

Azerbaijan - NATO

15 Years of Partnership



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2009 is a remarkable year for the history of both the North Atlantic Alliance and the relations between NATO and Azerbaijan. While NATO is celebrating its 60th Anniversary, Azerbaijan marks the 15th Anniversary of its accession to the NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme. On the 4th May of 1994 the National Leader, President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Heydar Aliyev signed the PfP Framework Document, opening a qualitatively new phase of bilateral cooperation.

Dedicated to the 15th Anniversary of the formal start of the Azerbaijan-NATO Partnership, this book is one of a series of activities organized in 2009 along with seminars, conferences and roundtables to commemorate this significant date.

The book starts with the messages of NATO and Azerbaijan's top officials on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the PfP. It is worth noting that the forewords of the NATO Secretary-General and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence of Azerbaijan, provided exclusively for this publication, illustrate the character of this 15-year old Partnership, its scope and dynamism. The book also includes the speeches of Azerbaijan and NATO principal officials made at the most recent NATO event, PfP Conference on Defence Policy and Strategy held in Baku on 1 October, 2009.

The publication consists of three major Chapters, featuring the key areas and priorities of political dialogue and practical cooperation with NATO.

The cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO in the military field occupies a prominent place in this publication. The relevant Chapter examines the specificities of defence cooperation and work on military interoperability. Reforms in the defence sector are highlighted in their organic link to other cooperative goals. Moreover; the information on Azerbaijan's participation in the NATO-led peacekeeping operations will deepen the readers' understanding about its contribution to the Euro-Atlantic and international security and its role as a security provider. Practical contribution by Azerbaijan to combating terrorism and security sector reform efforts in the State Border Service, as well as in the Internal Troops are also highlighted to give an idea about the broad scope of bilateral ties. And, of course, the overall picture of cooperation would not be complete without due attention to civil emergency planning, public diplomacy, science and environment, as well as related projects, that are also addressed in the publication.

The book also includes a compilation of some important documents adopted within NATO/EAPC/PfP, which duly reflect both the formal framework and political context of Azerbaijan's Partnership with NATO.

The Mission of Azerbaijan to NATO hopes that this publication could be of interest to all those who would like to get acquainted with the past and present of the Partnership between Azerbaijan and NATO, as well as to learn about some of its longer-term priorities and directions.



H.E. Mr. E. Mammadyarov

Dear reader,

The 15th anniversary of the partnership between Azerbaijan and NATO is worth celebrating. 15 years may be a short period in a historical context, but it is marked by a substantial and steady progress in the development of bilateral NATO-Azerbaijan relations.

On May 4, 1994 H.E. Mr. Heydar Aliyev, the President of Azerbaijan visited NATO Headquarters and signed the Partnership for Peace Framework Document. It was one of those long-sighted steps that helped our country enter a phase of stable and steady development.

“Azerbaijan as a newly independent country sees in its participation in the Partnership for Peace Programme great opportunities to accomplish the tasks ahead of us”, the phrase pronounced by President Heydar Aliyev in Brussels on the day of the signing of the PfP Framework Document, was an expression of a clear vision that has been guiding Azerbaijan through the process of European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

Over these years Azerbaijan has been developing a partnership with NATO which is characterized by determination, consciousness and conceptual maturity. Not only has Azerbaijan been a Partner of practical deeds, achieving its cooperative objectives, but also of innovative and courageous steps. My country was the first partner in the post-Soviet area to join the PfP/SOFA and the PARP process, for example. These were decisions that clearly demonstrated Azerbaijan's commitment to the indivisibility of the Euro-Atlantic security and readiness to be a security provider. We were also the first to propose and consistently promote issues of

border control for EAPC/PfP format, broadening its agenda in light of new challenges to security in the 21st century.

Today we have a well-established partnership in terms of political dialogue, reforms, practical cooperation and operations.

Azerbaijan attaches importance to contributing to security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area and beyond. Our steadily increasing contributions to the NATO-led operations are concrete examples of how we act as security providers.

Our vivid political dialogue enables us to elaborate and strengthen a common understanding of the challenges that we face. Azerbaijan is a country that sees its future in modernization and European values which it fully shares.

