

Motion

tabled by the CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP and Alliance 90/The Greens parliamentary groups

Germany must chart a clear course towards a nuclear weapons-free world

The Bundestag is requested to adopt the following motion:

I The German Bundestag notes:

Since the new US President, Barack Obama, entered office, hopes that progress can be achieved on nuclear disarmament in particular have increased. Russia and the United States have begun negotiations on a New START Treaty, to replace START I which expired in December 2009. The next Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty – NPT) is due to take place this year. The last NPT Review Conference in 2005 ended in failure, so it is important that the 2010 Review Conference produces outcomes that strengthen the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and advance the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The NPT is based on three pillars: firstly, the parties' commitment to nuclear non-proliferation; secondly, the right of all the parties to the Treaty to access and use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes; and thirdly, the obligation of nuclear-weapon states to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament, while non-nuclear-weapon states undertake, in exchange, not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons.

With President Obama's speech in Prague on 5 April 2009 and his statement of commitment to the goal of a world without nuclear weapons, there is the opportunity to make substantial progress on nuclear disarmament. UN Security Council Resolution 1887 of 24 September 2009, adopted at an historic summit meeting, signals the broad international support for this objective. In specific terms, we are relying on a successful outcome to the negotiations between the US and Russia on a START follow-up treaty. Furthermore, at the Global Nuclear Security Summit in April 2010, President Obama intends to lobby for additional measures to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and enhance the security of fissile material. Germany emphatically supports these approaches.

Civil society initiatives such as Global Zero, or the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, a joint initiative of the Australian and Japanese Governments, are also to be welcomed.

A nuclear weapons-free world is not a utopian ideal. It is a tangible obligation for the parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Expectations that disarmament can be achieved should not be disappointed yet again. Germany can make an effective

contribution in diverse ways at national and international level to creating a world without nuclear weapons.

The NPT Review Conference in May 2010 will present the first challenge for the new policy. The non-proliferation regime in operation since 1970 has generally been successful, but it is now at a crossroads. With wider use now being made of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, there is a growing risk that military applications will proliferate as well. Many non-nuclear-weapon states are critical of their unequal treatment under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. They have long expected the nuclear-weapon states to make tangible progress towards nuclear disarmament and to provide binding security guarantees in exchange for their own renunciation of nuclear weapons. The United States' Nuclear Posture Review, expected this spring, and the outcomes of the deliberations on NATO's new Strategic Concept will be crucially important for the prospects of nuclear disarmament.

The Bundestag welcomes the Federal Government's intention,

- to support new disarmament initiatives at international level and to utilize the opportunity afforded by the NPT Review Conference to inject fresh dynamism into agreements on arms control and disarmament;
- in this context, and as part of the development of NATO's new Strategic Concept, to work within the Alliance and with our US allies to ensure that the nuclear weapons remaining in Germany are withdrawn;
- to champion the cause of a nuclear weapons-free world.

II. The German Bundestag calls on the Federal Government,

1. to continue to work with great commitment for universal and global disarmament and, in pursuit of this goal, to inject fresh dynamism into agreements on arms control and disarmament;
2. within the framework of the debate about NATO's new Strategic Concept, to work for a reduced role for nuclear weapons in NATO's strategy and to play its part in strengthening arms control and promoting nuclear and conventional disarmament;
3. to support reductions in strategic nuclear weapons with the conclusion of a follow-up treaty to START I between the United States and Russia;
4. after the successful conclusion of a follow-up treaty to START I, to encourage negotiations between the US and Russia on full and verifiable nuclear disarmament for sub-strategic weapons;
5. during the development of NATO's new Strategic Concept, to work vigorously within the Alliance and with our US allies for the withdrawal of US nuclear weapons from Germany;
6. to help to achieve positive outcomes at the NPT Review Conference in May 2010;
7. to strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the body responsible for implementing the NPT, in order to support efforts to achieve the universal application of the Additional Protocol;

8. to advocate the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and a moratorium on nuclear testing, especially at high-level discussions with countries which have not yet signed the CTBT;
9. within the UN Conference on Disarmament (CD), to press for the early development of a treaty to ban the production of fissile material (Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty – FMCT);
10. to advocate effective sanctions for violations of NPT commitments;
11. to lobby for an improvement in transparency and verifiability in the nuclear sector, including the establishment of a nuclear weapons register and disclosure of plutonium stocks;
12. to continue to play a pro-active role in the discussions about the various approaches, also by civil society, which aim to achieve full nuclear disarmament, such as the Global Zero Initiative, and in the debate about the proposal for a Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) to ban nuclear weapons;
13. to urge the five recognised nuclear states to renounce, on a binding basis, any use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states;
14. to encourage countries which have not yet acceded to the NPT to accede to this Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon states without delay, and in particular to appeal to the non-recognised nuclear-weapon states to cease production of nuclear weapons and weapons-grade fissile material on a verifiable basis, to accede to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), to renounce, on a binding basis, any use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states, and to accede to other binding and comprehensive nuclear arms control agreements;
15. in the conflict regions in the Middle East, in North Korea and in South Asia, to lobby vigorously for talks on nuclear disarmament with a view to creating WMD-free zones, such as those which already exist in Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific, South-East Asia, Africa and Central Asia;
16. on the issue of missile defence, to seek joint and cooperative solutions which avoid new tensions and arms races, and to initiate debate in this context about the implications of strategic missile defence systems for global arms control policy;
17. to continue to work for political solutions to the conflicts which have arisen as a result of North Korea's and Iran's nuclear programmes;
18. to advocate the strengthening of conventional arms control in Europe and, in particular, the retention and updating of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) and Russia's return to this Treaty regime;
19. to give political support to the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energies worldwide and to champion the non-proliferation of sensitive nuclear technologies, for example via the multilateralization of the nuclear fuel cycle for peaceful purposes.

Volker Kauder, Dr Hans-Peter Friedrich (Hol) and parliamentary group
Dr Frank-Walter Steinmeier and parliamentary group
Birgit Homburger and parliamentary group
Renate Künast, Jürgen Trittin and parliamentary group