



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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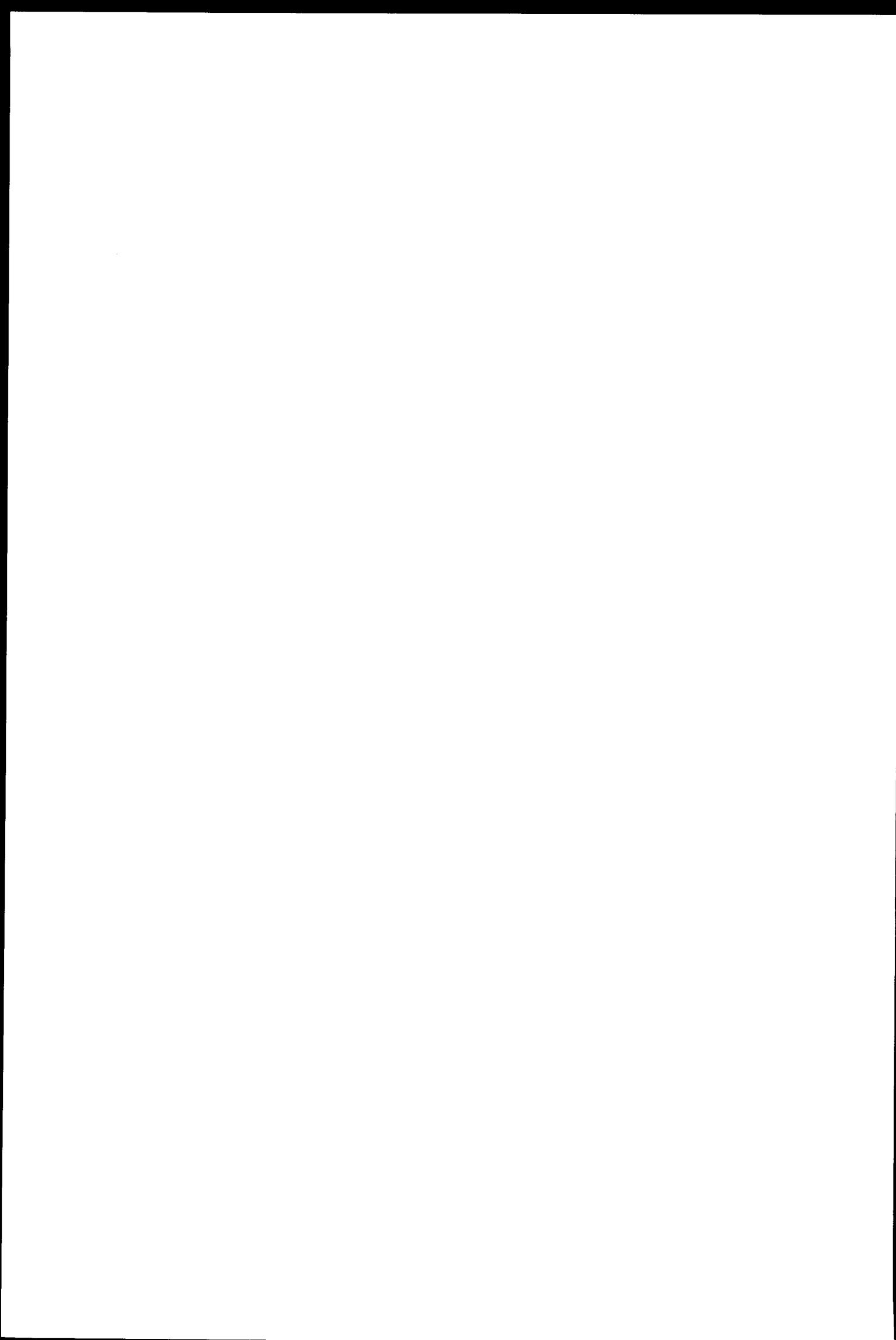
MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