Cooperation with NATO provides us with a unique opportunity to take advantage of useful experience and modern standards for transforming our defence and a wider security sector. NATO's flexible cooperation tools, the IPAP the most notable among them, are key assets that help pursue a broad national reform agenda. We regard them also as an important means to strengthen mutual confidence. This is because of practical cooperation that we reach our goals, become successful and always set new objectives. The steady progress we achieve through our IPAP process attests to it.

The character of Azerbaijan's security situation – occupation with notorious ethnic cleansing of a large part of its territory by Armenia - has been and still remains a negative factor that continues, to a certain extent, to affect our partnership. It is one of the most important topics of our regular political dialogue. It is also a factor

to be taken due account of in the process of transformation and modernisation of the defence and security sectors.

Nowadays together with NATO we face quite a long list of common challenges. We are entering an important phase both for NATO and the Partnership. Fifteen years after the launching of the PfP the Partnership remains a crucial pillar of the Euro-Atlantic security. We are committed to the success in Afghanistan and are encouraged by NATO's efforts to help Iraq build effective security sector. And we continue to see dangers posed by terrorism, threats against energy infrastructures, other challenges such as piracy and illicit trafficking. At the same time the Euro-Atlantic security architecture remains an unfinished business. Euro-Atlantic security is indivisible. There should be no place for any lines of division and spheres of influence. A long-term peace and security in this area can only be achieved if we effectively address the

grave security problems, including regional conflicts within the Euro-Atlantic area, that directly affect NATO partners. And this could be done only through joint efforts on the basis of norms and principles of international law, including those enshrined in the PfP Framework Document such as respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

Today the Alliance is in a search for a new strategy for its future. After fifteen years it may be a right time also to look at adapting this security mechanism to today's needs and future challenges. We are confident that the PfP could be further upgraded by an enhanced political unanimity, practical interoperability and shared values. Azerbaijan is prepared to contribute to this process in the course of inclusive and transparent discussions.

H.E. Mr. E. MAMMADYAROV
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Azerbaijan



H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer

Dear Reader,

I am very pleased that the Azerbaijani authorities have taken the initiative to commemorate Azerbaijan's fifteen years of successful participation in the PfP programme with this comprehensive brochure for the interested public.

NATO-Azerbaijan relations have developed considerably, not only during my time as Secretary General, but also over the longer term. What began in 1994 with just a few officers participating in NATO training courses and exercises has grown into a solid and successful partnership across a wide variety of areas.

Today, Azerbaijani troops stand shoulder to shoulder with those of the Alliance and other partners as part of the ISAF operation in Afghanistan. These Azerbaijani officers and soldiers serve with distinction and their important contribution to the international community's efforts to bring peace and stability to Afghanistan is recognized by Allies and Partners alike. Azerbaijan's contribution to ISAF is above all an expression of Azerbaijan's will to take on greater responsibility for security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area. But it is also the result of years of hard work. The interoperability that is required for Azerbaijani troops to integrate successfully into a NATO-led operation has not been achieved overnight. It has been built methodically during the past 15 years of practical cooperation between the Alliance and Azerbai-

jan. The many contributions by Azerbaijani and NATO officials in this publication provide an overview of the various areas in which NATO and Azerbaijan work together. It may surprise some readers that our cooperation goes far beyond the military sphere and includes areas such as disaster preparedness, science, hazardous waste disposal, and clearing of unexploded ordnance. Yet, in addition to our military cooperation, these are all fields in which the Alliance and Azerbaijan work together successfully.

Reform is another significant area for our cooperation. The Alliance supports Azerbaijan's efforts to reform and modernize its defence sector, build democratic institutions, and to ensure that these institutions exercise full control over the military and other defence-related services. This work lies at the centre of our IPAP and, as the articles in this brochure show, cooperation in this area has been successful. But of course, in a field as large and complex as this, there also remains much work to do. Both NATO and Azerbaijan will continue to focus on achieving results in reforms. Public support is a crucial element for success in this regard. I hope that this publication will contribute to public interest in the NATO-Azerbaijan relationship and our practical cooperation, which I am convinced will continue to thrive and expand.

