

- involve the grassroots in the review process;
- call for an international conference that includes experts and NGOs before 2000.

Regarding de-alerting and no first use, Canada should:

- explicitly raise no first use within the NATO strategic review process and encourage NATO to adopt the measure;
- request clarification from the ICJ on the legality of first use in all circumstances;
- convene and host conferences and roundtables on no first use, with governmental and non-governmental experts from NATO, nuclear weapons states, Eastern Europe, and other interested states;
- encourage priority attention to de-alerting within the Russia-NATO Joint Council;
- have the verification unit study de-alerting with particular attention to viable means of verifying de-alert status;
- convene and host international conferences of governmental and non-governmental experts on de-alerting measures and verification;
- explore other options to stabilise the strategic nuclear environment, including proposals to make the Arctic an exclusion zone for attack submarines.

Regarding NATO and civil society, Canada should:

- pursue greater Canadian education and participation in policy-making by fostering citizen participation in NATO and nuclear policy decision-making, creating a website with postings about upcoming NATO decisions, news from the Conference on Disarmament, other background information about Canada's nuclear policy and NATO;
- produce a quarterly newsletter from Canada's Ambassador on Disarmament and public news releases on upcoming NATO decisions;
- provide funding to small, community-based groups to conduct public forums and education on NATO's nuclear policy, the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion, and Article IV of the NPT;
- fund civil society links between Canada and Russia and between Canada and the US to build American public opinion to change NATO policy on nuclear weapons and to increase American public support for the UN;
- conduct a review of its nuclear policy and international obligations in light of the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion and revise policies accordingly;
- become a leader in nuclear disarmament according to the model offered by Norway's role in the Middle East peace process;
- encourage study and consultations on the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention;
- support research into non-violent conflict resolution.