



## HQ AC Ramstein

Headquarters Allied Air Command Ramstein  
Public Affairs Office



### Fact Sheet

#### The Partnership for Peace programme

Source: [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics\\_50349.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50349.htm)

The Partnership for Peace (PfP) is a programme of practical bilateral cooperation between individual Partner countries and NATO. It allows Partner countries to build up an individual relationship with NATO, choosing their own priorities for cooperation.

Based on a commitment to the democratic principles that underpin the Alliance itself, the purpose of the Partnership for Peace is to increase stability, diminish threats to peace and build strengthened security relationships between individual Partner countries and NATO, as well as among Partner countries.



Activities on offer under the PfP programme touch on virtually every field of NATO activity, including defence-related work, defence reform, defence policy and planning, civil-military relations, education and training, military-to-military cooperation and exercises, civil emergency planning and disaster-response, and cooperation on science and environmental issues.

The essence of the PfP programme is a partnership formed individually between each Partner country and NATO, tailored to individual needs and jointly implemented at the level and pace chosen by each participating government.

A "toolbox" of PfP tools and mechanisms supports cooperation through a mix of policies, programmes, action plans and arrangements.

The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council provides the overall political framework for NATO's cooperation with partners and the bilateral relationships developed between NATO and individual partner countries within the Partnership for Peace programme.

There are currently 22 countries in the Partnership for Peace Programme.

#### **Framework**

Partner countries choose individual activities according to their ambitions and abilities. These are put forward to NATO in what is called a Presentation Document.

An Individual Partnership Programme is then jointly developed and agreed between NATO and each Partner country. These two-year programmes are drawn up from an extensive menu of activities, according to each country's specific interests and needs.

Some countries have chosen to deepen their cooperation with NATO by developing Individual Partnership Action Plans (IPAPs). Developed on a two-year basis, such plans are designed to bring together all the various cooperation mechanisms through which a partner country interacts with the Alliance, sharpening the focus of activities to better support their domestic reform efforts.

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#### EDITORIAL STAFF:

HQ AC Ramstein, Public Affairs Office  
Ramstein Air Base , Bldg 313  
66877 Ramstein – Miesenbach

[www.airn.nato.int](http://www.airn.nato.int)

Tel.: 0049 (0)6371/402060 /2063  
Fax: 0049 (0)6371/401093  
Email: [airn.pao@airn.nato.int](mailto:airn.pao@airn.nato.int)

## **The PfP "toolbox"**

A "toolbox" of PfP tools and mechanisms supports cooperation through a mix of policies, programmes, action plans and arrangements. Many of these are focused on the key priorities of building capabilities and interoperability, and supporting defence and security-related reform.

### **Building capabilities and interoperability**

Partner countries have made and continue to make significant contributions to the Alliance's operations and missions, from the Balkans to Afghanistan, Iraq, Darfur and the Mediterranean Sea. A number of tools have been developed in order to ensure that Partner forces are capable of participating actively in NATO-led operations.

The **Planning and Review Process (PARP)** helps identify, develop and evaluate forces and capabilities which might be made available for NATO multinational training, exercises and operations. It also provides a framework for Partners to develop effective, affordable and sustainable armed forces as well as promote wider defence and security sector reform efforts. PARP is open to all Partner countries on a voluntary basis. Under PARP, planning targets are negotiated with each country and regular reviews measure progress. PARP is managed by Allies and participating Partners together.

The **Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC)** is used to evaluate the level of interoperability and military effectiveness of Partner forces. It includes a database of forces declared available for NATO-led non-Article 5 operations. A feedback mechanism helps ensure compliance with NATO standards and requirements.

The **Political Military Framework (PMF)** sets out principles, modalities and guidelines for the involvement of all Partner countries in political consultations and decision-shaping, in operational planning and in command arrangements for operations to which they contribute.

The **Training and Education Enhancement Programme (TEEP)** is the primary tool to promote training to support military interoperability, especially through collaboration among national institutions focused on operational/tactical level training for staff taking part in multinational headquarters.

The Military Training and Exercise Programme (MTEP) allows Partners to take part in exercises to promote interoperability. Through the MTEP, a five-year planning horizon provides a starting point for exercise planning and the allocation of resources. The Bi-Strategic Command Military Cooperation Division, which is principally located at SHAPE in Mons, Belgium, is responsible for supporting partner involvement in exercises.

The **Partnership Action Plan on Terrorism (PAP-T)** is a framework through which Allies and Partner countries work to improve cooperation in the fight against terrorism, through political consultation and a range of practical measures. It has led to improved intelligence-sharing and cooperation in areas such as border security, terrorism-related training and exercises, and the development of capabilities for defence against terrorist attack or for dealing with the consequences of such an attack.

### **Supporting reform**

Several tools have been developed to provide assistance to Partner countries in their own efforts to transform defence and security-related structures and policies, and to manage the economic and social consequences of reforms. A key priority is to promote the development of effective defence institutions that are under civilian and democratic control.

The **Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB)** aims to reinforce efforts by Partner countries to reform and restructure their defence institutions to meet domestic needs as well as international commitments. Education and training in a number of areas is offered to decision-makers, military forces, civil servants and representatives of civil society through institutions such as the NATO School in Oberammergau, Germany; the NATO Defence College in Rome, Italy; and the 17 national PfP Training and Education Centres. Moreover, the Education and Training for Defence Reform initiative supports the education of civilian and military personnel in efficient and effective management of national defence institutions under civil and democratic control.

