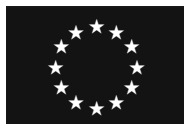


EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2004



2009

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH THE NATO-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

European Parliament RESOLUTIONS
in relation with the NATO-PA Draft reports
in view of the NATO-PA Spring Session
26-30 May - Paris

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Prospects for the Post-Dayton Era

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on the outlook for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Thursday 16 February 2006

See the complete resolution

European Parliament resolution on the state of regional integration in the western Balkans

Thursday 14 April 2005

See the complete resolution

NATO Parliamentary Assembly
Frameworks and Areas of Co-operation in the Black Sea Region

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on the European Neighbourhood Policy

Thursday 19 January 2006

51. Takes the view that all the candidate countries should also be involved in the neighbourhood policy, first as special partners and later as EU members playing a special role in cooperation with our future neighbours; considers it necessary for progress to be made on the opening of Turkey's borders with Armenia and for Romania and Ukraine to settle their dispute concerning the demarcation of the Black Sea continental shelf, including through recourse to the International Court of Justice in The Hague;

European Parliament legislative resolution on the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down guidelines for trans-European energy networks and repealing Decisions No 96/391/EC and No 1229/2003/EC

Tuesday 7 June 2005

Article 4

Priorities for action

The priorities for action by the Community on trans-European energy networks shall be compatible with sustainable development and shall be as follows:

1) for both electricity and gas networks, with particular regard to olefin gas networks :

a) adapting and developing the energy networks in support of the operation of the internal energy market and, in particular, solving the problems of bottlenecks, especially transfrontier ones, congestion and missing links, and taking account of the needs arising from the functioning of the internal market for electricity and natural gas and the enlargement of the European Union;

b) establishing energy networks in island, isolated, peripheral and ultraperipheral regions while promoting the diversification of energy sources and the use of renewable energy sources, together with the connection of those networks, where necessary;

2) for electricity networks:

a) adapting and developing networks to facilitate the integration and connection of renewable energy production;

b) ensuring interoperability of electricity networks within the Community with those in the acceding countries and other countries in Europe and the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins;

3) for gas networks:

a) development of natural gas networks in order to meet the Community's natural gas consumption needs and to control its natural gas supply systems;

b) ensuring interoperability of natural gas networks within the Community with those in other countries in Europe, in the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins, as well as in the Middle East and the Gulf regions, and diversification of natural gas sources and supply routes;

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Future Security and Defence Capabilities. "NATO's Role in South Caucasus Region"

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on the European Neighbourhood Policy

Thursday 19 January 2006

Southern Caucasus

65. Welcomes the fact that the European Council has, at the insistence of the European Parliament, included the countries of the Caucasus in the neighbourhood policy;
66. Takes the view that the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is impeding the development of Armenia and Azerbaijan and regional cooperation as well as the effective implementation of the ENP as such; calls on both parties to refrain from unilateral actions and aggressive statements and to work for settlement of the conflict in a constructive dialogue with all the forces concerned, on the basis of respect for minority rights and on the basis of the principles of international law; emphasises the importance of continuing democratic reforms for the development of the region and its relations with the EU; urges all parties concerned to find ways to permit the gradual return of refugees on the basis of minority rights, in particular with regard to the return of Azerbaijanis to the occupied territories; calls on the member countries of the OSCE Minsk Group to coordinate more effectively their action with Heikki Talvitie, the EU Special Representative for South Caucasus, in order to move forward with negotiations;
67. Calls on the Azerbaijani authorities to put an end to the demolition of medieval Armenian cemeteries and historic carved stone crosses in southern Nakhichevan, which is in breach of the terms of its 1993 ratification of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention;
68. Urges Russia and Turkey to play a constructive role with a view to laying down the basis for a peaceful resolution of the conflict and the resumption of regional cooperation; calls on Turkey, in this respect, to open up its frontiers with Armenia;
69. Takes the view that the action plan for Azerbaijan should be focused on the development of a genuine democracy and respect for human rights and the rule of law; urges the Commission, in this regard, to coordinate its action with the Council of Europe and to make every effort to support and develop the fragile Azerbaijani civil society;
70. Welcomes the peace plan for South Ossetia based on a three-stage approach, as put forward by Georgia within the OSCE at the end of October 2005; takes the view that this plan represents a fundamental step forward on the road to a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the conflict; calls on the Council and the Commission to lend the necessary support to this proposal, facilitating the dialogue and negotiations between the two sides and helping to provide the means enabling the initiative to achieve total success;
71. Encourages full utilisation of the ENP to promote regional cooperation among countries of the southern Caucasus as an instrument for inter-state confidence building;
72. Proposes an EU stability pact for southern Caucasus – including a parliamentary and civil-society dimension modelled on the EU stability pact for south-eastern Europe – involving the European Union (with the participation of Turkey as an accession candidate), Russia, the United States and the United Nations (the Quartet); takes the view that such a stability pact is likely to help settle the regional conflicts through a dialogue between all the parties concerned and where helpful also with the countries outside the direct neighbourhood of the EU;

European Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities - 2003

Thursday 14 April 2005

31. Supports, in this regard, the proposal of the Council for joint EU/Russia crisis management of the conflicts in Transnistria and South Caucasus; points out that the war in Chechnya complicates the development of a genuine partnership and reiterates its call for a political solution of the conflict with the involvement of all the democratic components of Chechnyan society;

European Parliament resolution on Georgia

Thursday 14 October 2004

5. Welcomes the start of the ESDP Rule of Law Mission to Georgia; believes that the mission represents a step forward in relations between the EU and Georgia and in the latter's progress towards establishing deeper and more effective relations with the EU and sharing the objectives of the European Neighbourhood Policy;

6. Calls on the European Union and the Presidency-in-Office to provide the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus with all necessary resources to make his action effective and visible and to take further decisive action to secure the EU's policy goals in the region, including a willingness to mediate in the conflicts;

7. Calls on the Council and Commission to fully involve the Russian Federation in this process of securing stability through political negotiations and calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to refrain from any action which might endanger this process; calls on the Council and Commission to include the issue of Georgia's territorial integrity in the agenda for the dialogue with Russia within the framework of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement;

8. Urges the Russian Federation to respect its commitments given at the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit on the reduction and withdrawal of Russian military forces from Georgia and supports Georgia's commitment as expressed by President Saakashvili at the UN that foreign troops would not move in once the Russian military withdrew;

9. Calls for active EU involvement in the development of a series of initiatives to break the deadlocks in the region;

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Transatlantic Defence and Security Co-operation. "Changes in US forward Deployment and its Effects on Europe"

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on ensuring the success of the forthcoming EU-US Summit in Washington DC on 20 June 2005

Thursday 9 June 2005

See complete resolution

European Parliament resolution on the European Security Strategy

Thursday 14 April 2005

Transatlantic relations

43. Takes note of the substantive congruity in the global threat assessments presented in both the ESS and the US National Security Strategy; takes the view that this congruity should be seen as a basis upon which both the EU and the United States can re-establish a dialogue of equal partners in attaining a common understanding for the resolution of particular issues of concern, such as the authorisation and use of military force in relation to the relevant provisions of the UN's Founding Charter and its legitimising role, and for the re-invigoration of Transatlantic security cooperation in general;
44. Stresses that a major element of the Transatlantic security dialogue must be focused on empowering other international organisations such as the OSCE and, in particular, the African Union to make their own contribution to global security; emphasises in this regard the utility of informal multilateral formations such as the Quartet in achieving a lasting resolution of the Israel-Palestine conflict;
45. Expresses its wish for a stronger cooperation with the United States in the fields of non-proliferation and the fight against terrorism; urges the EU and the US none the less to continue with their positive dialogue in these areas and to fully pursue an action plan for further cooperation as reflected in the EU-US Declarations on combating terrorism and on the non-proliferation of WMDs adopted at the EU-US Summit on 26 June 2004; considers that these points should be addressed in the context of all EU-US meetings relevant to security policy;

European Parliament resolution on transatlantic relations

P6_TA(2005)0007, Thursday 13 January 2005

See complete resolution

NATO Parliamentary Assembly
"Energy Security "

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on security of energy supply in the European Union
Thursday 23 March 2006 - Energy policies
See complete resolution

European Parliament resolution on the input to the Spring 2006 European Council in relation to the Lisbon Strategy
Wednesday 15 March 2006

49. Considers that a coherent and efficient energy policy is essential for economic growth in the EU and for the durable prosperity of EU citizens; notes, in particular, that energy security constitutes a strategic responsibility in view of the EU's dependence on third-country imports; and insists that measures be taken to ensure a secure long-term balance between supply and demand;

50. Agrees with the conclusions of the Hampton Court informal Heads of State meeting in October 2005 that a shared view on a strategy for security of supply should respect Member States' geographical, economic, regional, climate and structural differences, promote further market opening in the EU, be consistent with sustainable development as well as climate change commitments within the energy sector, and add value over action by individual Member States;

European Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Union - 2004
Thursday 2 February 2006