tabled by Mrs Heinrich

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

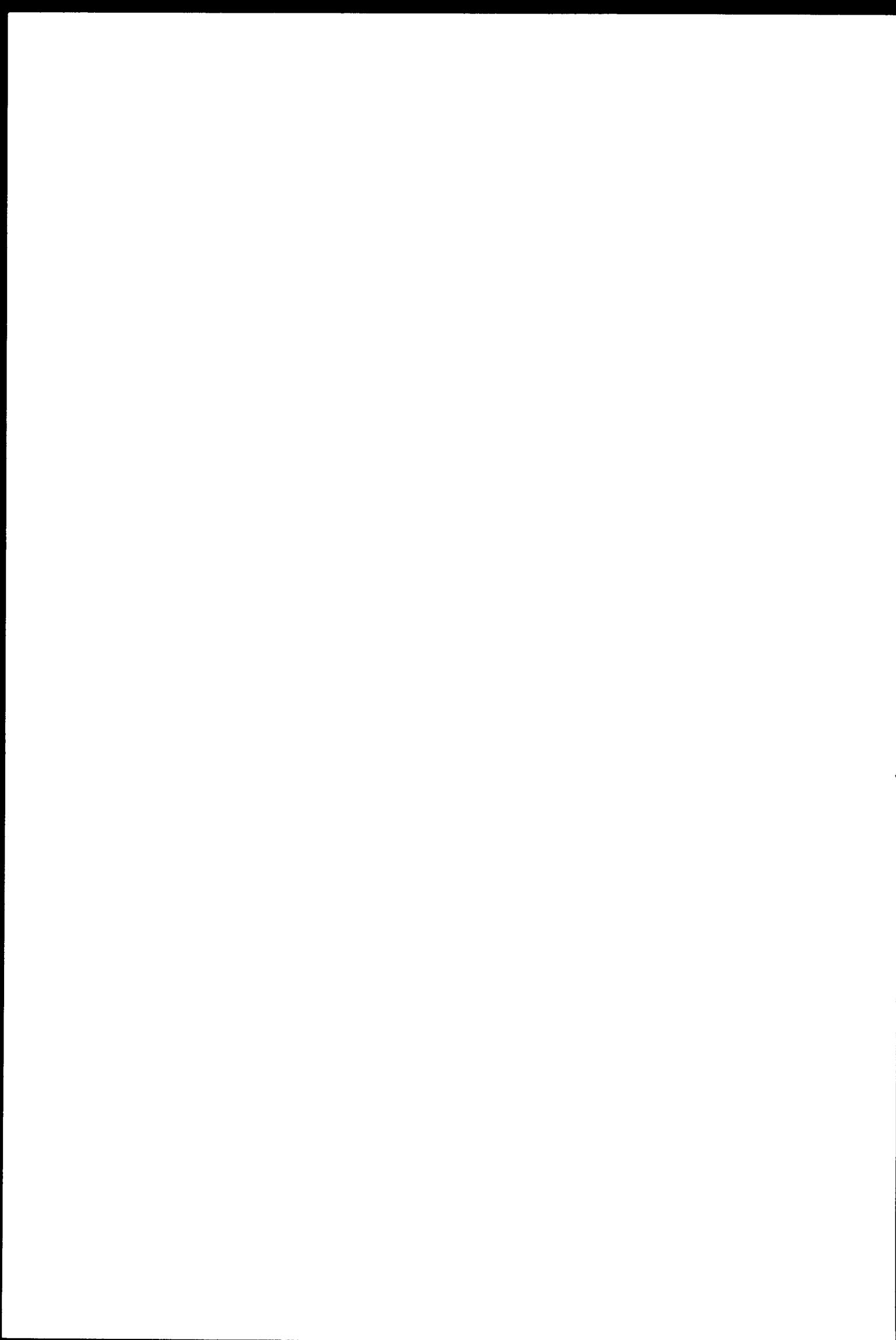
on the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)
of the United States of America, also
known as the 'Star Wars' Programme

PE 96.774/rev.



