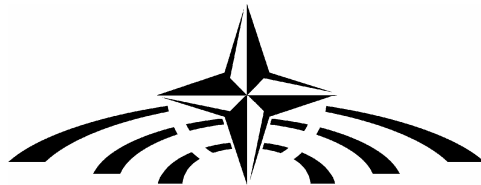


**STANDING  
COMMITTEE**

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**NATO Parliamentary Assembly**

**PROPOSED SUBJECTS AND ACTIVITIES  
FOR 2007**

***This document will be considered in the Coordination Meeting  
taking place in Québec City on Monday, 13 November,  
and then updated before being circulated to the  
Standing Committee at the start of its meeting on  
Thursday, 16 November***

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## INTRODUCTION

Concerns are frequently expressed about the number of Assembly activities and the demands that these place upon members' time. This concern was one of the main matters addressed by the Assembly's Working Group on Assembly Reform.

In order to ensure that activities reflect the Assembly's priorities, and that they form part of a coherent overall "package", it was decided to enhance the process for scrutinizing planned activities.

To that end, the Bureau and Committee Chairmen met at the beginning of the 2005 Copenhagen Session to appraise the planned activities for 2006. Participants in that meeting judged it to have been a success, but there was also a feeling – expressed clearly by the Working Group – that scrutiny and planning could be further improved.

It was therefore agreed to present all plans for subjects and activities to a meeting of the Bureau and Committee and Sub-Committee Chairmen.

All the Committee Directors were asked to consult their Committee and Sub-Committee members in drawing up an overall framework for their activities that showed the link between their priorities and their activities.

The results of this labour have been consolidated into this working document. In addition, brief outlines are provided of all other planned activities outside the context of the Committees.

This document thus provides all the proposals for the subjects to be addressed in 2007, and all the meetings which are in prospect.

Of course, all items must be considered as provisional: the Committees themselves must still make their final decisions and these in turn must be submitted to the Standing Committee for approval.

The goal of the Co-ordination Meeting is to ensure that the Assembly's priorities are accurately reflected in the subjects and activities and that the overall package is realistic in terms of the demands upon members' time. It should also help to prevent the Assembly from "competing against itself" by holding too many meetings too close together.

## PROPOSED COMMITTEE PROGRAMMES FOR 2007

### **I. THE COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL DIMENSION OF SECURITY**

#### **A. COMMITTEE REPORTS**

##### **1. Draft General Report: Independent Montenegro: an Early Assessment and Prospects for Euro-Atlantic Integration**

In 2006, the general report has focused on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, analysing the prospects for the emancipation of the country from the Dayton-era institutions and its integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. The general report in 2007 could build up on this work, looking at the situation in Montenegro, as another case study of the current dynamics (constitutional, political, ethnic, etc) re-shaping the Balkan region in the context of Euro-Atlantic integration. The report could provide an early assessment of Montenegro's independence, looking at how the country has managed its secession from the Federation of Serbia and Montenegro and how it is redefining its identity and institutions. It could also look at the country's priorities in relations with its neighbours and with the Euro-Atlantic institutions.

##### **2. Draft Special Report: The Protection of Critical Infrastructures**

For the past two years, the Committee has had special reports focusing on the civilian aspects of the fight against terrorism. The topic remains crucially relevant and it seems legitimate that the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security continues to examine ways to improve co-operation among Allies on this issue. The special report for 2007 could look at the issue of critical infrastructure protection. It could analyse potential threats to critical infrastructures in the Euro-Atlantic space and policies adopted by Allied countries to protect them. It could also examine the potential roles of NATO and the European Union for the protection of critical infrastructures in Europe and North America.

#### **B. COMMITTEE VISITS**

##### **1. Montenegro / the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* (end of April)**

In connection with the topic of the general report, the Committee could travel to Montenegro in June, once relations with the Parliament of Montenegro are firmly established. This could be combined with a visit to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. No Assembly activity has been organised there since the Rose-Roth seminar in Ohrid in 2004. Elections there recently led to the appointment of a new government. A visit to the country might provide useful indications regarding the country's current challenges and priorities, as well as the regional context.

(The DSC's Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities is considering visiting Montenegro in conjunction with a visit to Albania. If it does so, the visit would be conducted jointly with that of the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security.)

##### **2. Brussels (end of January 2007)**

In relation to the special report, the Committee could travel to Brussels for briefings at NATO Headquarters and at EU institutions on civil protection and the broad terrorism agenda. It could also

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\* Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

meet with representatives of the Belgian government and Parliament to discuss the protection of critical infrastructures in Belgium.

### **3. Croatia (to be confirmed - May)**

Additionally, the Committee could ask NATO whether its members could observe the CBRN terrorism drill exercise which will be organised in Croatia in May 2007. This would relate to the topic of the Special Report and the Committee's long standing interest in protection against acts of terrorism.

## **C. SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE**

### **1. Purpose of Sub-Committee**

The Sub-Committee on Democratic Governance addresses the challenges posed by the current security environment in terms of democracy, human rights and the rule of law in the Euro-Atlantic area. For the past three years, the work of the Sub-Committee has focused in particular on current challenges to democratic governance in the South Caucasus and the Black Sea region. This has allowed the members of the Subcommittee to develop an expertise on the region, as well as close contacts with parliaments of the region.

### **2. Draft Sub-Committee Report: State and Religion in the South Caucasus**

The Sub-Committee report for 2007 could continue to build on the Sub-Committee's regional expertise, looking at one specific aspect of democratic governance: the relations between state and religion. The report could examine the different aspects of the complex relation between religion and security in the ethnically and religiously diverse region of the South Caucasus.

### **3. Sub-Committee visit:**

#### **a. Turkey and Azerbaijan (beginning of July)**

In relation to the report, the Sub-Committee could travel to Azerbaijan and Turkey, the two countries of the region with a predominantly Muslim population and largely considered as case studies of secular Islam. The Sub-Committee has not travelled in either country in recent years and could thereby complete its "tour" of the South Caucasus countries. It should be possible to visit both countries as part of the same trip.

