

# Procedure file

Basic information		
COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	<a href="#">1994/2128(COS)</a>	Procedure completed
Nuclear material and radioactive substances: illegal trafficking		
Subject 3.60.04 Nuclear energy, industry and safety		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>LIBE</b> Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs		01/02/1995
		PSE <a href="#">SCHULZ Martin</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>AFET</b> Foreign Affairs, Security and Defense Policy		21/02/1995
		V <a href="#">GAHRTON Per</a>	
	<b>ENER</b> Research, Technological Development and Energy		02/02/1995
		PPE <a href="#">ROBLES PIQUER Carlos</a>	
	<b>RELA</b> External Economic Relations		
	<b>ENVI</b> Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection		20/12/1994
		PPE <a href="#">GROSSETÊTE Françoise</a>	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	<a href="#">General Affairs</a>	<a href="#">1806</a>	28/11/1994

Key events			
07/09/1994	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1994)0383	Summary
28/11/1994	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		
30/11/1994	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
21/02/1996	Vote in committee		Summary
21/02/1996	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A4-0066/1996</a>	
20/06/1996	Debate in Parliament		
04/07/1996	Decision by Parliament	T4-0379/1996	Summary
04/07/1996	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1994/2128(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/4/05965

Documentation gateway					
Non-legislative basic document		COM(1994)0383	07/09/1994	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A4-0066/1996</a> <a href="#">OJ C 117 22.04.1996, p. 0003</a>	21/02/1996	EP	
Document attached to the procedure		COM(1996)0171	19/04/1996	EC	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0379/1996 <a href="#">OJ C 211 22.07.1996, p. 0010-0015</a>	04/07/1996	EP	Summary

## Nuclear material and radioactive substances: illegal trafficking

The problem of the illicit traffic in radioactive substances is serious, complex and of immense geographical proportions and therefore requires a global response on the part of the Union. The purpose of this communication is to draw attention to the seriousness of this problem and suggest a number of ways of dealing with it in an efficient, coordinated manner, using the various instruments at the Union's disposal (Community pillars, CFSP and justice and internal affairs). A Union response should target the following objectives: 1) The operating conditions of the nuclear sector (i.e. safety controls on nuclear materials in countries affected by the traffic in dangerous substances) need to be improved. The Commission suggests that maximum use should be made of assistance programmes already under way, especially: - the assistance provided by the safety control directorate of Euratom; - the technical assistance provided under the TACIS programme, with the support of the Joint Research Centre; - the Moscow Centre of Science and Technology. In addition, industrial assistance provided by various donors and operators should be subject to exchanges of information and coordination. 2) Everything should be done to stop nuclear materials entering the territory of the Union at the Union's external borders. Consequently: - the Commission intends to strengthen customs cooperation in order to prevent and detect attempted smuggling; - the potential offered by the third pillar (justice and home affairs) should be explored and used to the maximum; - the safety control directorate of Euratom and the JRC will offer their services to the national authorities facing this problem. 3) Cooperation between all the states involved is essential. The Commission considers that: - advantage should be taken of the potential for cooperation in extant agreements (partnership and Europe agreements) in order to find a common approach; - future agreements should, where applicable, include provision for such cooperation; - the possibility of making use of the joint action on non-proliferation already decided should be examined within the framework of the CFSP, as should any other action which might help to fight this traffic; - close cooperation should be maintained or introduced with third countries which could help in the fight against this traffic, especially the United States.?

## Nuclear material and radioactive substances: illegal trafficking

The committee adopted the draft report by Mr Martin SCHULZ (PSE, D) on the illicit traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials following a close vote during which many amendments were adopted, often by only a few votes. Neither of the two "blocks" that formed within the parliamentary committee were completely satisfied with the final text. Nevertheless, the report was adopted by the Socialists, whilst the Greens voted against it and the Christian Democrats, the Liberals, and the UPE and I-EDN Members abstained. ?

## Nuclear material and radioactive substances: illegal trafficking

In adopting the report by Mr Martin SCHULZ (PSE, D) on the Communication from the Commission on the illicit traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials, Parliament took the view that a policy focussing on cooperation and controlled disarmament offers the best guarantee for peace and called on the European Union to develop programmes with the aim of converting military nuclear materials into less dangerous materials. It took the view that a comprehensive picture of trade in radioactive and nuclear substances of all kinds could be built up and called on the Commission, by means of a regulatory instrument, to initiate the necessary procedures ensuring a harmonized approach to the legal traffic of nuclear materials as well as to the monitoring procedures and techniques relating thereto. It also called on the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference to develop a clear legal basis for this within the framework of environmental policy and to clear the way for

comprehensive Euratom monitoring of all stocks and all shipments of nuclear materials on the territory of the European Union. As regards prevention, the report called for the stepping-up of technical assistance to improve the monitoring of the security of nuclear materials in the CIS and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. It called on the Council to draw up a report comparing the standard of physical protection in the Member States with the US systems, which are regarded as rigorous; it also called on the Commission to draw up a detailed analysis of the funding needed by Euratom safeguards and not to go ahead with the cuts in appropriations provided for in the preliminary draft budget. As regards the fight against crime, the report called on the Member States to develop and expand Europol without delay and to harmonize their legislation in this field. It took the view that the Member States should step up cooperation between their own secret services and that investigations must be carried out to establish how far government agencies of third countries are themselves involved in the illicit traffic in nuclear or radioactive substances. Parliament also called on the Commission to investigate the dispute between the German Government and Euratom, the German Government claiming that Euratom safeguards had been notified of an imminent movement of nuclear materials on 27 July 1994, while Euratom declared it had not been warned until 10 August 1994 when 400 grammes of plutonium were seized at Munich airport. ?