

Canadian NATO  
Parliamentary Association



Association parlementaire  
canadienne de l'OTAN

**Report of the Canadian Parliamentary Delegation  
respecting its participation at the 56<sup>th</sup> Annual Session  
Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association (NATO PA)**

**Warsaw, Poland  
November 12 - 16, 2010**

# Report

## INTRODUCTION

Just days in advance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit meeting in Lisbon, Canadian parliamentarians met with their counterparts from other NATO member states and NATO partners in Warsaw, Poland, from 12-16 November, to consider a wide range of issues facing the Alliance.<sup>1</sup> The agenda of the Autumn 2010 Plenary Meeting of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly (PA) included many subjects of importance to Canada, such as:

- a. NATO's new strategic concept;
- b. Alliance cohesion;
- c. Alliance relations with Russia;
- d. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD);
- e. The NATO mission in Afghanistan;
- f. NATO-European Union (EU) cooperation;
- g. Piracy off the Horn of Africa; and
- h. NATO's role in the High North.

This report describes the Canadian delegation; outlines the role and mission of the NATO PA; and highlights principal aspects of resolutions passed in the NATO PA Plenary Session.

## CANADIAN DELEGATION

The Canadian delegation was led by Mr. Leon Benoit, M.P., the Chair of the Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association. Delegates included Senator Raynell Andreychuk, Senator Jane Cordy, Senator Joseph Day, Senator Percy Mockler, Mr. Claude Bachand, M.P., Mrs. Bonnie Crombie, M.P., Mr. Stephen Woodworth, M.P., and Mr. Terrence Young M.P.

In addition to their roles as delegates, several Canadian parliamentarians hold important elected positions within the NATO PA. At the Warsaw Plenary Senator Andreychuk was elected Chair of the Political Committee and Senator Joseph Day was elected Chair of the Defence and Security Committee. Senator Jane Cordy, a former Vice-President of the NATO PA, is the Vice-Chair of the Subcommittee on Democratic Governance that is part of the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security. Senator Pierre Claude Nolin (a member of the delegation but unavailable to attend the meetings) remains the NATO PA Treasurer. Mr. Leon Benoit, M.P., was elected Chair of the Subcommittee on Transatlantic Relations, an organ of the Economics and Security Committee.

---

<sup>1</sup> See the NATO PA Warsaw Plenary website at <http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=2185>.

## THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The NATO Parliamentary Assembly is the inter-parliamentary organisation of legislators from NATO member countries, as well as fourteen associate members.<sup>2</sup> The Assembly provides an important forum for international parliamentary dialogue on an array of security, political and economic matters. Its principal objective is to foster mutual understanding of the key security challenges facing the transatlantic partnership among Alliance parliamentarians.

Canadian parliamentarians draw significant benefit from their participation in NATO PA events. In addition to gaining a better understanding of strategic issues facing the Alliance and Canada, they are presented with the opportunity to promote Canadian values and interests in the course of Assembly discussions. They also fill the important role of showing the strength of the Canadian parliamentary system.

According to the NATO PA website, the changing nature of the international security environment and NATO's on-going transformation, parliaments have gained new salience in Alliance defence and security matters. The traditional parliamentary tasks – oversight of defence and the armed forces, including authorising expenditure and deployments abroad, building consensus, ensuring transparency, and generating and sustaining public support – are well-established democratic practices. In today's more demanding environment, the new roles and missions for armed forces, the widespread need for defence reform and restructuring, and the pervasive influence of the revolution in information technology, particularly with regard to the media, all suggest a higher profile for parliamentary involvement.<sup>3</sup>

Against this background, the NATO PA aims to strengthen the transatlantic relationship by:

- a. fostering dialogue among parliamentarians on major security issues;
- b. facilitating parliamentary awareness and understanding of key security issues and Alliance policies; and
- c. providing greater transparency of NATO policies, and thereby a degree of collective accountability.