## **II. THE DEFENCE AND SECURITY COMMITTEE**

### **A. COMMITTEE REPORT**

#### **1. Draft General Report: Afghanistan: Lessons for Alliance Operations**

The general report has focused on Afghanistan for the past two years. This may seem repetitive, but conditions are constantly changing, as is NATO's role in the stabilization and reconstruction of the country. The committee plans to continue to focus its attention on Afghanistan, but use the experience there to highlight ways in which we can improve the effectiveness of the Alliance. For example, it could be a very good time to focus on interoperability. What difficulties in interoperability are we finding on the ground in Afghanistan and what solutions appear to be effective? What

pressure can legislators exert to reduce some of those problems? Such a focus allows us to offer a report that not only gives the members an update on the situation in Afghanistan, but also encourages discussion of some of the larger issues confronting the Alliance.

## **B. COMMITTEE VISIT**

### **1. United States (January)**

The annual visit to the United States could take place at its usual time in late January. The week of 22 January is preferred to avoid being too close to the February meeting in Brussels, but this of course depends on the Congressional calendar and the issues associated with the new Congress arriving in January. After the usual meetings in Washington, the Committee will visit a military facility. One option would be a combined visit to Ft. Bragg, North Carolina and Special Operations Command (SOCOM) in Tampa, Florida. It could be an interesting look at special operations forces given their importance in the current range of operations. A second option would be to visit several of the Navy facilities in Washington state.

## **C. SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRANSATLANTIC SECURITY AND DEFENCE COOPERATION**

### **1. Purpose of Sub-Committee**

To examine transatlantic cooperation in areas including NATO-EU level cooperation, defence industrial cooperation, asset-sharing, defence burden sharing, and intelligence sharing. The Sub-Committee seeks to analyse the barriers to increased cooperation and propose solutions when appropriate.

### **2. Draft Sub-Committee Report: NATO-EU Operational Cooperation**

An ongoing topic for the Sub-Committee is NATO-EU cooperation. Although we often discuss the political aspects of cooperation, the Sub-Committee is considering an examination of actual cooperation both within and between the organizations.

### **3. Sub-Committee visits**

#### **a. Netherlands (March)**

Visits will likely include a visit to the EU airlift and sealift coordination centre in the Netherlands (combined with a visit to the Dutch MoD and parliament). The visit could take place from 12-14 March. The Sub-committee could learn about how countries are improving operational capability by sharing assets and coordinating the use of transportation assets and maintenance facilities. It could also learn more about how NATO and the EU are cooperating on the ground in Darfur where both have committed to helping the African Union.

#### **b. Addis Ababa or Romania and/or Bulgaria (June)**

It might be worthwhile to visit the NATO coordination centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia although this may prove difficult to arrange. Alternatively, the Sub-Committee could also visit Romania and Bulgaria as was planned for 2006 but postponed for a number of reasons. Either of those visits could occur between 18-20 June.

## **D. SUB-COMMITTEE ON FUTURE SECURITY AND DEFENCE CAPABILITIES**

### **1. Purpose of Sub-Committee**

To examine issues that will affect our collective security in the coming years. This includes NATO's partnerships with countries that aspire to join the Alliance or have a desire for closer cooperation with it. This may also include a focus on factors that will alter defence capabilities over time, or changes in the strategic environment that will affect our future security.

### **2. Draft Sub-Committee Report: Aspirant Members: Capabilities and Preparations**

In keeping with this theme, the Sub-Committee could consider the capabilities and political readiness of several countries that have indicated some desire to join the Alliance in the near future.

### **3. Sub-Committee Visits**

#### **a. Albania and/or Montenegro (end of April)**

The Sub-Committee has not visited Albania, although it has visited the other two members of the Adriatic Charter (Croatia and the FYR of Macedonia). It could also visit the newly independent Montenegro. The Sub-Committee was there in 2005, but the situation is obviously very different now. Either or both of those visits could occur on 23-25 April. (If the Sub-Committee does visit Montenegro, this would take place jointly with the visit by the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security.)

#### **b. Georgia (September)**

Georgia is also a possibility. The Sub-Committee visited there briefly in 2006, but it could be worth a longer and more focused visit in 2007 to assess progress on various reforms. This could take place on 17-19 September. This would take place in conjunction with a visit by the ESC's Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence.

## **III. THE ECONOMICS AND SECURITY COMMITTEE**

### **A. COMMITTEE REPORT**

#### **1. Draft General Report: Operations and Transformation: Funding and Budgets**

In 2006, the Report dealt with energy security. In 2007 it will turn to defence economic matters and will explore some of the economic and budgetary problems NATO and NATO governments are currently confronting. These include: the challenge of funding current NATO missions as well as proposed reforms to the ways NATO missions are now funded; the resource implications for NATO governments which are deploying troops in NATO, EU and UN missions; and the kinds of costs NATO governments confront in underwriting defence transformation and how they are managing these. The report will explore how deployment costs might be impinging on other vital defence budgetary outlays including research and development, acquisition, and training. The report may also look at the impact of soaring energy prices on defence expenditure.

## **B. COMMITTEE VISITS**

### **1. Meetings at the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Paris, France (February)**

The Economics and Security Committee will make its annual visit to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris from 21-22 February.

### **2. NATO's Defence Economics Forum (September)**

Members of the Committee may be invited to participate in NATO's annual Defence Economics Forum. This would be organized by NATO and the Marshall Center, and would not carry a NATO PA administration "overhead".

## **C. SUB-COMMITTEE ON EAST-WEST ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND CONVERGENCE**

### **1. Purpose of Sub-Committee**

The purpose of this Sub-Committee is to explore the economic dimension of transition in Eastern Europe and beyond. This Sub-Committee has made it possible for the Assembly to engage in dialogue with transition country leaders and experts on a range of transition matters including: privatisation, defence economic reform, monetary management, trade matters, deregulation, redefining state-private sector relations, organized crime, the role of the EU in transition, and environmental and energy matters. The Sub-Committee has also conducted a range of country studies of Central and Eastern European countries, Russia and Ukraine as well as regional surveys of the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Committee might consider changing the title of this Sub-Committee to the Sub-Committee on Transition Economies.

