

EFGP 3rd Congress, Berlin \* 17-19 May 2002  
Adopted Resolution

### **Iraq & weapons of mass destruction**

The EFGP is opposed to all unilateral military action, which violates international public law.

The EFGP is opposed to all offensive military actions undertaken without the agreement of the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The EFGP therefore condemns the continued attacks on Iraq by forces of the USA and UK outside of the no-fly -zones, and calls for them to end forthwith. The EFGP will oppose further attacks on Iraq under the guise of the 'war on terror'. These attacks, and the prospect of them, encourage the very armament programs they purport to deter.

The EFGP calls on all states, including Iraq, the USA and UK, to renounce weapons of mass destruction, to place such weapons beyond use, and to end their development and manufacture.

The EFGP calls on all states, including Iraq, to be part of the Chemical Weapons Convention, implying the destruction of chemical weapons stores and facilities \* in case of existence \* and constant independent monitoring to ensure compliance.

The EFGP urges the UNEP to rapidly undertake an official investigation to analyse the causes of the Gulf War syndrome and the health consequences for the Iraqi people of the use of depleted uranium warheads during the gulf war, and urges the international community to provide all compensation possible for the victims in case direct links can be established, between the use of these warheads and their suffering.

The EFGP also calls for a full investigation on the scale of the ecological damages caused by the allied bombardments of Iraq during the Gulf war.

The EFGP, further, calls on the international community to examine the utility of "smart sanctions" rather than recurring to the use embargoes and bombings that encourage and radicalise dictatorial political regimes.

In this respect, the EFGP calls into question the sanctions policy providing the perverse effects of the economic sanctions, particularly harmful to the less advantaged among the civilian population, and providing that Iraqi civilians have become hostages to their government, that manipulated rationing and distribution of "ration tickets" to sustain the system of oppression and terror.

The EFGP calls also into question the adequacy of the "oil for food" programme to tackle humanitarian needs, since this program has allowed limited imports only for the most urgent humanitarian needs of the population and does not provide any means for the reconstruction of the ruined social and economic infrastructure of Iraq. In order to alleviate the humanitarian crisis in basic needs, and to tighten controls on Iraq's ability to import weapons and weapons-related goods, the EFGP urges the United Nations Security Council to lift with utmost urgency most restrictions on non-military and non dual-use trade and investments (generalised economic and trade sanctions), while maintaining the arms embargo.