The NATO PA also strives to:

- a. assist in the development of parliamentary democracy throughout the Euro-Atlantic area by integrating parliamentarians from non-member nations into the Assembly's work;
- b. to assist directly those parliaments actively seeking Alliance membership;
- c. to increase co-operation with countries who seek co-operation rather than membership, including those of the Caucasus and the Mediterranean regions; and

---

<sup>2</sup> Adapted from the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, *About the NATO Parliamentary Assembly*, <http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=1>.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

- d. to assist in the development of parliamentary mechanisms, practices and 'know how' essential for the effective democratic control of armed forces.<sup>4</sup>

There are five standing committees that conduct relevant studies during the period between the semi-annual plenary sessions: They are:

- a. Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security;
- b. Defence and Security Committee;
- c. Economics and Security Committee;
- d. Political Committee; and
- e. Science and Technology Committee.

## **RESOLUTIONS**

The NATO PA passed six policy recommendations, all of which, to varying degrees, reflected Canadian values and interests, particularly those that provide the basis for Canada's continued engagement in Afghanistan.

### **Resolution 381 – Incorporating UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security into NATO's New Strategic Concept and into Alliance Policies and Practices<sup>5</sup>**

The NATO PA adopted Resolution 381, presented by the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security. It addressed the incorporation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women and peace and security into NATO's New Strategic Concept and into Alliance policies and practices.<sup>6</sup> Over ten years ago, in October 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security, which reaffirmed the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, in peace-building and reconstruction. In essence, the NATO PA recommended that member governments and parliaments of the North Atlantic Alliance, and if appropriate, NATO institutions incorporate a gender-sensitive approach to peace and security policy in NATO's new Strategic Concept; mainstream a gender equality perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of NATO-related policies and programmes; ensure that efforts to preserve and promote peace and security always take into account a gender perspective, and to support wholeheartedly all measures designed to involve women in the resolution of conflicts and protect them from violence; and to ensure that the particular needs of women are incorporated into the planning and conduct of operations.

### **Resolution 382 – The Situation in Georgia**

The Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security also presented Resolution 382, which was also adopted by the NATO PA. The Resolution recognized Georgian democratic

---

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> See all policy recommendations at <http://www.nato-pa.int/default.asp?SHORTCUT=2244>.

<sup>6</sup> . UNSCR 1325 can be found at <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/720/18/PDF/N0072018.pdf?OpenElement>.

reforms, but expressed concern over the unfortunate humanitarian situation in the Russian occupied territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and the failure of the Russian Federation to comply fully with the provisions of the EU-brokered Ceasefire Agreement. The resolution went on to urge member governments and parliaments of the North Atlantic Alliance to re-affirm NATO's open door policy, the Bucharest Summit declaration that Georgia will become a member of NATO, as well as the principle that all candidates should be judged on their own merits. Moreover, it urged the parliament and government of the Russian Federation, as well as the *de facto* authorities of Abkhazia, Georgia, and South Ossetia, to reverse the results of what has been described as ethnic cleansing, by the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia as well as by other international documents and allow the safe and dignified return of all internally displaced persons to their homes. Finally the EU was urged to reaffirm its commitment to the agreement on the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) regarding access for the EUMM to both sides of the administrative borderline as agreed between the then President of the European Council and the Russian President.

### **Resolution 383 – Afghanistan Towards Transition**

Important elements of Canada's approach to the Afghanistan conflict were reflected in Resolution 383, as presented by the Defence and Security Committee and approved by the NATO PA. It reaffirmed the crucial importance of the UN-mandated NATO mission in Afghanistan. It noted that the success of Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is vital to the security of NATO nations and the future welfare of the Afghan people. While stressing that NATO's role in Afghanistan is ultimately limited to providing a safe and secure environment, and that efforts by other actors in the political and economic sectors will be required if an acceptable, comprehensive and sustainable outcome is to be achieved, the Resolution also recognized that NATO must continue to play a central role in training, equipping, and establishing forces which ultimately will be responsible for ensuring Afghan security for the long term. Ultimately, however, an Afghan-led political solution is absolutely essential.

Accordingly, Resolution 383 urges member governments and parliaments, *inter alia*:

- a. to reaffirm their enduring and lasting commitment to assisting the government of Afghanistan in providing a secure and stable environment for its citizens;
- b. to provide the personnel necessary to speed the professionalization of the ANSF, to more effectively create the conditions for a transition to Afghan leadership at the appropriate time;
- c. to increase support for Afghan capacity-building efforts in the field of governance with a view to enhancing the Afghan government's ability to deliver services to its population; and
- d. to better co-ordinate international assistance and channel it through Afghan institutions to the extent possible, conditional upon progress in the implementation of necessary reforms.

