

- 8. **Concerned**, however, that fundamental questions about the authorisation and use of military force that have been raised over the war in Iraq have not been addressed;
- 9. **Strongly persuaded** that confirmation of the Alliance's political priorities and of basic principles for action is essential to facilitate future consensus building and allow for success of the Alliance's initiatives:
- 10. **Recognising** that as NATO cannot meet all challenges to international security NATO must set priorities and needs to come to agreements with international actors like the UN, the EU, as well as regional organisations like the African Union;
- 11. **Stressing** the need to find a consensus on the *level of ambition* of the Alliance, particularly with regard to available capabilities and its role in projecting stability and conflict prevention;
- 12. **Encouraging** NATO Allies to avoid the disconnect between political decisions and the implementation of commitments, particularly in key areas like Afghanistan and the Western Balkans, among others:
- 13. *Further encouraging* the Allies to strengthen efforts and to increase investments in the transformation of their armed forces as agreed at the Prague 2002 Summit;
- 14. **URGES** governments and parliaments of member and partner countries of the North Atlantic Alliance:
- a. to re-invigorate the role of the NATO Council as the Allies' primary forum for consultations addressing crucial security issues and engage in a genuine strategic dialogue in the NAC on the current and future role of the Alliance in tackling the new threats to international security, including military and political priorities, the role of prevention strategies and NATO's role in conflict prevention;
- b. to consider to devise a more operational agreement on the fight against terrorism and WMD proliferation, if possible;
- to improve military capabilities as agreed in the 2002 Prague summit in order to match means with NATO ambitions;
- d. to improve the co-ordination efforts among Allies and with the EU as well as other international organisations, in particular the United Nations, especially in the fight against terrorism, conflict prevention and post-conflict stabilisation
- e. to examine the adequate role of NATO in arms control and to strengthen multilateral arms control regimes and export controls "with teeth";
- f. to ensure enforcement of non-proliferation regimes and a successful NPT Review Conference;
- g. 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 United Nations, the EU and other regional organisations, in particular the African Union;
- h. 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.