### **2. Draft Sub-Committee Report: The Economic Situation in Georgia**

On current plans, the Sub-Committee's report will examine the economic situation in Georgia. This would help the Assembly focus on the dire situation in that country particularly since the Russian government closed down the common border. Georgia has undertaken a number of important economic reforms in recent years, but it is still extremely vulnerable to Russian pressure. This paper will explore those reforms as well as Georgia's vulnerabilities and look at ways that Georgia might, with the support of the West and its neighbours, reduce its dependence on Russia's economy, reinforce links with neighbouring states, the EU and beyond and further the reform effort it has initiated.

### **3. Sub-Committee Visits**

#### **a. Ukraine (March)**

The Sub-Committee would visit Kyiv, Ukraine in March. This visit was originally to have been conducted in Autumn 2006. It would follow on from last year's report, which was devoted to Ukraine's economic transition, the energy stand-off with Russia and the political turmoil that brought down the Orange coalition. The visit would also provide an opportunity to discuss Ukraine's view of Russian relations with former Soviet Republics including Georgia, the subject of this year's report. (As



discussed below, this meeting would be a joint meeting with the Ukraine-NATO Interparliamentary Council.)

**b. Georgia (September)**

In October, the Sub-Committee would visit Tbilisi, Georgia to gather information for the final version of the Draft report. This visit would take place in conjunction with the DSC's Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities

**D. SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRANSATLANTIC ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

**1. Purpose of Sub-Committee**

This Sub-Committee was founded several years ago upon the initiative of the delegation of the United States. The original idea was that in the post-Cold War era, the kind of external threat that "disciplined" allied relations had evaporated and thereby removed the incentives to contain transatlantic economic disputes. The Sub-Committee has taken up a number of trade-related issues in recent years but two years ago turned to the question of China's economic emergence which is having a massive impact on the transatlantic economy and which, as revealed in the dispute over the EU arms embargo, has the potential to divide allied countries. This topic has been judged to be of such great importance and of such great interest to the members that the Sub-Committee dedicated a second year to an examination of China's development challenge in order to acquire a greater understanding of that large, important and complex country.

**2. Draft Sub-Committee Report: The Rise of Asian Trading and Monetary Systems: Impact on North America and Europe**

The Sub-Committee proposes to examine the rise of the Asian trading and monetary systems and their implications for North American and European economies and the trans-Atlantic economic system. In broad terms, Asia is becoming a tightly integrated economic space but lacks vehicles for political integration or the construction of an overarching security structure. The roles of the United States and the EU within the Asian system are in a state of flux. The US government has shifted its attention from economic to security matters in Asia, while the EU is far more focused on economic issues. The former is a fundamental player in the region's security landscape while the latter believes it offers a potential model of regional integration. This is a formula for transatlantic disagreement that the report will explore. The report will also study key monetary issues. Japan, South Korea and China today are underpinning the dollar and US budget deficits through massive purchases of financial assets and are thus playing the role that France, Germany and the United Kingdom played just before the collapse of the Bretton Woods system in the 1960s. This scenario has global economic consequences. Meanwhile Europe is far less leveraged to Asia than its US partner and may ultimately emerge far stronger in macro-economic terms as a result. This asymmetry could also lead to transatlantic discord.

**3. Sub-Committee Visits**

**a. Japan (June)**

The Sub-Committee proposes to travel to Tokyo, Japan to meet with senior Japanese officials, parliamentarians, academics and business leaders to discuss Japan's view of Asian and global economic relations, and to learn more about Japan's security outlook.

**b. Hungary (November)**

The Economics and Security Committee has been invited to a Parliamentary Conference on Environmental and Energy Security likely to be funded by NATO in Budapest, Hungary in November 2007, which will be hosted and organized by the Regional Environmental Center (REC). This is an excellent opportunity to take up a range of energy security and environmental questions which are high on the transatlantic agenda. NATO itself is in the midst of a discussion about the extent to which it should be engaged in energy security matters. This meeting would provide members an opportunity to contribute to this discussion. This conference will count as one of the visits of the Sub-Committee.

**IV. THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE****A. COMMITTEE REPORT****1. Draft General Report: NATO Transformation (tbc)**

Over the last few years, the general report has focused on NATO's current and future roles, putting a strong emphasis on Afghanistan. Afghanistan remains a key issue for the Alliance, and the PC's 2007 General Report could identify the "determinants for change in NATO's ongoing transformation" and analyse their likely impact on the future of the Alliance. Hence the General Report would provide a short analysis of the security policy tendencies on both sides of the Atlantic (including the development of the EU and of the NATO-EU relationship), NATO's ongoing operations (Afghanistan, Balkans, etc.). The report could also make reference to NATO's relationships (including those with Russia and Ukraine), and enlargement.

**B. SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS****1. Purpose of Sub-Committee**

In addition to monitoring the overall political issues that are relevant for the transatlantic partnership, the Sub-Committee has raised the key transatlantic security issues (Iran, NATO-EU relationship).

**2. Draft Sub-Committee Report: Five Years into the 'war on terror' – the impact on the Transatlantic Relationship**

The 2007 Sub-Committee report could provide a snapshot of what has been achieved and what remains to be done in tackling the challenge of global terrorism. The report would thus look at the changes the "war against terrorism" has brought on the transatlantic relationship, including the policy priorities and the security policy instruments applied by Allies.

**3. Sub-Committee visits****a. Washington DC (or New York and Chicago) (beginning of July)**

In relation to the report, the Sub-Committee would visit Washington, DC where it would meet with US government officials and independent experts. (Alternatively, a visit to New York and Chicago could be considered.)

**b. The United Kingdom (September)**

The second visit of the Sub-Committee could be to the UK (which the Political Committee has not visited in more than 8 years), a key transatlantic ally that will undergo a change in leadership in the course of 2007 that may well impact on the US-European security relationship.