Resolution 383 further encouraged Afghan authorities:

- a. to implement commitments taken at the London and Kabul Conferences in the key areas of peace and security, governance and development;
- b. to redouble efforts to eradicate corruption;
- c. to continue to strengthen sub-national governance and local institutional capacity;
- d. to pursue concrete results in replacing opium poppy crops which are an important source of financing for the insurgency and arms trafficking; and,
- e. to work for the presence of women with equal rights, in accordance with the Afghan Constitution, in all Afghan institutions, including the security forces.

### **Resolution 384 – Building a More Stable and Prosperous International Order**

As presented by the Economics and Security Committee, the NATO PA adopted Resolution 383 aimed at building a more stable and prosperous international order. It claims to recognize that a tectonic shift may be underway in global economic balance of power and that there is a consequent requirement for greater co-operation among nations to prevent major tensions and conflicts. Indeed, a global economic crisis has struck the world's poorest countries and pushed millions of people into poverty and greater insecurity, creating a dire humanitarian challenge that directly affects the security of NATO countries. In this context, the Resolution laments the persistent failure of many NATO countries to balance their budgets over the business cycle, a failure which has caused a rise in sovereign debt and left a number of Allied countries, and particularly the United States, economically vulnerable to, and ever more dependent upon, China.

In the face of such challenges, Resolution 384 reflects Canada's historical multilateralism and international trade strategy when it urges NATO member governments and parliaments:

- a. to recognise the entire range of tools Western societies have at hand to build a more stable and prosperous international order and to use these tools in the most cost-effective manner, in part, by working together for common ends;
- b. to recognise that working multilaterally can help countries achieve more while spending less across a wide range of policy areas ranging from military spending to development assistance;
- c. to revive global trade talks aimed at fostering a more open trading system that will benefit both the developed and developing worlds;
- d. to engage rising powers with confidence, even those that do not share all our values, while endeavouring to inculcate those powers with those norms we believe will foster greater global stability, development and prosperity; and
- e. to co-operate more with emerging powers like Brazil, India, Japan and South Africa that share our values and interests in global security.

## **Resolution 385 – The Increasing Importance of NATO Partnerships**

The NATO PA adopted the Political Committee's Resolution 385 addressing the increasing importance of NATO partnerships. It recognizes and supports the adoption of a new NATO Strategic Concept by member Heads of States and governments. The NATO PA appreciated being allowed to participate in the consultation process, a process in which Canada played an important role. The Resolution emphasizes that NATO's core mission remains collective defence, but recognizes that contemporary security threats – including failed or failing states, regional instability, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), terrorism, cybercrime, and maritime piracy – are global in nature and demand a comprehensive approach. NATO remains the most successful and most powerful security organisation in the world, but the Alliance depends on close and effective co-operation with various partners, including international organisations and civil actors, to ensure comprehensive security through economic reconstruction, political reconciliation, improved governance and the strengthening of civil society.

The NATO PA is therefore convinced that the further development of partnerships is essential for the Alliance to tackle future security challenges successfully, but it tends to take a rather Euro-centric view of the way ahead. The Resolution stresses that NATO's co-operation with the European Union (EU) holds enormous potential, but notes that the common NATO-EU agenda remains far too restricted for two organisations that are founded on the same principles and values. Also of some importance is the recognition that the NATO-Russian Partnership plays an important part in enhancing Euro-Atlantic and global security. Other NATO partnerships, such as the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Partnership for Peace, the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Co-operation Initiative, are an increasingly important part of the Alliance approach to complex challenges in regions on the periphery of Europe and beyond.

Accordingly, Resolution 385 urges member governments and parliaments:

- a. to intensify and expand the existing partnerships of the Alliance, particularly the Euro- Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace as well as the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Co-operation Initiative;
- b. to deepen partnerships with countries outside the Euro-Atlantic region by formalising partnerships with countries that share the values of the Alliance and by expanding the list of shared activities while preserving the ability of each partner to form tailored co-operative relationships with the Alliance;
- c. to improve the co-ordination among Allies and with international organisations such as the EU and the UN, and to accord higher priority than in the past to conflict prevention in order to avoid having to deal with far more daunting post-conflict problems;
- d. to develop further wide-ranging co-operation with the Russian Federation, stressing that this partnership needs to rest on common values and on the principles stipulated in the Founding Act and the Rome Declaration, particularly the indivisibility of security, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the peaceful resolution of conflicts; and,

- e. to work constructively with the EU to build a formal NATO-EU framework, which will deepen the NATO-EU dialogue on civil relief policy, aid, post-conflict reconstruction, police and judicial support, so that both institutions are better prepared to work together in crisis-torn regions.

