

- Since 1990, leaders' summits have taken place in London, Rome, Brussels, Madrid, and Washington.
- NATO and its members have long been active in promoting arms control and disarmament measures that will increase the security of NATO members and enhance stability. Most notably, NATO members played a decisive role in bringing about the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty of 1991, an agreement which forms the basis for conventional military stability in Europe today.
- NATO provides support for CFE Treaty verification and information exchanges. As part of NATO's commitment to developing new partnerships, this co-operation — training, co-ordination, and databases — has been extended to all 30 states that are CFE Treaty signatories, not just to NATO members. To date, the treaty has resulted in the destruction of more than 50,000 tanks, armoured personnel carriers and other pieces of military equipment.

Canada in NATO

- Canada has been a member of NATO since it was founded in 1949.
- Members of the Canadian Joint Delegation to NATO are from the Department of Foreign Affairs and from National Defence.
- The dividends of Canada's investment in NATO include access to strategic information, exercises with allied forces, and an equal voice in high-level decisions affecting European security and stability. NATO is a cornerstone of Canada's relations with Europe. Canada benefits significantly from the diplomatic weight, technical expertise, and military capabilities of NATO.
- Since 1949, Canada has been the sixth largest contributor to NATO's military and civil budgets.
- Canada is the third largest financial supporter of the NATO Airborne Early Warning system and the third highest contributor of personnel. In 2000–2001, Canada contributed \$52 million and 126 personnel.
- In 2000, Canadian Forces personnel participated in 13 Partnership for Peace exercises, which bring together NATO and non-NATO countries to enhance stability and security.