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POLITICAL



NATO Parliamentary Assembly

DRAFT RESOLUTION

on

NATO TRANSFORMATION AND THE FUTURE OF THE ALLIANCE

presented by

Bert KOENDERS (Netherlands)
General Rapporteur

The Assembly,

1. **Emphasizing** the crucial role the Alliance continues to play for the security of member countries and the Euro-Atlantic region as a whole;
2. **Acknowledging** and **welcoming** the pragmatic adaptations after the end of the Cold War which have made NATO an important security provider both in and out of its traditional area;
3. **Deploring** that national caveats on the use of allied forces may impede the effectiveness of joint NATO-led operations, particularly in Afghanistan, and **noting** that it is important to reach fundamental agreement on issues like the rules of engagement, detention policy and relationship with Operation *Enduring Freedom*;
4. **Noting** that the funding of joint operations along the "costs lie where they fall" principle is no longer appropriate and discourages participation in NATO operations, particularly those by the NATO Response Force (NRF);
5. **Criticising** the fact that some Allies have not matched political commitments with the necessary resources and **stressing** that all NATO member countries have a stake in a stable and secure Afghanistan;
6. **Affirming** that especially NATO can generate, deploy, command and sustain large, multinational military operations but **reminding** that the Alliance depends on close and effective co-operation with other international organisations to perform the non-military functions essential to the success of post-conflict operations, including nation-building;
7. **Stressing** the importance of NATO's co-operation with the European Union, but **lamenting** that further progress in improved institutional co-operation is on hold as a result of the unresolved Cyprus-Malta issue;

8. **Recognising** that failing states, internationally active terrorist groups and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are the key threats to the security of NATO members and partner countries;
 9. **Acknowledging** that there are more crises in the world than the Allies have the political will or resources to manage, and that NATO therefore needs to agree on priorities and on the means to tackle crises;
 10. **Stressing** that NATO should be used more as an important forum for political and strategic dialogue and consensus building among the Allies;
 11. **Praising** the initiative by NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer to advance NATO's political transformation to complement its ongoing military adaptation;
 12. **URGES** governments and parliaments of member and partner countries of the North Atlantic Alliance:
 - a. to further improve military capabilities in order to make NATO's military forces more mobile, more effective, more interoperable and more sustainable and to stimulate debate among national governments and parliaments on a more political role for NATO;
 - b. to review urgently declared and undeclared caveats in order to minimise their use in joint operations;
 - c. to review urgently the funding for joint operations to achieve a more equitable and fair distribution of costs among the Allies;
 - d. to match actual contributions to NATO operations with the political commitments made;
 - e. to build and expand the role of the Alliance in humanitarian and natural disaster relief with a view to improving co-ordination of member and partner countries' activities in these areas;
 - f. to improve the co-ordination among Allies and with international organisations like the European Union, the United Nations and the African Union in the fight against terrorism, conflict prevention and post-conflict stabilisation;
 - g. to use NATO as a platform and as a facilitator to make multilateral non-proliferation regimes more effective;
 - h. to engage in a dialogue on NATO's role in promoting effective conflict prevention, including through training and capacity building, especially in the case of failing states, in close partnership with the European Union, the United Nations, and other regional organisations, in particular the African Union;
 - i. to improve the planning and co-ordination of national contributions to the NRF, EU Headline Goals, and Battle Groups, among others, in order to avoid duplications and lack of clarity.
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