**c. Italy (beginning of April)**

Moreover, as the second visit of the Sub-Committee could not take place in 2006 it looks likely that the postponed visit to Italy will have to take place in 2007. Italy's new government coalition is currently reviewing its commitments to NATO operations in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

**C. SUB-COMMITTEE ON NATO PARTNERSHIPS****1. Purpose of Sub-Committee**

In addition to monitoring NATO's "Open Door" policy, the Sub-Committee has continued to monitor the security in Central and South-Eastern Europe, as well as in the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia. In the last two years, the Sub-Committee has given special attention to the developing partnerships of the Alliance. Reflecting the increasing importance of the Persian Gulf region and the increasing interest of Gulf states to enter into formal relationships with NATO, the Sub-Committee has focused a good deal of its attention to this area.

**2. Draft Sub-Committee Report: Pakistan – potential ally or problem child for NATO?**

The Sub-Committee report for 2007 could be on Pakistan, thereby following up on the 2006 report of the Sub-Committee, which looked at the NATO's possible role for Central Asian Security. Pakistan is a crucial country in several areas: It has a key role in the stabilisation of Afghanistan as the tribal areas in Pakistan's border region to Afghanistan continue to serve as safe havens for the Taliban, it has been accused of proliferating nuclear weapon technology, and it is bordering Iran, which continues to defy the international community over its nuclear programme.

**3. Sub-Committee visits****a. Pakistan (March)****b. Saudi Arabia or Qatar (End November)**

In addition to South-Eastern Europe, the Sub-Committee visits have covered NATO's fledgling relationships with the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC). As the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan will remain key security issues for the Alliance, the Sub-Committee could continue working in these areas. While a visit to Iran remains on the Sub-Committee's list of priorities, this looks not feasible at present. Therefore, in relation to the report and the previous work the Sub-Committee could plan to visit Pakistan and the Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia or Qatar). The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Pakistani Senate, Senator Mushahid Hussain, has already said that his committee would welcome a visit by the Sub-Committee in the first quarter of 2007.

## **V. THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE**

### **A. COMMITTEE REPORTS**

#### **1. Draft General Report: Transforming the future of warfare: network-centric capabilities and unmanned systems.**

In 2006, the STC embarked upon a relatively new theme for the Committee - the transatlantic gap in military technology and related interoperability issues. The STC General Report of 2006 provided an overview of the most outstanding problems in this field. There seems to be a consensus among the Committee members that the STC should continue dealing with this matter in 2007, with a focus on several specific issues. Current proposals suggest that the report will therefore concentrate on two promising trends in the development of military technology: (i) network-centric capabilities, and (ii) unmanned fighting and reconnaissance vehicles. These are expected to significantly alter the character of future military operations. In order to maintain the vigour and effectiveness of the Alliance, it is extremely important to avoid transatlantic technological gaps in these new capabilities and to ensure the necessary degree of interoperability in future military operations.

#### **2. Draft Special Report: Climate Change: Thinking Beyond Kyoto**

It is a long tradition for the STC to examine environmental and climate change issues, although this was not possible in 2006. However, it would be appropriate to place this key environmental concern back on the Committee's agenda for 2007. Firstly, as the Kyoto Protocol entered into force in 2005, it is now possible to begin drawing some conclusions about its effectiveness. Secondly, as the agreement is not universal and will expire in 2012, it is both necessary and timely to consider alternatives and additional measures. (Clearly, visits to Norway and/or Canada would be directly relevant to this topic).

#### **3. Draft Special Report: Improving international law on space exploitation**

The STC has a long-standing interest in both military and civil space policy. In recent years, several reports have addressed military space issues and visits have been made to key space-related installations including the European spaceport in Kourou, the Gagarin cosmonaut training centre in Moscow, and Lockheed Martin Space System in the United States. A member of the Russian delegation to the Assembly, Mr Rafael Gimalov, has volunteered to prepare a report on the need to strengthen and up-date existing international agreements concerning the exploitation in order to take account of technological progress and the emergence of new "space-faring" nations. The STC's officers have expressed their support for this initiative.

### **B. COMMITTEE VISIT:**

#### **1. Hungary (November)**

As noted earlier, the Economics and Security Committee has been invited to a Parliamentary Conference on Environmental and Energy Security in Budapest in November 2007, which will be hosted and organized by the Regional Environmental Center (REC). Members of the Science and Technology would also be invited to participate. It should again be pointed out that the Assembly's administrative "overhead" for this meeting would be minimal.

## **C. SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE PROLIFERATION OF MILITARY TECHNOLOGY**

### **1. Purpose of Sub-Committee**

The Sub-Committee addresses the proliferation of all forms of weapons proliferation from small arms up to weapons of mass destruction, including relevant technologies and materials, know-how and the means of delivery. In recent years, the focus has been on WMD-related programmes in specific countries - and the impact of emerging technologies on security, defence, and arms control. In addition, the Sub-Committee looks at the various regimes and agreements intended to prevent proliferation.

### **2. Draft Sub-Committee Report: Proliferation of missiles and missile technology**

While the Sub-Committee has been mostly focusing on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in recent years, the latest developments in North Korea and Iran clearly demonstrate that more attention should be paid to the proliferation of the *means of delivery*. The strengthening of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) should be addressed in the report. It would also be useful to examine missile programmes and plans in nations such as the United States and Russia, including the possible implications of the expiry of START in 2009. The report should also mention the latest developments in the field of missile defence, including the recently issued NATO Feasibility Study. One chapter could also address the issue of safeguarding and reducing the threats posed by man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS).

### **3. Sub-Committee visits**

#### **a. United Kingdom (March)**

Such a visit would be enormously useful for both the General and Sub-Committee Reports in view of the United Kingdom's expertise in military technology and the number of "think tanks" in relevant fields. These include the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Chatham House, King's College, RUSI, and the Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy, plus defence companies such as BAE Systems and QinetiQ, that contribute significantly to the UK's impressive achievements in fields of net-centricity and UAVs. The visit should ideally take place in spring in order to allow enough time to include the information gathered in the General Report.

#### **b. Norway (beginning of June)**

In Norway, the Sub-Committee could visit the NATO Joint Warfare Center (JWC) which is the "implementation arm" of Allied Command Transformation (ACT) and focuses on areas such as interoperability, and new doctrine and concept development. In Oslo, members could also meet experts from the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs as well as the Bellona Foundation, an internationally renowned environmental NGO based in Oslo. The visit might take place after the Spring session but before summer holidays, i.e., in June.

