

# PAP-DIB Factsheet

“We have launched today a Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building. We encourage Partners to make full use of this new instrument to build democratically responsible defence institutions.”

Istanbul Summit Communiqué, 28 June 2004

## 1. WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS THE VALUE ADDED?

- ✓ At Istanbul, NATO’s efforts to promote defence reforms received a new focus when the EAPC Heads of State and Government endorsed the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB). PAP-DIB reflects Allies' and Partners' common views on modern and democratically responsible defence institutions. It provides an EAPC definition of defence reform and a framework for common reflection and exchange of experience on related problems. It is to help interested Partners to reform and restructure their defence institutions to meet their needs and international commitments
- ✓ PAP-DIB is not an alternative to existing bilateral programmes of co-operation on reform, like the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP). On the contrary, it is designed to complement and support these programmes by facilitating EAPC-wide exchange of knowledge and by promoting multilateral co-operation on issues of common concern.
- ✓ PAP-DIB is a part of NATO’s offer to work with other international actors, in particular the EU and OSCE, to promote democratic change and security co-operation in the Euro-Atlantic area.
- ✓ Although PAP-DIB is developed within the EAPC framework and is open to all Partners, it has particular relevance for Partners in Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as for Moldova.

## **2. WHAT IS IT TO ACHIEVE?**

- ✓ PAP-DIB work requires pragmatic, patient and persistent efforts to achieve the following ten objectives (PAP-DIB Decalogue):
  - ❑ develop effective and transparent arrangements for democratic control of defence activities;
  - ❑ enhance civilian participation in developing defence and security policy;
  - ❑ develop effective and transparent legislative and judicial oversight of the defence sector;
  - ❑ enhance assessment of security risks and national defence requirements; develop and maintain affordable and interoperable capabilities matching these requirements and international commitments;
  - ❑ optimise the management of defence ministries and other agencies having associated force structures;
  - ❑ develop arrangements and practices to ensure compliance with international norms and practices in the defence sector, including export controls;
  - ❑ develop effective and transparent personnel structures and practices in the defence forces;
  - ❑ develop effective and transparent financial, planning and resource allocation procedures in the defence area;
  - ❑ develop effective management of defence spending; develop methods and policies to cope with socio-economic consequences of defence restructuring;
  - ❑ develop effective international co-operation and good neighbourly relations in defence and security matters.

## **3. HOW IT WORKS?**

- ✓ Conferences, workshops and training courses, bringing together theoreticians and practitioners of defence reform, political and military leaders and experts, are a primary instrument for encouraging dialogue and fostering exchange of knowledge and experience on defence reform. PAP-DIB also makes maximum use

of the existing PfP tools and mechanisms. The Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) and the Planning and Review Process (PARP) serve as primary instruments for tailoring knowledge acquired through PAP-DIB to the individual needs and circumstances of interested Partners. Partners may also use their Individual Partnership Programmes (IPP) to develop further their defence institutions and forces.

- ✓ NATO International Staff (IS) reports periodically to Allies and Partners on the implementation and development of PAP-DIB, and on the overall progress in reaching PAP-DIB objectives.

#### **4. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR?**

To enhance support for Partners' efforts to achieve PAP-DIB objectives:

- PARP procedures have been adapted to seek information from Partners about their plans to achieve PAP-DIB objectives, as well as about the foreign assistance required;
- a set of PAP-DIB related Partnership Goals (PAP-DIB PGs) have been proposed to Partners;
- PAP-DIB objectives have been included in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Work Programme (EAPWP); which is the basis for all work related to Partnership.
- NATO has started to work with Partners to adapt their individual co-operation programmes to address PAP-DIB objectives;
- the NATO Liaison Officers, recently deployed to Caucasus and Central Asia, are offering assistance and advice on how to make better use of PfP tools in support of defence reform;
- work has started to enhance NATO's educational efforts related to defence reform and to involve educational and research institutions and non-governmental organisations in this effort.

#### **5. THE WAY AHEAD**

- ✓ Education for Partners' military and civilian personnel working in the area of defence, and for politicians and civil society is a high priority for further PAP-DIB work. To this end, NATO IS will work

with Allied and Partner Nations to further enhance education in support of defence reforms.

- ✓ NATO's Contact Point Embassies and Liaison Officers for Caucasus and Central Asia will monitor and report elements regarding the progress achieved in reaching PAP-DIB objectives. They will also present recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the overall PAP-DIB implementation process.
- ✓ Allies and Partner Nations might establish bilateral arrangements with Partners (including twinning and mentoring initiatives) aimed at providing advice and assistance, particularly education and training.
- ✓ Co-operation with other international organisations should be developed to exchange relevant information, to cross-participate in events and to conduct complementary activities.