Through the **PfP Trust Fund policy**, individual Allies and Partners support practical demilitarization projects and defence reform projects in Partner countries through individual Partnership for Peace Trust Funds. One Trust Fund project, set up in 2008, is the Building Integrity Initiative. Conducted in cooperation with the non-governmental organization Transparency International, it aims to reduce corruption in the defence establishments of Allies and Partners alike.

#### Key milestones

1990	(July) Allies extend a “hand of friendship” across the old East-West divide and propose a new cooperative relationship with all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.
1991	(November) The Alliance issues a new strategic concept for NATO, which adopts a broader approach to security, emphasizing partnership, dialogue and cooperation.
	(December) The North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) is established as a forum for security dialogue between NATO and its new Partners.
1994	The Partnership for Peace (PfP), a major programme of practical bilateral cooperation between NATO and individual Partner countries, is launched.
	Partner missions to NATO are established.
	A Partnership Coordination Cell is set up at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) to help coordinate PfP training and exercises.
1995	An International Coordination Cell is established at SHAPE to provide briefing and planning facilities for all non-NATO countries contributing troops to NATO-led peacekeeping operations.
1996	A number of Partner countries deploy to Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of a NATO-led peacekeeping force.
1997	The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) is created to replace the NACC.
	The operational role of the PfP is enhanced at the Madrid Summit.
1998	Creation of the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre and Disaster Response Unit.
1999	Three Partners – the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland – join NATO.
	Dialogue and cooperation are included as fundamental security tasks in the Alliance’s new Strategic Concept.
	(April, Washington Summit) PfP is further enhanced and its operational role strengthened, including introduction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Operational Capabilities Concept to improve the ability of Alliance and Partner forces to operate together in NATO-led operations;</li> <li>- the Political-Military Framework for partner involvement in political consultations and decision-making, in operational planning and in command arrangements;</li> <li>- a Training and Education Enhancement Programme to help reinforce the operational capabilities of Partner countries.</li> </ul>
	Several Partner countries deploy peacekeepers as part of the NATO-led peacekeeping force in Kosovo.
2001	(September) The EAPC meets the day after the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States and pledges to combat the scourge of terrorism.
2002	The Partnership Trust Fund policy is launched to assist Partner countries in the safe destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines and other munitions.
	(November, Prague Summit) Further enhancement of partnership including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a Comprehensive Review to strengthen political dialogue with Partners and enhance their involvement in the planning, conduct and oversight of activities in which they participate;</li> <li>- a Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism (PAP-T);</li> <li>- Individual Partnership Action Plans, allowing the Alliance to tailor its assistance to interested Partners seeking more structured support for domestic reforms, particularly in the defence and security sector.</li> </ul>
2003	Some Partner countries contribute troops to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan.

2004	Seven Partners – Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia – join NATO.
	(June, Istanbul Summit) Further steps are taken to strengthen Partnership including: - a Partnership Action Plan for Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB) to encourage and support Partners in building effective and democratically responsible defence institutions; - an enhanced Operational Capabilities Concept and Partners are offered representation at Allied Command Transformation to help promote greater military interoperability between NATO and Partner country forces; - a special focus on the Caucasus and Central Asia.
2006	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia become Partners.
2008	(April, Bucharest Summit) - Malta returns to the Partnership for Peace (PfP) and joins the EAPC (Malta first joined the PfP programme in April 1995 but suspended its participation in October 1996). - Priority is given to building integrity in defence institutions and the important role of women in conflict resolution (as outlined in UN Security Council Resolution 1325).
2009	Two Partners – Albania and Croatia – become members of NATO.

## Signatures of Partnership for Peace Framework Document

Countries	Signed by	Date
Albania	PDT Sali Berisha	23.02.94
Armenia	FM Vahan Papazian	05.10.94
Austria	FM Alois Mock	10.02.95
Azerbaijan	PDT Geidar Aliyev	04.05.94
Belarus	FM Uladzmir Syanko	11.01.95
Bosnia and Herzegovina	PDT Nebojša Radmanović	14.12.06
Bulgaria (3)	PDT Jelu Jeleu	14.02.94
Croatia	FM Tonino Picula	25.5.00
Czech Republic (2)	PM Vaclav Klaus	10.03.94
Estonia (3)	FM Jüri Luik	03.02.94
Finland	FM Heikki Haavisto	09.05.94
Georgia	FM A.Chikvaidze	23.03.94
Hungary (2)	FM Jeszensky	08.02.94
Ireland	FM Andrews	01.12.99
Kazakhstan	FM Saudabayev	27.05.94
Kyrgyz Republic	PDT Askar Akayev	01.06.94
Latvia (3)	PM Valdis Birkavs	14.02.94
Lithuania (3)	PDT Brazauskas	27.01.94
Malta	DPM/FM Guido de Marco	26.04.95
Moldova	PDT Mircea Snegur	16.03.94
Montenegro	PDT Filip Vujanovic	14.12.06
Poland (2)	PM Pawlak	02.02.94
Romania (3)	FM Melescanu	26.01.94
Russia	FM Andrei Kozyrev	22.06.94
Serbia	PDT Boris Tadić	14.12.06
Slovakia (3)	PM Meciar	09.02.94
Slovenia (3)	PM Janez Drnovsek	30.03.94
Sweden	FM Margaretha Af Ugglas	09.05.94
Switzerland	FM F. Cotti	11.12.96
Tajikistan	AMB. Sharif Rahimov	20.02.02
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1)	Head of Government Crvenkovski Branko	15.11.95
Turkmenistan	DPM B. Shikmuradov	10.05.94
Ukraine	FM Zlenko	08.02.94
Uzbekistan	FM Saidmukhtar Saidkasimov	13.07.94

1. Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name
2. These countries joined NATO on 16 March 1999
3. These countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004