#### **c. Arctic Seminar (beginning of August)**

If the Assembly organizes an Arctic Seminar in 2007, this would clearly be of particular interest to members of the Science and Technology Committee in view of its obvious environmental and scientific content.

## **VI. THE MEDITERRANEAN SPECIAL GROUP**

### **A. REPORT:**

The 2006 Report "The year of elections in the Middle East" was finalised at the Mediterranean Special Group seminar in Naples in July 2006. The 2007 Report will be started after the Quebec session. The topics currently under consideration for this report are:

- Civil society in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and how it could be supported
- Fighting terrorism/Islamism and how it could be improved
- Social and legal transformation of the MENA region, democratization tendencies from within
- The role of parliaments in authoritarian systems and how the parliaments could be strengthened
- Religion and politics in the MENA region.

### **B. VISITS**

#### **1. Israel/The Palestinian National Authority (February)**

During the Bureau meeting in Brussels on 29 September, the Vice-Chairmen of the GSM asked Chairman Boucheron to postpone the visit that was planned for the end of October because of the unclear political situation and the importance of this visit. Mr Boucheron confirmed that the trip would be postponed to a later date (possibly at the beginning of February 2007) but also that the Mediterranean Special Group remains committed to this visit.

Consequently, the Mediterranean Special Group is planning to travel to Israel and the Palestinian National Authority early in 2007. The visit would probably entail two days in Israel, one day in Gaza and one day in the West Bank. It remains unclear whom would be met on the Palestinian side.

#### **2. Lebanon (April/May)**

Following the last war between Israel and Hezbollah, the Mediterranean Special Group is planning to visit Beirut and the South of Lebanon, including the UNIFIL mission, in April or May 2007.

### **C. SEMINARS**

#### **1. Naples, Italy (Mid June)**

The regular seminar will take place in cooperation with the Italian delegation in Naples. The final topics are not yet determined, but will cover the current political and security developments in the MENA region, especially in the countries of our Associate Members and Parliamentary Observers from the seven Mediterranean countries that are usually participating in the seminar.

#### **2. Lisbon, Portugal (November)**

During the seminar in July 2006 in Naples, the Portuguese delegation offered to host the 2007 Mediterranean Special Group seminar. As with the Naples seminar, this seminar will cover recent political and security developments in the Mediterranean region, but the precise subjects to be covered will depend upon further consultations and, of course, regional events.

## **VII. JOINT COMMITTEE MEETINGS (18-20 FEBRUARY)**

Three Committees (the Defence and Security Committee, the Economics and Security Committee, and the Political Committee) traditionally participate in the joint February meetings in Brussels. These permit exchanges on key Alliance issues with senior officials from NATO HQ, as well as a period of open discussion among members. These joint meetings also include a meeting between the Standing Committee and Permanent Representatives to the North Atlantic Council.

The meetings conclude with briefings from European Commission representatives. There have also been joint hearings with the European Parliament. However, the Standing Committee agreed that in future, it would be most productive for the Political Committee to be the focal point of the Assembly's relations with the European Parliament. However, the European Parliament's meeting calendar does not permit this in 2007.

Contact are also taking place with SACEUR to examining the possibility of a visit to SHAPE for those members not involved in the Standing Committee-NAC meeting on the afternoon of Monday 19 February.

## **VIII. SPECIAL VISITS TO AFGHANISTAN**

The Assembly has undertaken four visits to Afghanistan since 2004. These have taken place in various formats. The first was a DSC visit; the second was for Standing Committee members at the invitation of SACEUR; the third was to observe the parliamentary elections; and the fourth was for officers of the Political and Defence and Security Committees.

Such visits can only take place under the auspices of NATO's military authorities, and the number of places available can vary quite considerably, although in most instances, the maximum number of participants is limited to about 10 to 12. NATO's military authorities must also determine the timing of such visits.

No Committees or Sub-Committees have specifically proposed visits to Afghanistan, but in view of the continuing importance of NATO's role in Afghanistan, it would be appropriate to consider whether a request should be submitted to NATO's Secretary General and SACEUR to facilitate such a visit. The Assembly should also decide whether such a visit should take place as part of the work of one Assembly Committee, or whether it should take place outside context of the Committees.

## **IX. ROSE-ROTH SEMINARS**

Rose-Roth seminars are the "flagship" of the Assembly's outreach programme. The initial focus of such seminars was largely on various aspects of civil-military relations, although regional security has long been a consistent theme. Occasionally, seminars have also focussed on specific issues such as defence conversion and arms control.

In recent years, a clear emphasis on the Balkans and the Caucasus has appeared, and these themes are set to re-appear during 2007. Georgia (April) and Croatia (June) have both offered to host seminars on regional security issues, and the venue for the third seminar, at the end of October, could be a location in the Balkans to be determined.

**X. THE PARLIAMENTARY TRANSATLANTIC FORUM (beginning of December)**

In response to requests from members for increased transatlantic dialogue, the Assembly has developed an initiative - the Transatlantic Parliamentary Forum - in association with the National Defense University (NDU) and the Atlantic Council of the United States (ACUS). This has been held at NDU in Washington DC every year since 2001. The Forum provides an opportunity for dialogue with key Administration, think tank and Congressional officials and is viewed by participants as highly productive.

**XI. SPECIAL SEMINAR ON NORTHERN SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: Canada (beginning of August)**

The Assembly continues to devote considerable attention to the Middle East and North Africa, but it recognizes that there are profoundly important issues to the Alliance's north. To that end, at the initiative of the Norwegian delegation, in 2004, the Assembly held a special seminar on security and environmental issues in the Arctic region. In 2007, the Canadian delegation may be able to host a similar seminar. This special seminar would be open to all members, but would also be listed as an event for the Science and Technology Committee.

**XII. NATO-RUSSIA PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE**

The NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee has held meetings during each Session. However, at the Paris Session, the Standing Committee agreed to propose an alternative meeting schedule to the Russian delegation. The proposed alternative was to hold a NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee meeting in Moscow once a year, and a smaller meeting in Brussels (along the lines of the former Joint Monitoring Group.) The Russian delegation reacted positively to the proposal to hold a meeting in Russia, and suggested that the smaller meeting need not take place in Brussels but could take place in different locations each year. However, the Russian delegation saw these meetings as taking place in addition to the meetings during sessions.