H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop SCHEFFER
NATO Secretary General
06 July 2009



Colonel-General Safar Abiyev

A reliable partner

Fifteen years ago, in May 1994, Azerbaijan signed the framework agreement on joining PfP programme launched by NATO. Since then Azerbaijan has been very frank in expressing its interest in close cooperation and integration with Euro-Atlantic structures and NATO in particular, by sharing the democratic values, demonstrating reliability and fulfilling the objectives of the joint development plans.

Since regaining its independence in 1991, Azerbaijan has been attaching importance to building multifaceted cooperation with NATO. The establishment of close ties with the Alliance of democratic nations sharing common values was viewed in the context of the common security and promoting the principles of international law in the whole Euro-Atlantic area, including the South Caucasus. The Allied Nations in their Brussels Summit Declaration of January 1994, launching PfP and new security policy in the Eastern Europe condemned the use of force for territorial gains in the South Caucasus and reiterated the respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Caucasian states. In May 1994, Azerbaijan signed the Framework Document on joining PfP. Back then in 1994, Azerbaijan was in a very hard security and economic situation. Heavily suffering from collapsed post-soviet economy and social infrastructure, Azerbaijan was also compelled to deal with consequences of the armed aggression by Armenia that resulted in occupation of almost 20 percent of Azerbaijan's territory and large-scale ethnic cleansing against more than a million people on the vast territory.

However, from 1996 Azerbaijan began to take on a more active policy within the framework of PfP. Since then Azerbaijan's efforts have been directed towards an effective and mutually-beneficial partnership with Alliance. As a young nation building some of the state institutions from the scratch we have had a great interest in cooperation with NATO, particularly in the field of military interoperability and defence reforms.

On the basis of international relations and various forms of military cooperation, we acquired important experience and paved the way from being a PfP member to becoming a reliable Partner and security provider.

Initial PfP activities were followed by a planning within PfP Planning and Review Process (PARP), which signaled the beginning of the adaption of the structure of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces and their participation in international military cooperation and NATO-led peace-support operations. PARP has been instrumental in developing military interoperability with NATO and preparing Azerbaijani forces for joining NATO-led peace support operations in Kosovo and Afghanistan, as well as in the international coalition in Iraq. Azerbaijan has been increasingly contributing to the Euro-Atlantic security by sending troops to NATO-led peace support operations in Kosovo within Kosovo Force (KFOR) from 1999 to 2008 and from 2002 joining ISAF to fight terrorism and participate in the reconstruction in Afghanistan. Lessons learned in these peacekeeping operations have been of considerable importance for us. We have recently redoubled our troop contribution to ISAF bringing it up to one company and decided to send to Afghanistan our military medical experts. Additionally we decided to extend our cooperation in Afghanistan beyond military contribution, considering broader humanitarian assistance. Moreover, Azerbaijan is among the key nations for the operations in Afghanistan through opening its airspace and allowing refueling on its soil.

Most importantly, through participation in training programmes, peacekeeping mission and exercises, PfP helps foster a new generation of military officers, fully interoperable with their NATO counterparts. NATO's principal means for deepening its military cooperation with Azerbaijan, as well as other Partners are not only in allowing national defence structures to learn from the Alliance's experience, but also in facilitating bilateral military cooperation with NATO member states.

Azerbaijan was among the first to express its intention to join the IPAP, which was suggested to Partner nations by the Alliance as a new PfP mechanism at the NATO Prague Summit in 2002. Joining the IPAP in 2004 boosted and accelerated the process of reforms and integration of NATO standards in the military and defence field. IPAP is playing a crucial role in providing an effective framework for NATO's valuable assistance in the defence and security sector reforms. Azerbaijan is still working on the establishment of a comprehensive national security system which will, taking into consideration Euro-Atlantic political and defence integration, ensure a higher level of security for all its citizens. In the area of defence we are establishing links between the various elements of the defence and security system into a consistent, rational, efficient and cost-effective institutional framework, which is Azerbaijan's current strategic IPAP objective.

Since 1997, Azerbaijan Armed Forces' military educational institutions have been training military personnel in accordance with NATO standard education programme. Since 2007, the staff-structure of Army, Air Force and Navy of the Armed Forces have been transformed into NATO standards, and all exercises, training programmes are carried out based on NATO documentations and procedures.