10. Emphasises the important foreign policy dimension of energy security issues; recommends that an update of the European Security Policies should pay special attention to addressing the Union's increasing dependence on energy and other strategic supplies from countries and regions that are ever more unstable, highlighting possible future scenarios and the question of access to and the development of alternative sources; believes that the recent unilateral gas delivery suspensions by Russia call for a strategic response from the EU; asks the Commission to present a communication on the foreign and neighbourhood policy aspects of the energy policy;

22. Calls for the taking into account of certain Member States' concerns regarding their energy supplies, given that energy supplies can be treated as political instruments;

37. Underlines the need to improve relations with China in such a way that progress is made not only in trade and economic fields but also on human rights and democracy issues; to that end, reiterates its demand for a binding EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports and calls on the Council not to lift the arms embargo until greater progress is made in the field of human rights and arms exports controls in China and on cross-Straits relations; supports the UK Council Presidency proposal to ensure closer EU-China cooperation on energy security and climate change; stresses the need for closer cooperation within the WTO to resolve the serious bilateral trade problems and ensure compliance by China with that organisation's international standards;

Resolution on EU-Russia relations

Foreign Affairs, 2004/2170(INI), P6_TA(2005)0207, 26 May 2005

"3. Emphasises the need to further develop and implement a common energy strategy for Europe, incorporating producers, distributors and consumers, aimed at creating a transparent and sustainable energy system, and to enhance the regional diversity of energy supplies; notes that the development of such a strategy is of common interest to the EU and Russia;

..

14. Encourages the Russian government to apply a system for setting the prices of energy resources (gas) that complies with WTO requirements and to put an end to the policy of discrimination in relation to rail tariffs which favours Russian ports over non-Russian ports in the Baltic, which is contrary to the principles of the market economy and is adversely affecting trade between the European Union and Russia;

..

35. Calls on Russia to stop using its state-controlled companies operating in the energy field as a tool of political pressure on neighbouring countries;"

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence. "Transition in Ukraine"

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on the parliamentary elections in Ukraine

Thursday 6 April 2006

See complete resolution

European Parliament resolution on the European Neighbourhood Policy

Thursday 19 January 2006

62. Welcomes the peaceful revolution and the democratic movement in Ukraine; recognises Ukraine's European aspirations and calls for a long-term European perspective to be established; supports the action plan and the Ferrero-Waldner/Solana ten-point plan, which represent an ambitious and substantial programme; confirms its full support for the new Ukrainian Government in implementing the announced reform package;

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Transatlantic Economic Relations. "China's Development Challenge

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Union - 2004

Thursday 2 February 2006

14. Underlines the vital interest of the European Union in strengthening global governance, international institutions and the value of international law; is of the view that one of the key aims of the CFSP should be to involve China and India, as emerging powers, as well as Russia, in responsibility for the state of global governance and for solutions to global challenges; emphasises the irreplaceable role which the transatlantic partners should jointly play in this context;

European Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities - 2003

Thursday 14 April 2005

32. Regrets that relations with China have made progress only in the trade and economic fields, without any substantial achievement as regards human rights and democracy issues; reiterates its demand for a binding EU code governing arms exports and calls, in this respect, on the Council not to lift the arms embargo and to find ways to facilitate dialogue, defuse tension and encourage disarmament in cross-strait relations, supporting Taiwan as a model of democracy for the whole of China;

33. Expresses its deepest concern at the large number of missiles in southern China aimed across the Taiwan Straits and at the so-called "anti-secession law" of the People's Republic of China that in an unjustified way aggravates the situation across the Straits; calls on the People's Republic of China and on the R.O.C. in Taiwan to resume political talks on the basis of mutual understanding and recognition in order to promote stability, democracy, human rights and the rule of law in east Asia;

NATO Parliamentary Assembly
Afghanistan and the Future of the Alliance "

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on Afghanistan
Wednesday 18 January 2006

European Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities - 2003

Thursday 14 April 2005

35. Supports further consolidation of the European commitment in Afghanistan and advocates reliable and viable medium-term financing of this task; is in favour of increased efforts to rebuild the international community; in this context attaches particular importance to development of the education system, improving the position of women, girls and children, disarmament and reintegration measures and the development and implementation of economic alternatives to opium cultivation;

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

NATO Partnerships. "Central Asian Security – the Role of NATO

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on the situation in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia

Thursday 12 May 2005

9. Calls on the Council and the Commission to define and adopt a Common Strategy for the Central Asian Republics in order to establish a comprehensive and coherent short- and medium-term approach for the whole region;

European Parliament resolution on Uzbekistan

Thursday 9 June 2005

G. whereas the United Nations, supported by, among others, the Council of the European Union, the OSCE and NATO, has called urgently for an independent investigation into the causes and circumstances of the events in Andijan; whereas such an inquiry is absolutely necessary to shed light on the events and to address them properly in the interests of stability in the region; noting the embarrassing support for the action of the government by the Russian Federation and China,