The difficulty is that the Coordination Meeting has also been added to the session programme, and it is difficult to accommodate both this meeting and that of the NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee within the Session framework. Nevertheless, both meetings will take place on the day before the Committee meetings at the Québec session, and the key item of business on the NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee agenda will be consideration of future activities. Therefore, the final shape and content of the Assembly's cooperation with Russia will depend upon discussions during that meeting.

**XIII. UKRAINE-NATO INTERPARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL (UNIC)**

This group currently brings together about 10 members of the Assembly and 10 from the Verkhovna Rada. The group's intention is to meet once a year in Ukraine, and once year in Brussels (mainly at NATO headquarters) to discuss developments in NATO's relationship with Ukraine. The Standing Committee also agreed to open UNIC meetings to the Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships.



Due to the domestic situation in Ukraine, it has not always been possible to hold meetings twice a year, and the practice has emerged whereby Assembly Committee or Sub-Committee meetings in Ukraine have been conducted jointly with UNIC. In March 2007, the ESC's Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence plans to visit Ukraine, and this visit would be conducted jointly with UNIC.

The Brussels meeting of UNIC is provisionally scheduled for the end of October.

#### ***XIV. THE NEW PARLIAMENTARIANS PROGRAMME***

In 2000, the Assembly held its first "New Parliamentarians Programme", an event which has taken each year since then. The goal is to introduce parliamentarians who are new to parliament – or new to international relations responsibilities within their parliaments – to the full spectrum of NATO activities. Each programme typically involves about 45 parliamentarians, and the response to the programme from participants and NATO has been extremely favourable. The 2007 programme is provisionally scheduled for 8 to 13 July. The event is sponsored by the Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF).

#### ***XV. PARLIAMENTARY TRAINING PROGRAMMES***

The Assembly runs a variety of training programmes which are tailored to suit the requests of the parliaments. Some involve parliamentary staff, while others involve both parliamentarians and staff. DCAF sponsors two programmes each year, while others are either self-funded or draw upon the Assembly's funding for outreach. Four programmes are provisionally scheduled for 2007. These would involve participants from Ukraine, the three MAP countries (Albania, Croatia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Assembly delegation staff and Mediterranean Associates.

#### ***XVI. ELECTION MONITORING***

The Assembly only participates occasionally in international election observation missions. It was agreed that this would be confined to those cases established as a priority by the Standing Committee, and that this would take place in co-operation with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. It is difficult to predict which elections might be judged of particular relevance: at this stage, possibilities include Armenia (April 2007) and Georgia (possibly November 2007).

#### ***XVII. PRESIDENTIAL VISITS***

The Assembly's President typically makes up to four visits per year, and during the current Presidency, most of these have included members of the Bureau. The visits that take place during 2007 will be determined by the President who is elected during the Québec City session.

***XVIII. HEARINGS ON ESDP, EAPC SEMINARS, SEMINAR ON BELARUS ETC***

The Assembly receives invitation to participate in European Parliament hearings on ESDP, and it occasionally receives other invitations to event such as EAPC seminars. Unfortunately, information about relevant hearings in the European Parliament is usually received very shortly before the meetings take place, and they usually coincide with Assembly activities. Nevertheless, during 2007, notification of such hearings will be forwarded to member delegations as soon as it is received by the International Secretariat.

The Assembly has consistently sought to highlight the situation in Belarus, and in 2005 and 2006, it held seminars on the subject hosted by the Lithuanian delegation. It should be decided whether a similar event should take place in 2007, or whether the situation should be addressed using alternative means, such as a resolution or guest speakers in Committees.

***XIX. THE STANDING COMMITTEE AND THE SESSIONS***

Last and by no means least are the three key meetings of the year: the Standing Committee and the two sessions. These need no elaboration, other than mentioning the dates. The Standing Committee meeting will take place in Budapest from 23 to 25 March; the spring session will take place in Madeira from 25 to 28 May, and the annual session will be held in Reykjavik from 5 to 9 October.

***XX. SUMMARY OF SUBJECTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN 2007***

Table 1 (see overleaf) shows all the report subjects which on current plans will be addressed in Committee and Sub-Committee Reports during 2007. It must be stressed that this list does not provide a comprehensive list of the subjects which will be considered by the Assembly. The Assembly's Reports are only one means by which the Assembly looks at particular issues. During the Assembly's activities such as seminars and Committee meetings, guest speakers frequently address matters which do not feature in the Reports. For instance, Rose-Roth seminars in 2007 will explore the security situation in the Balkans and the Caucasus; other meetings – the joint meetings in February, the Transatlantic Parliamentary Forum, etc - will cover subjects such as the transatlantic relationship and various aspects of NATO's political and operational agenda.

**Table 1. Proposed Report Subjects for 2007**

<b>Committee / Sub-Committee</b>	<b>Subject(s)</b>
<b>CIVIL DIMENSION OF SECURITY</b>	INDEPENDENT MONTENEGRO: AN EARLY ASSESSMENT AND PROSPECTS FOR EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION
<b>SPECIAL REPORT</b>	THE PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	STATE AND RELIGION IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS
<b>DEFENCE AND SECURITY</b>	AFGHANISTAN: LESSONS FOR ALLIANCE OPERATIONS
FUTURE SECURITY AND DEFENCE CAPABILITIES	ASPIRANT MEMBERS: CAPABILITIES AND PREPARATIONS
TRANSATLANTIC DEFENCE AND SECURITY CO-OPERATION	NATO-EU OPERATIONAL COOPERATION
<b>ECONOMICS AND SECURITY</b>	OPERATIONS AND TRANSFORMATION: FUNDING AND BUDGETS
EAST-WEST ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND CONVERGENCE	THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN GEORGIA
TRANSATLANTIC ECONOMIC RELATIONS	THE RISE OF ASIAN TRADING AND MONETARY SYSTEMS: IMPACT ON NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE
<b>POLITICAL</b>	NATO TRANSFORMATION
NATO PARTNERSHIPS	PAKISTAN – POTENTIAL ALLY OR PROBLEM CHILD FOR NATO?
TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS	FIVE YEARS INTO THE 'WAR ON TERROR' – THE IMPACT ON THE TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONSHIP
<b>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>	TRANSFORMING THE FUTURE OF WARFARE: NETWORK-CENTRIC CAPABILITIES AND UNMANNED SYSTEMS.
<b>SPECIAL REPORT</b>	CLIMATE CHANGE: THINKING BEYOND KYOTO
<b>SPECIAL REPORT</b>	IMPROVING INTERNATIONAL LAW ON SPACE EXPLOITATION
PROLIFERATION OF MILITARY TECHNOLOGY	PROLIFERATION OF MISSILES AND MISSILE TECHNOLOGY
<b>MEDITERRANEAN SPECIAL GROUP</b>	TBC

## **XXI. ACTIVITIES PROPOSED FOR 2007**

Table 2 shows all the activities currently under consideration by the Assembly's various Committees, Sub-Committees etc. and Table 3 shows the same meetings in chronological order.

Thirty-eight activities appear with at least provisional dates, and some ten meetings are in prospect. This represents an extremely full agenda with little scope for adding any events.

It should be pointed out that as a general principle, the International Secretariat seeks to avoid holding more than one activity in any given week so that members are not faced with a choice between two simultaneous activities. However, in view of the number of projected activities, some clashes – or very near “misses” – are unavoidable, and based on past experience, this can have an adverse effect on participation.

During 2006, several meetings had to be cancelled or postponed for a variety of reasons, but in some cases the reason was the potentially very low number of participants. Other meetings could not take place due to external circumstances, and in two cases, the groups concerned are seeking to add these to the 2007 agenda. (These are a Mediterranean Special Group visit to Israel and the Palestinian Authority, and the visit to Italy by the PC's Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations.)

In other respects, the activities of the Committees, Sub-Committees and the Mediterranean Special Group are in keeping with their traditional agendas.

Some joint meetings are envisaged:

- the DSC's Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities and the ESC's Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence are planning joint visit to Georgia;
- the ESC's Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence and the Ukraine-NATO Interparliamentary Council (UNIC) will meet together in Ukraine; and
- the DSC's Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities might join the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security at its meeting in Montenegro.

Another potential meeting – the Parliamentary Conference on Environmental and Energy Security – in Budapest would be open to members of the ESC's Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Economic Relations and of the Science and Technology Committee. However, this conference is being organized by an independent institution with NATO support and would not involve substantial preparation by the Assembly. Similarly, the CBRN exercise which the CDS might observe is a NATO event, as is the Defence Economics Forum which might involve the ESC.

Also, some events - parliamentary staff programmes and the New Parliamentarians Programme - involve only minimal time commitments from Assembly members.

Finally, there is a question mark over meetings of the NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee. The tables show one meeting taking place in Russia, and another (elsewhere) to be confirmed. Currently, this body meets twice a year during sessions: the format, frequency and venues for future meetings will be discussed by the NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee itself during the Québec City session.

**Table 2. Activities by Committee**

<b>Meeting Name</b>	<b>Location(s)</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
<b>COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL DIMENSION OF SECURITY</b>			
Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security	Brussels, Belgium	29 Jan	31 Jan
Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security	Montenegro and the FYR of Macedonia	23 Apr	25 Apr
Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security	Croatia (CRBN Exercise)	07 May	10 May
CDS Sub-Committee on Democratic Governance	Azerbaijan and Turkey	03 Jul	05 Jul
<b>DEFENCE AND SECURITY COMMITTEE</b>			
Defence and Security Committee	Washington DC, Ft Bragg / SOCOM (Tampa	22 Jan	26 Jan
DSC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Defence and Security Co-operation	Netherlands	12 Mar	14 Mar
DSC Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities	Albania or Montenegro	23 Apr	25 Apr
DSC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Defence and Security Co-operation	Bulgaria or Romania or Addis Ababa	18 Jun	20 Jun
Joint DSC Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities and ESC Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence	Georgia	17 Sep	19 Sep
<b>ECONOMICS AND SECURITY COMMITTEE</b>			
Economics and Security Committee	OECD, Paris, France	21 Feb	22 Feb
Economics and Security Committee - NATO's Defence Economics Forum	tbc	TBC	TBC
JOINT ESC Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence and Ukraine-NATO Interparliamentary Council	Kyiv, Ukraine	15 Mar	16 Mar
ESC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Economic Relations	Japan	11 Jun	15 Jun
Joint ESC Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence and DSC Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities	Georgia	17 Sep	19 Sep
Parliamentary Conference on Environmental and Energy Security (Joint ESC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Economic Relations and the Science and Technology Committee meeting)	Budapest, Hungary	22 Nov	24 Nov
<b>POLITICAL COMMITTEE</b>			
PC Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships	Pakistan	19 Mar	22 Mar
PC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations (postponed from 2006)	Italy	03 Apr	05 Apr
PC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations	United States	02 Jul	06 Jul
PC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations	United Kingdom	10 Sep	14 Sep
PC Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships	Saudi Arabia or Qatar	27 Nov	29 Nov
<b>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE</b>			
STC Sub-Committee on the Proliferation of Military Technology	United Kingdom	27 Mar	30 Mar
STC Sub-Committee on the proliferation of Military Technology	Norway	05 Jun	08 Jun
Science and Technology Committee	Special Seminar, Canada	01 Aug	05 Aug
Parliamentary Conference on Environmental and Energy Security (Joint ESC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Economic Relations and the Science and Technology Committee meeting)	Budapest, Hungary	22 Nov	24 Nov
<b>JOINT COMMITTEE MEETINGS (DSC, ESC, PC, SC-NAC)</b>			
<b>TRANSATLANTIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM</b>			
<b>OUTREACH PROGRAMME</b>			
Rose-Roth Seminar	Tbilisi, Georgia	19 Apr	21 Apr
Rose-Roth Seminar	Dubrovnik, Croatia	23 Jun	26 Jun
Rose-Roth Seminar	Balkans to be confirmed	25 Oct	27 Oct
Special Mediterranean Group Visit (postponed from 2006)	Israel and the Palestinian Authority	06 Feb	09 Feb
Mediterranean Special Group Visit	Lebanon	30 Apr	02 May
Mediterranean Special Group Seminar	Naples, Italy	18 Jun	19 Jun
Special Mediterranean Group Seminar	Lisbon, Portugal	07 Nov	10 Nov