In the military and defence area, Azerbaijan increasingly utilizing the tools and mechanisms provided by PfP through consistent compliance with criteria set out in the joint NATO/Azerbaijan programmes, in particular Individual Partnership Action Plan. We are aware of the fact that these criteria are rational and proven under the conditions of democracy that have been developed and strengthened throughout the past fifteen years in Azerbaijan.

Our country has always fostered an open and honest attitude towards NATO. Therefore Azerbaijan is not giving promises it knows in advance cannot be carried out. Azerbaijan offers and makes commitments as much as its political, defence, security, material, financial, human and other resources allow. This was especially demonstrated in the participation of Azerbaijani units in NATO-led peacekeeping operations in the Balkans and Afghanistan and multinational forces in Iraq, where Azerbaijan has contributed a considerable share with regard to political circumstances and available resources and capabilities.

The year 2009 is very important for the Ministry of Defence. We have aimed to establish the reality-based firm and solid foundation for the further long-term development of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces and the defence system as a whole. The year is critical in terms of further reorganizing and developing of the defence system in accordance with modern standards and strengthening military interoperability with Allies through deepening and broadening military cooperation with Alliance and NATO member states.

Despite tense security environment created by the conflicts in the region of the South Caucasus, Azerbaijan will continue its contributions to strengthening regional stability and prosperity by promoting international energy, communication and transport projects. Azerbaijan will continue to fight international terrorism and will maintain its participation in NATO-led peace support operations.

Azerbaijan is therefore investing all its efforts in participating in ensuring international peace and security as a reliable Partner.

Colonel-General Safar ABIYEV
Minister of Defence
of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Anniversary remarks



Anniversary remarks **Mr. Jean François Bureau**

Peace and Security are Our Mission

Fifteen years ago, Azerbaijan and NATO decided on a partner relationship, aimed at developing political cooperation, transforming the armed forces and promoting democracy and the rule of Law, for the benefit of stability and security. This common ambition has produced fruitful results. Azerbaijan stands among the NATO partners which are now providing security in the Euro-Atlantic framework, with concrete and significant achievements in NATO-led operations. The President, H.E. Mr. Aliyev presented Azerbaijan's views to the North Atlantic Council last April, on the occasion of the new IPAP discussion, which showed a common will to strengthen relations and reach common achievements.

At a time where our nations are facing ever more common challenges, like terrorism, cyber attacks, threats against energy security, proliferation and trafficking of weapons of mass destruction, NATO nations and Partners are looking for reinforced cooperation, as no nation is able to deal alone with these challenges. More than ever, common will, shared views, practical military cooperation, are the best answers we can deliver against these risks. By the way, it should be noted that these risks are ever more related to the daily life of our citizens.

Providing security and stability for our citizens is ever more demanding. Our citizens must be aware of that when they assess the benefit for their nation and for themselves in the NATO-Azerbaijan relationship. For those reasons, with our Azeri partners, we have decided that it is of utmost importance to extend our infor-

mation capabilities in order to provide the most accurate picture of our common endeavours.

This is the purpose of this document that I am very pleased to introduce. It shows the progress we have been able to make, it highlights the next steps we are ready to take, and, at the end, it delivers a message of hope and confidence: even if the world is facing increasing risks and challenges, the partnership Azerbaijan has decided to develop with NATO will be fruitful, will provide more security to the citizens of this nation and, finally, will show that the common achievements will surpass the challenges.

Peace and security can never be taken for granted: this lesson of History is still in our minds at a time when we look for an ever more integrated Euro-Atlantic cooperation, to the benefit of our nations, and our citizens. This is the message of the NATO Strasbourg-Kehl Summit, which decided to open a wide and transparent debate on the next NATO Strategic Concept, one which will associate our Partners in our common will to promote Peace and Security on our continent and elsewhere.

20 years after the end of the Cold War, NATO has been greatly transformed and is looking to the future, for Peace and security, for the benefit of those who were born in 1989 or later. Azerbaijan knows that this partnership with NATO will again provide fruitful results, and help the region as a whole to be more peaceful and secure.

