorium on further development of space weapons and deployment of new weapons until the talks are concluded,
- . Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, to the Commission and to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and to the governments of the USA and the USSR.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. 2-1657/84)
tabled by Mr Van Miert
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the New Delhi peace initiative

The European Parliament,

- A Whereas on 28 January 1985 a meeting of six heads of state and government from four continents, the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, President Alfonsín of Argentina, the Mexican President, Miguel de la Madrid, President Nyerere of Tanzania, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Papandreu and the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Palme was held in New Delhi,
- B whereas this summit called for an immediate halt to the production testing and siting of nuclear weapons, an end to the development of space weapons and the signing of a comprehensive treaty banning nuclear weapons,
- C whereas the leaders of these six countries refer in their declaration to the danger to humanity of the present arms race and warn against the 'star wars' projects of the US Administration,
- D whereas this declaration is addressed to the five nuclear powers, that is to say, the USA, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and China,
1. Welcomes and approves the peace initiative by the six heads of state and government;
 2. Supports the New Delhi Declaration;
 3. Calls on the USA and Soviet Union seriously to consider the New Delhi Declaration in resuming their talks on disarmament on 12 March in Geneva;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the United States, the Soviet Union and the initiators of the peace summit in New Delhi.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. B 2-0068/85)

tabled by Mr Vandemeulebroucke and Mr Kuijpers

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the New Delhi declaration of 27 January 1985 and matters relating to disarmament

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the contents of the joint declaration made by six heads of state from four continents in New Delhi on 27 January 1985,
 - B. delighted at the resumption of the bilateral negotiations in Geneva on a series of issues concerning medium and long-range nuclear and space weapons which are to be considered as a whole and appropriate solutions found,
 - C. convinced of the vital importance of the aim of these negotiations, i.e. the prevention of an arms race in space, the ending of the arms race on earth and the ultimate abolition of all nuclear weapons,
 - D. convinced also of the need to stop all tests on and manufacture and siting of nuclear weapons and their guidance systems to allow these negotiations a greater chance of success,
 - E. convinced of the need for a total ban on the testing, development, manufacture, siting and use of all space weapons,
 - F. convinced that our ultimate aim must be total disarmament,
 - G. having regard to the contrast between the poverty of two-thirds of the world's population and the \$1.5 million which are being spent on arms every minute - a situation which cries out for redress,
 - H. regretting that a number of Member States have recently agreed to the siting of nuclear missiles on their territory,
1. Supports the declaration made by six heads of state, i.e. Rajiv Ghandi, Prime Minister of India, Raul Alfonsin, President of Argentina, Miguel de la Madrid, President of Mexico, Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, Andreas Papandreou, Prime Minister of Greece and Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden, in New Delhi on 25 January 1985;
 2. Calls on the Member States in their turn to sign this declaration;
 3. Calls, more specifically, for an immediate end to the nuclear arms race and for existing arms stockpiles to be scrapped as soon as possible;
 4. Urges that a Treaty banning all tests on all types of nuclear weapons be drafted as soon as possible;
 5. Calls for a total ban on the testing, development, manufacture, siting and use of space weapons;
 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the governments of the Member States, the USSR and the United States.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. B 2-322/85)
tabled by Mr Cervetti, Mr Piquet, Mr Ephremidis, Mrs Boserup and Mr Filinis
on behalf of the Communist and Allies Group
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the current steps towards detente and disarmament

The European Parliament,

- A. welcoming the negotiations on the reduction of nuclear weapons which have already begun in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union,
 - B. whereas the negotiations cover all matters concerning nuclear weapons (the militarization of space, and strategic and intermediate weapons) and hence, the installation of medium-range missiles in Eastern and Western Europe,
 - C. having regard to the statements recently made by Mr Gorbachov, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
 - D. having regard to the different reactions by various political figures to these statements and the need, pointed out on several sides, for further new proposals and initiatives from the West,
1. Welcomes the plan, which is now definite, for a Summit meeting between the USA and the USSR and hopes that this first meeting will mean a real reversal of the trend in international relations, thereby leading to détente, disarmament, cooperation and dialogue between the many protagonists on the international scene;
 2. Expresses its interest in the Soviet Union's independent decision to postpone the installation of medium-range missiles until November 1985;
 3. Hopes that all sides will take independent decisions and measures to reduce international tension, increase international confidence and reverse the escalation in the arms race;
 4. In addition, calls upon the Ministers for Foreign Affairs meeting in political cooperation to define their position and themselves to take steps enabling Europe to play a constructive part in the progress and success of the Geneva negotiations;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, Commission, Ministers for Foreign Affairs meeting in political cooperation and the Governments of the Member States.

Motion for a Resolution (Doc. B 2-390/85)
tabled by Mr Prag
pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on the Gorbachev offer of nuclear weapons freeze

The European Parliament,

- A. considering that world peace can be safeguarded only by creative efforts commensurate with the dangers that threaten it,
 - B. convinced of the contribution which the European Community can make to the maintenance of peaceful relations,
 - C. convinced that balanced verifiable multilateral disarmament can release human and financial resources for other, non-military objectives, thus containing defence expenditure,
 - D. determined at the same time not to undertake steps which will leave Europe in a highly disadvantageous position in terms of theatre nuclear weapons, or to accept conditions which are not verifiable,
1. Warns against hasty agreements which leave one side with a numerical superiority in strategic weapons as well as conventional armaments;
 2. Accordingly rejects the proposal by Mr Gorbachev for a freeze on theatre nuclear weapons in Europe;
 3. Offers its best wishes, and if necessary, good offices to the Governments of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in their endeavours to reduce and, as soon as possible, eliminate, nuclear and other major weapons by verifiable means;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council and to the Governments of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics