| TEXT PROPOSED BY THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN | AMENDMENTS BY PARLIAMENT |
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Amendment 48

*Article 8, paragraph 1*

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| 1. This Decision shall be subject to evaluation within the Council of the European Union *before …* [1] | 1. This Decision shall be subject to evaluation within the Council of the European Union **at least two and no more than four years after its entry into force.** |

[1] *Five years after the date on which this Decision takes effect*

Amendment 49

*Article 8, paragraph 1a (new)*

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| | **1a. This Decision shall in any case be revised when forensic science allows the data from special analyses to be exchanged without any loss of forensic quality in the data exchanged.** |

Amendment 50

*Article 8, paragraph 2*

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| 2. For the purpose of the evaluation, the designated laboratories shall keep a record of all special analyses carried out for a period of at least *five* years. | 2. For the purpose of the evaluation, the designated laboratories shall keep a record of all special analyses carried out for a period of at least **ten** years. |

Amendment 51

*Annex, first entry*

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| Laboratory 1: *MDMA and other ecstasy analogues* | Laboratory 1: **Amphetamine-type stimulants** |

**European Parliament legislative resolution on the initiative of the Kingdom of Sweden with a view to the adoption of a JHA Council decision establishing a system of special forensic profiling analysis of synthetic drugs (14007/2000 – C5-0737/2000 – 2000/0825(CNS))**

(Consultation procedure)

*The European Parliament,*

– having regard to the initiative of the Kingdom of Sweden (14007/2000) [1],

– having regard to Article 34(2) (c) of the EU Treaty,

– having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 39(1) of the EU Treaty (C5-0737/2000),

– having regard to Rules 106 and 67 of its Rules of Procedure,

– having regard to the report of the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs (A5-0121/2001),

1. Approves the Kingdom of Sweden initiative as amended;

2. Calls on the Council to notify Parliament should it intend to depart from the text approved by Parliament;

[1] OJ C 10, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

**Thursday 3 May 2001**

3. Asks to be consulted again if the Council intends to amend the Kingdom of Sweden initiative substantially;

4. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission, and the government of the Kingdom of Sweden.

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## 11. Chernobyl

**B5-0321, 0322, 0323, 0324 and 0325/2001**

**European Parliament resolution on the problem of nuclear safety fifteen years after the Chernobyl accident, and its health consequences**

*The European Parliament,*

— having regard to its resolution of 18 September 1997 on the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant by 2000 and completion of Khmelnitsky-2 and Rovno-4 nuclear reactors in Ukraine [1],

— having regard to Euratom Directive 96/29 on basic radiation standards,

— having regard to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning the closure of Chernobyl between the G7 countries and the Ukraine, signed in Ottawa on 20 December 1995,

A. whereas Chernobyl closed on 15 December 2000, 14 years after the explosion at the reactor resulting in the world's worst civil nuclear disaster,

B. whereas the Ukraine has complied with the MOU and closed Chernobyl, and the G7 and EU have agreed to fund the completion of two further nuclear reactors at Khmelnitsky and Rovno, known as K2R4,

C. whereas the accident in unit four of the Chernobyl nuclear power station on 26 April 1986 caused the immediate deaths of workers, heavily contaminated the whole region in today's Russia, Ukraine and Belarus and spread nuclear isotopes throughout Europe,

D. noting that, although one of the most radioactive areas in the world, this region is still inhabited, and that cancers, particularly thyroid cancer, leukaemias and other serious and often fatal illnesses are still occurring there 15 years after the accident,

E. whereas the accepted model of radiation risk was unable to predict the emergence of the illnesses now arising as a result of radiation,

F. whereas Belarus alone is thought to have absorbed over 80 % of the radioactive dust,

G. having regard to the 5 years of negotiations between the Ukrainian Government and the G7 Group of industrialised countries and whereas the G7 and EU have agreed to a loan for reform of the Ukraine's energy sector, stabilisation of the Chernobyl sarcophagus and completion of the half-built nuclear reactors Khmelnitsky-2 and Rovno-4, known as 'K2R4', as part of a package of energy options for replacing power from Chernobyl,

H. whereas the commitment of € 1 billion by the EU and its Member States will constitute the largest single contribution towards compensating the Ukraine for decommissioning the Chernobyl plant,

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[1] OJ C 304, 6.10.1997, p. 113.