Mr. Jean François BUREAU
NATO Assistant Secretary
General for Public Diplomacy



Anniversary remarks **Mr. Robert Simmons**

NATO-Azerbaijan Partnership at Fifteen

Anniversaries call for celebration and congratulations. But anniversaries are also excellent opportunities to take stock of what has been achieved so far and to consider what the future may hold. In 1994, the late President Heydar Aliyev signed the PfP Framework Document and thereby initiated a process of practical cooperation and political dialogue between the Alliance and Azerbaijan which has developed from humble beginnings into a truly remarkable Partnership. Today, as we celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of Azerbaijan's entry into the PfP, Azerbaijani troops serve shoulder-to-shoulder with those of Allies and other Partners in the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan; Azerbaijan and NATO cooperate closely on defence reform and democratic institution building in the framework of our Individual Partnership Action Plan; many hundreds of Azerbaijani personnel take part in wide variety of NATO activities every year; and regular high-level political dialogue on regional security issues allows us to develop a shared understanding of Euro-Atlantic security.

These successes are based on our common interests and our common determination to work together to achieve common goals. This determination is reflected not only in the visible Azerbaijani contribution to peace and stability in Afghanistan, but also in the long-term work on defence reform, democratic institution building, common standards, and modernisation that NATO and Azerbaijan are engaged through PfP. Often, this work takes place away from the immediate public view, in government, in the corridors of Parliament, inside ministries and agencies, in universities and government academies, and armed forces training centres. But these efforts make an equally strong contribution to the strengthening of the NATO-Azerbaijan Partnership and Azerbaijan's integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions as the more visible ones do. What has always impressed

me, and I am confident that it will continue, is that NATO-Azerbaijan cooperation includes a wide range of ministries including the State Border Service, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of National Security and the Academy of Science, as well as the National Mine Clearance Agency.

Fifteen years of common endeavours have laid a strong basis for strengthening and deepening the NATO-Azerbaijan partnership in the future. I am confident that both the Alliance and Azerbaijan will continue to place a high priority on their relationship and that this will continue to manifest itself in practical terms. Security in the Euro-Atlantic area is a shared responsibility and Azerbaijan has already demonstrated that it is willing to play a role not only as a "consumer", but also as a "provider". Azerbaijan's role in this respect will grow further and our Partnership will continue to provide a mechanism for Azerbaijan to contribute to the International Community's efforts, be it in Afghanistan or elsewhere. In the framework of our Individual Partnership Action Plan, much groundwork has been laid for institutional and defence reform, but more work lies ahead. Our shared objective to bring Azerbaijan closer to Euro-Atlantic institutions and standards provides the basis for further successful work in this area.

At fifteen, NATO and Azerbaijan can look back to a successful past, which has laid the foundations for an even closer partnership in the future. Azerbaijan deserves to be congratulated for its achievements in fifteen years of PfP and for the role it now plays as a trusted partner of the Alliance. I am confident that this relationship will continue to be an example for how peace, security, and stability can be fostered through partnership.

Mr. Robert SIMMONS
NATO Secretary General's
Special Representative for
the Caucasus and Central Asia



NATO, Beyond 60 Years of Success – An Alliance with Global Interests and Global Partners

NATO celebrated 60 years of unbroken success this year and the Heads of State and Government that gathered at the Summit in Strasbourg and Kehl a few short weeks ago were full of praise for the part our great Alliance has played on the world stage.

The original signatories of the Washington Treaty that launched NATO in 1949 would not recognise the organization that today works with so many other nations, including Azerbaijan, on operations throughout the world, including Afghanistan, Iraq and in Kosovo; it is also currently working alongside many partners and allies in the efforts to address the scourge of piracy that has seen a recent renaissance in the world.

One of the principal characteristics of the Cold War era was the theory of Mutually Assured Destruction. Massive forces lined up against each other on either side of the Iron Curtain on such a scale that no-one really understood what kind of a world we would see at the end of a conflict. Deterrence was the watchword and no side wanted to start something that it probably could not end. I remember seeing images of the Domsday Clock, with its hands sitting uncomfortably close to midnight, and watching the second-hand tick ever closer to 12 whenever the great super-powers entered a period of strategic positioning.