The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the rejection by the peoples of the European Community of any militarization of space as posing a threat to peace,
- B. mindful of Resolution 39/59 of 10 December 1984 advocating a purely peaceful use of space, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations by an overwhelming majority of 150 votes - including all the Member States of the European Community - with only one abstention, that of the USA,
- C. having regard to the endeavours of the USA openly expressed at the international conference on defence in Munich on 10 February 1985 to persuade the Federal Republic of Germany and other Member States of the European Community and NATO to participate in a Strategic Defence Initiative to develop a space weapons system for so-called 'Star Wars',
- D. having regard to the statement to the NATO Council by the US spokesman on the Star Wars Programme, General James Abrahamson, that the SDI missile defence system should be deployed in space in the 1990s,
- E. mindful of the risk that any development, testing or deployment of weapons in space will be certain to lead to a new and even more dangerous and expensive round in the arms race,
- F. having regard to the fact that any move to commence or carry out a space weapons programme would violate the 1972 ABM Treaty concluded between the United States and the Soviet Union, which in Article 5 prohibited all ground-, sea- or space-launched missile defence systems and which tied the two superpowers down in the interests of world peace to a common concept of continued mutual vulnerability: each superpower agreed to limit its missile defence systems to a single locally deployed system subject to express limits on the number of launch facilities, interceptor missiles in launch-readiness and ABM radars permitted,
- G. seeking to prevent a further escalation of international tension and an increase in the likelihood of world war and to eliminate the opportunities for military blackmail which are to be expected if the approximate equivalence presently existing between the two superpowers is disrupted, as would be the case if one of the superpowers were in a position to prevent the weapons of the other from reaching its territory and were at the same time able to destroy the other superpower through its supremacy in the race to develop space weapons,
- H. believing that it is imperative to avoid anything which might further complicate the difficult US-Soviet arms control negotiations due to start in Geneva on 12 March 1985, and that President Reagan's declaration that the projected American space weapons programme was not negotiable is detrimental to the success of these talks,
- I. alarmed that at the Munich defence conference the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany declared his emphatic support for participation in the space weapons programme, whereas the United Kingdom representative expressed reservations and the French minister of defence said that there was every risk that the SDI programme would lead to escalation in the arms race in offensive nuclear weapons,



- J. having regard to the disparity between the cost of the SDI programme, to which the US Government wishes to commit \$3.7 thousand million in the coming financial year and some \$70 thousand million for its future development in the 1990s, and the aid given to the socially most disadvantaged in the United States and the countries of the so-called Third World, which is to be reduced or stopped altogether,
- K. having regard to the need for the European Parliament to adopt a clear standpoint as soon as possible with regard to the talks which have begun between the USA and financially solid Member States of the European Community on possible participation in the SDI space weapons programme,
1. Declares its agreement with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations that space should be used solely for peaceful purposes and that any deployment of or preparation to deploy weapons in space is contrary to international law;
 2. Advocates the inclusion in the Charter of the United Nations of the prohibition of deployment, development and testing of space weapons;
 3. Calls on the governments of the Member States of the European Community and NATO, including those states not formally integrated into its command structure, to encourage the United States in the interests of peace to respect the ABM Treaty of 1972, to renounce the space weapons programme and to abide by the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union reached on 8 January 1985 to include the issue of the militarization of space in the forthcoming arms control negotiations;
 4. Expresses its disapproval of the declaration by the Head of Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that he emphatically supports participation in the United States' space weapons programme;
 5. Proposes that the USA channels the funds earmarked for the SDI star wars programme to the socially most disadvantaged sections of its population and to a long-term aid programme for vital structural improvements in those parts of Africa whose peoples are threatened by famine and for whose distress and poverty the rich industrial nations of the West are primarily responsible through their profit-oriented exploitation of resources and destruction of established structures;
 6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the governments of the Member States of the European Community and NATO (including Spain).

