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NATO Parliamentary Assembly

DRAFT RESOLUTION

on

NUCLEAR POLICY OF IRAN

adopted by the

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

The Assembly,

1. **Deeply concerned** by Iran's decision to resume uranium conversion and enrichment activities and to halt cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) under the Additional Protocol, actions which Iran has taken in direct defiance of the March 29 UN Security Council Presidential Statement and the February 4 IAEA Board of Governors resolution;
2. **Recognising** that every country has an inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, but **aware** of Iran's long history of concealment of its nuclear assets, co-operation with the A.Q.Kahn network and the systematic practice of denial and misleading statements in its relations with the IAEA;
3. **Concerned** by those facets of Iran's nuclear programme which could be redirected towards the production of nuclear weapons, including uranium enrichment capability;
4. **Praising** the efforts of the IAEA and the European Troika to negotiate with Iran;
5. **Looking forward** to a constructive resolution of the United Nations Security Council on Iran; and
6. **Hopeful** that the international community still has time to find a diplomatic solution;
7. **URGES** member governments and parliaments of the North Atlantic Alliance:
 - a. to use all possible political and diplomatic means to persuade Iranian authorities to freeze Iran's uranium conversion and enrichment activities, to ratify and fully implement the Additional Protocol, and to answer all outstanding IAEA questions;
 - b. to give consideration to the initiatives to control the spread of nuclear technologies such as the nuclear fuel cycle, including by persuading states to forego such pursuit in exchange for guaranteed nuclear fuel supplies and reactor cooperation;

- c. to initiate the process of strengthening the NPT before the next NPT Review Conference in 2010, and to endorse measures such as:
- i. strengthening IAEA abilities to exercise its verification authority relating to NPT on *verifying compliance of states with their non-proliferation obligations*;
 - ii. increasing the costs of withdrawal from the NPT and making 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;
 - iii. making supply of nuclear technologies and materials subject to accession and *implementation of the Additional Protocol*; and
 - iv. encouraging nuclear-weapons states to continue demonstrating their resolve to implement the conclusions of the 1995 NPT Conference as well as the Final Document from the 2000 NPT Review Conference that contained "13 Practical Steps" for nuclear disarmament.
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