4. Welcomes and supports the decision taken at the General Affairs and External Relations Council meeting on 3 October 2005 to impose an embargo on the export to Uzbekistan of arms and military equipment and other equipment that might be used for internal repression, to introduce restrictions on the admission to the EU of Uzbek nationals directly responsible for the Andijan repression and to suspend sine die all scheduled technical meetings under the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, as well as the Commission's reorientation and reduction of its TACIS programme in order to support an increased focus on the needs of the population, democracy and human rights as well as fostering links with Uzbek civil society;

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

The Proliferation of Military Technology. "Nuclear Policy of Iran

European Parliament resolutions

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

Wednesday 15 February 2006

European Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Union - 2004

Thursday 2 February 2006

43. Recalls its longstanding support for a negotiated solution whereby Iran would become an active partner in the region, respectful of human rights; reiterates its call on Iran to take all necessary steps to restore the international community's confidence in line with Parliament's proposals in paragraph 46 of its resolution of 17 November 2005(13) ; strongly supports the view of the International Atomic Energy Agency that at this stage robust verification by the Agency, combined with active dialogue among all parties concerned, is the best way to move forward; underlines the need for the Union and the United States to work closely on this issue and to sustain a coherent policy towards the region as a whole, focusing both on the Iranian people and the regime as well as on the final aim of democratisation of the country; hopes that the negotiations between the EU-3 (Germany, France and the UK) and Iran can resume as soon as possible, incorporating the Russian proposal for the transfer by Iran to Russia of its uranium enrichment activities; recommends the regular updating of, and close dialogue on, these issues with other international actors such as China, Russia and developing countries;

European Parliament resolution on Iran

Thursday 17 November 2005

D. whereas Iran is involved in negotiations with the EU on the basis of a proposed Comprehensive Dialogue which includes sensitive issues such as the nuclear programme, fighting international terrorism, economic cooperation and human rights,

1. Condemns the statements of the Iranian President on the State of Israel, strongly rejects any calls for the destruction of a State which is part of the international community and calls upon the Iranian President to fully retract his bellicose statement;
2. Calls on the Government of Iran to meet its international obligations under Article 2 of the United Nations Charter and to refrain in its international relations from threatening or using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

European Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities - 2003

Thursday 14 April 2005

34. Supports the efforts made by Britain, France and Germany and by the Council and the Commission to encourage Iran to become an active and benign partner in the region, showing full respect for human rights issues, and to ensure that it does not develop nuclear weapons; and

emphasises that evidence of continued development of such weapons would have the most serious consequences for any relationship between the EU and Iran;

European Parliament resolution on the European Security Strategy

Thursday 14 April 2005

34. Welcomes the fact that the EU's negotiations with Iran as a regional power, aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, were carried out in connection with legitimate economic and regional security interests; notes that this policy is an expression of foreign and security policy based on the principles of international law and multilateralism in the best interests of the international community; welcomes the fact that the EU and US positions on Iran have come significantly closer;

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

"Pursuing Interoperability: the Need for transatlantic technological cohesion"

European Parliament resolutions

European Parliament resolution on the Green Paper on defence procurement

Thursday 17 November 2005

25. Recognises that defence procurement problems in the EU are partly linked to the absence of a genuine 'two-way street' with the United States; therefore questions whether European defence procurement agencies should be recommended to make more European purchases in order to reinforce strategically the European defence industry in certain sectors; is convinced that new EU defence procurement legislation should not be used as an instrument enabling US corporate interests unilaterally to infiltrate European defence procurement markets;

27. Calls on the Commission, together with the EDA, to put forward long-term proposals indicating how closer links between EU procurement markets and those in the United States and also in countries such as Ukraine and, in specific sectors, Russia, could lead to both greater choice and more efficient specialisation;

European Parliament resolution on Security Research – The Next Steps

Thursday 23 June 2005

29. Recommends that, within the framework of transatlantic relations, European security research should entail the necessary efforts to avoid duplication and promote interoperability, while respecting the specificities of the Union research landscape in this field; emphasises nevertheless that the Union's security research budget should be used to develop EU corporate interests;

European Parliament recommendation to the European Council and the Council on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences (2005/2046(INI))

Tuesday 7 June 2005

D. whereas, in order to tackle this problem effectively, a modern approach is required, taking due account of the close links which may exist between the various terrorist organisations and between terrorism and large-scale organised crime, making it possible to rapidly conclude clear agreements on the exchange of information in transatlantic relations, based on effective common standards respectful of people's rights,