Now, things could not be more different. In time, we became engaged in the events that overtook the Balkans. This was a new requirement for NATO and one which we took a while to understand and accommodate. But we did it. I would argue that the Balkans are more stable now than they have been for many years. We are not completely out of the fire that existed, but the embers of hatred and conflict that dominated the region are clearly reducing. We are seeing real progress and conciliation across

many parts of the region.

Sadly, in 2001, the attacks in New York altered the path we had all been taking towards greater peace and understanding. Since then, we have been confronted by threats that do not come from recognised states or nations. We have moved from a period where we defended the threats to our borders; now the threats have no borders and come from all directions. Non-State Actors - even individuals with a computer – can pose the great risk of damaging our way of life because they can attack the very fabric of our societies; they divide us from within, they undermine our cohesion, and we risk losing the glue that has held us together for so long – that of our common values. We have only to witness the speeds and impact of the recent financial crisis to understand that the much globalised economy and world we live in offers the same opportunities to those who wish to marginalise and segregate by belief, creed, religion, faith or culture.

This is why it is so important for us to reinforce our partnerships both within and outside the Alliance. NATO must look to the future and ensure that nations are ready for whatever it has to offer, as well as maintain the capabilities to respond wherever and however necessary to the new threats. Consequently, NATO's regional approach has, at its core, engagement with partners who share the same values and/or interests as this Alliance.

Azerbaijan is one of the partners that NATO has turned towards in its attempts to meet the global challenges head-on. The Caucasus region has, in the past, had its difficulties and working with all regional entities is the only way in which we can move forward. Azerbaijan's progress in the Planning and Review Process (PARP) since 1997 and the IPAP is testimony to the efforts of your nation to ensure that the development of your armed forces and systems is very closely aligned with NATO's core values. The South Caucasus and Moldova Clearinghouse Mechanism has been of great benefit in allow-

ing allies to support Azerbaijani, Georgian, Armenian and Moldovan requests for assistance.

Internally, within Azerbaijan, the Defence Reforms and significant achievements in the Operational Capabilities Concept when linked to the Review of the Military Education and Training System, which has been supported by NATO, will produce a leaner, more capable and well-trained military that will be an effective ally for NATO.

What is more, Azerbaijan has indicated its strategic goal of greater integration into the European and Euro-Atlantic political, security, economic and other institutions. The broad strategic intent chimes well with the Alliance; NATO and the European Union Military Staff have been developing ever closer ties that reflect the reality of today. It is unthinkable that a world crisis will be addressed in isolation by any one nation or organization. NATO and the EU, ideally working within the framework of United Nations mandates alongside others will be the only solution that can have long-lasting success.

It goes without saying that Azerbaijan's support to NATO operations so far has already demonstrated the willingness and capability of your nation to play an important role on the regional and world stage. The work towards interoperability with NATO and its allies will also form a substantial part of the role.

So, where do we go from here? What kind of a future lies ahead of us?

The NATO Military Authorities have recently completed a significant piece of work called the Multiple Futures Project, which aims to map out the range of possible futures that we could face in the years to come. It does not attempt to predict, that would be foolhardy, but it is aimed at laying out the landscape of threats and opportunities that will assist NATO and nations in making decisions about equipment programmes, training and preparations for the future. Essential within these preparations is the operationalisation and institutionalisation of the Comprehensive Approach to operations.

The Project will also assist us in support for another critical document commissioned by our political authorities earlier this year. The Declaration on Alliance Security made at the Summit

this year laid the foundations for further work on a new Strategic Concept for NATO. This document sits rightly in the political domain and the NATO Military Authorities will do all in their power to support the political authorities in their deliberations on the strategic direction they will give.

I believe that the new Strategic Concept, while reflecting the reality of today, will still be based on the core values of: Democracy, Freedom and the Rule of Law. Those values are at the core of the Alliance and will never change. Geo-strategic security about us will change, but not our core values. The approach we take to produce the Concept is as important as the Concept itself. In it, we need to reflect all views, both inside and outside the Alliance, including Partners, if it is to truly represent a comprehensive way forward.