### **Resolution 386 – Partnering with Russia on WMD Security and Missile Defence**

Resolution 386 was presented by the Science and Technology Committee and approved by the NATO PA. It focussed on Partnering with Russia on matters of WMD security and missile defence.

Genuine partnership between NATO and the Russian Federation is considered to be an important factor of global security and the NATO PA is hopeful that statements about 'resetting' the relationship between the Euro-Atlantic community and the Russian Federation will be manifest in concrete co-operation policies that enhance the global security landscape.

The NATO PA recognizes that the Alliance and the Russian Federation share a number of security concerns, in particular the proliferation of WMD ballistic missile technology and other means of delivery. In this context, the NATO PA endorsed the initiative to develop NATO territorial missile defence capability. At the same time, it emphasised that the United States proposal for territorial missile defence of Europe represents a unique opportunity for cooperation and better protection from ballistic missile threats for the people and territories of NATO Allies and the Russian Federation. Accordingly, Resolution 386 urged governments and parliaments of the North Atlantic Alliance and the Russian Federation:

- a. to redouble their joint efforts to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) by balanced implementation of the 2010 NPT Review Conference follow-on actions, pressing for universalisation of the Additional Protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement and effectively addressing cases of non-compliance;
- b. to strengthen co-ordination of policies towards the Islamic Republic of Iran, including ensuring the implementation of the UNSCR 1929;
- c. to co-operate closely to achieve an early, peaceful and comprehensive resolution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea nuclear issue and a complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula;
- d. to ensure adequate funding of chemical weapons destruction programmes and to explore ways of invigorating the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention with a robust enforcement mechanism;
- e. to develop an effective missile defence partnership, including sharing assets and data, and co-operating on joint missile threat assessment;
- f. to co-operate more closely on the issue of curbing proliferation of missiles and other means of delivery by strengthening the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and universalisation of the INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) Treaty; and



- g. to reaffirm the commitment to and adequate financing for the co-operative threat reduction programmes and the G8 Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction programmes.

## **SUMMARY**

The NATO PA provides Canadian parliamentarians with an opportunity to learn about the broader strategic issues facing the Alliance, which have an impact on the national security and defence of Canada. It also gives them an attentive international forum in which to promote Canadian values and interests in the course of discussions and debates about future Alliance policy and strategy.

Overall, the NATO PA appreciates the opportunity to have participated in the process of updating the new strategic concept by NATO and remains optimistic that a program of effective and profitable cooperation with the Russian Federation can be established in the future, particularly in limiting the proliferation of WMD and the establishment of effective ballistic missile defence for Europe. The NATO PA also encourages continued, determined Alliance engagement in Afghanistan, so that country does not revert to being a haven for terrorists. Closer and more effective cooperation between NATO and the EU is also being encouraged.

Canada continues to have important interests in all these issues.

Respectfully submitted,

The Honourable Senator Joseph A. Day  
Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association (NATO PA)

## Travel Costs

<b>ASSOCIATION</b>	Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association (NATO PA)
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	56 <sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting
<b>DESTINATION</b>	Warsaw, Poland
<b>DATES</b>	November 12-16, 2010
<b>DELEGATION</b>	
SENATE	Senator Raynell Andreychuk, Senator Jane Cordy, Senator Joseph Day and Senator Percy Mockler
HOUSE OF COMMONS	Mr. Leon Benoit, Mr. Claude Bachand, M.P., Mrs. Bonnie Crombie, M.P., Mr. Stephen Woodworth, M.P., and Mr. Terrence Young M.P.
STAFF	Mr. James Latimer and Mr. James Cox
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	\$56,077.10
<b>ACCOMMODATION</b>	\$763.09
<b>HOSPITALITY</b>	\$905.59
<b>PER DIEMS</b>	\$5,406.38
<b>OFFICIAL GIFTS</b>	\$91.00
<b>MISCELLANEOUS / REGISTRATION FEES</b>	\$522.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$63,765.29