<b>Meeting Name</b>	<b>Location(s)</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
Parliamentary Staff Training Programme for NATO Countries	Brussels, Belgium	26 Feb	28 Feb
Parliamentary Training Programme For Albania, Croatia, The FYR of Macedonia	Brussels, Belgium	11 Jun	14 Jun
8 <sup>th</sup> New Parliamentarians Programme	Brussels, Belgium	08 Jul	13 Jul
NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee	Moscow, Russian Federation	29 Jun	30 Jun
Ukraine-NATO Interparliamentary Council	Brussels, Belgium	30 Oct	30 Oct
<b>ASSEMBLY SESSIONS AND STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS</b>			
Standing Committee Meeting	Budapest, Hungary	23 Mar	25 Mar
Spring Session	Madeira, Portugal	25 May	28 May
53 <sup>rd</sup> Annual Session	Reykjavik, Iceland	05 Oct	09 Oct
<b>OTHER</b>			
Presidential visits	tbc	tbc	tbc
Hearings at the EP on ESDP	Brussels, Belgium	tbc	tbc
Election Monitoring	tbc	tbc	tbc
EAPC Seminars	NATO or Partner Countries	tbc	tbc
Special visits	Afghanistan	tbc	tbc
NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee	to be determined	tbc	tbc
Parliamentary Training programme for Mediterranean Countries	Brussels, Belgium	tbc	tbc
3 <sup>rd</sup> Seminar on Belarus	Vilnius, Lithuania	27 Sep	28 Sep

**Table 3. Activities (chronological)**

<b>January</b> 22-26	Washington DC, Ft Bragg / SOCOM (Tampa)	Defence and Security Committee	
TBC	Brussels, Belgium	Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security	
<b>February</b> TBC	Israel and the Palestinian Authority	Special Mediterranean Group Visit	Meeting postponed from 2006
18-20	Brussels, Belgium	Joint Committee Meetings (DSC, ESC, PC, SC-NAC)	
21-22	OECD, Paris, France	Economics and Security Committee	
TBC	Brussels, Belgium	Parliamentary Staff Training Programme for NATO Countries	No member participation
<b>March</b> 12-14	Netherlands	DSC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Defence and Security Co-operation	
TBC	Kyiv, Ukraine	JOINT ESC Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence and Ukraine-NATO Interparliamentary Council (UNIC)	
TBC	Pakistan	PC Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships	
23-25	Budapest, Hungary	Standing Committee meeting	
TBC	United Kingdom	STC Sub-Committee on the Proliferation of Military Technology	
<b>April</b> TBC	Italy	PC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations	Visit postponed from 2006
19-21	Tbilisi, Georgia	Rose-Roth Seminar	
23-25	Albania or Montenegro	DSC Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities	If Montenegro, conducted jointly with the CDS visit
TBC	Montenegro and the FYR of Macedonia	Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security	
TBC	Lebanon	Mediterranean Special Group Visit	
<b>May</b> TBC	Croatia (CRBN Exercise)	Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security	Not organized by the Assembly
<b>25-28</b>	<b>Madeira Portugal</b>	<b>Spring Session</b>	

<b>June</b>			
TBC	Norway	STC Sub-Committee on the proliferation of Military Technology	No member participation
11-14	Brussels, Belgium	Parliamentary Training Programme for Albania, Croatia, the FYR of Macedonia	
TBC	Japan	ESC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Economic Relations	
18-20	Bulgaria or Romania or Addis Ababa	DSC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Defence and Security Co-operation	
TBC	Naples, Italy	Mediterranean Special Group Seminar	
23-26	Dubrovnik, Croatia	Rose-Roth Seminar	
TBC	Moscow, Russian Federation	NATO-RUSSIA Parliamentary Committee	
<b>July</b>			
TBC	United States	PC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations	
TBC	Turkey and Azerbaijan	CDS Sub-Committee on Democratic Governance	Minimal member participation
8-13	Brussels, Belgium	9th New Parliamentarians Programme	
<b>August</b>			
TBC	Canada, Arctic	Special Seminar	(STC or other members tbd)
<b>September</b>			
TBC	TBC	Economics and Security Committee, NATO's Defence Economics Forum	Not organized by the Assembly
TBC	United-Kingdom	PC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Relations	
17-19	Georgia	DSC Sub-Committee on Future Security and Defence Capabilities and ESC Sub-Committee on East-West Economic Co-operation and Convergence	Joint Meeting DSC and ESC
<b>October</b>			
<b>5-9</b>	<b>Reykjavik, Iceland</b>	<b>53rd Annual Session</b>	
TBC	Balkans to be confirmed	Rose-Roth Seminar	
TBC	Brussels, Belgium	Ukraine-NATO Interparliamentary Council	
<b>November</b>			
TBC	Lisbon Portugal	Special Mediterranean Group Seminar	
TBC	Budapest, Hungary	Parliamentary Conference on Environmental and Energy Security (Joint ESC Sub-Committee on Transatlantic Economic Relations and Science and Technology Committee meeting)	Not organized by the Assembly
TBC	Saudi Arabia or Qatar	PC Sub-Committee on NATO Partnerships	
<b>December</b>			
TBC	Washington DC	Transatlantic Parliamentary Forum	



**Meetings with dates to be confirmed**

TBC	Vilnius, Lithuania	3rd Seminar on Belarus	Not organized by the Assembly
TBC	TBC	NATO-Russia Parliamentary Committee	
TBC	TBC	Presidential visits	
TBC	Afghanistan	Special visits	None currently envisaged
TBC	Brussels, Belgium	Hearings at the EP on ESDP	
TBC	TBC	Election Monitoring	
TBC	NATO or Partner Countries	EAPC SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS	No member participation
TBC	Brussels, Belgium	Parliamentary Training Programme for Mediterranean Countries	