The final document may look similar to the current Strategic Concept, but I firmly believe that the thinking and debate that will sit behind it will be different. This may not be like a simple refurbishment of an old house; this new structure should be built from the foundations upwards and hopefully will be based on a better understanding of where we are in the globalised world. Inevitably, we will look at what we understand by the modern meaning of Article V of the Treaty. It will stand as the bedrock of the Alliance, but we will clarify what constitutes a threat.

The NATO Secretary General stated that the Alliance has no desire to be a global Alliance, but we are an Alliance that has global interests and that means we need global partners in our efforts to address the challenges the future has to offer. Azerbaijan has already showed great regional leadership and proved itself willing and able to play its part in this new landscape and in our collective attempts to protect our core values. I look forward to working with your nation and the others in your region towards establishing greater understanding, tolerance and peace locally and internationally.

Admiral Giampaolo Di PAOLA
Chairman of the NATO Military Committee

Speeches

Speeches made by Azerbaijan and NATO principal officials at PfP Conference on Defence Policy and Strategy, 1 October, 2009, Baku, Azerbaijan



Speeches Mr. Araz Azimov

Thank you. First of all, I must tell you that this is not only my duty, but pleasure to participate in NATO and Euro-Atlantic security related conferences. Let me warmly welcome all colleagues and guests here at this conference, the importance of which casts no doubt, we are pleased and more than happy by contributing to the process launched most recently by the Secretary General of NATO of elaboration of strategy document, I think, the most important document within NATO's hierarchy after the basic Washington Treaty.

From the point of view of Azerbaijan, this process should not be limited only within the framework of the Alliance and this is very positive development that the process of strategy elaboration has been decided to be inclusive and partner nations are invited not only as a participant but also as a host country. We all know that we are just at the beginning. We know that we should anticipate series of seminars and conferences dedicated to elaboration of different ideas and concepts which then successfully, I hope, will be continued by development of certain drafts submitted to Secretary General who then will produce his own draft. So we are just at the very beginning. But nevertheless we are now probably well prepared to take responsibility for strategic concept which is urged and actually demanded by time. Many have noticed that already for 10 years probably NATO has not revisited its strategy. And this exercise is very timely. It is not a strange coincidence that at the very same time we, within the format of OSCE, are witnessing another strategy elaboration, related to so-called European security

architecture or European security treaty. From my point of view, these two processes are coinciding not only in time but they also have very strong intertwining connection.

And here we have to, first of all, take questions of whether strategy of NATO for Euro-Atlantic security would be self-centric, would be based on central approach of NATO's central role in the system. Or shall it step beyond that, in a way understanding the system as a wide, flexible coordinated geometry with different countries and different institutions and responsibilities involved.

That systemic approach to Euro-Atlantic security concept is the most important for my country and for some others. Because statutory difference between us and the Alliance members puts us in a very sensitive situation. Especially when we consider the issues of security in the current circumstances in the Euro-Atlantic security area. My assumption is that during this exercise we have to thoroughly consider and elaborate on all the possible elements and aspects of security, including crises and including the conduct of the operations by NATO, especially in Afghanistan.

Lessons of those crises and operations should be helpful in further increasing the effectiveness of NATO and of operations. Cooperation between NATO and non-member states, first of all Euro-Atlantic partners and partners from other regions is, I think, the most crucial in terms of providing so-called cohesiveness and indivisibility and integrity in the Euro-Atlantic

security area.

We have been through different developments in last 20 years. We have seen some new memberships. We have seen some successful developments. But we have seen also some crises and some shocking developments. Last events of 2008 August demonstrated that no one is safe and in some cases Washington Treaty is not helpful and partnership is not really sufficient to provide security. So, new kind of development is needed here. Partnership for Peace can no longer be considered as just a mechanism of getting prepared for membership. We have to step beyond the initial idea of January 1994 of PfP. And we have to take this partnership as already existing fabric of relations and further develop and further build up new kind of relations between NATO and non-member states which for different reasons, be it geopolitical, be it economic or political, be it time-related or geography-related reasons, are not able to join NATO. We have to address the relations between institutions within the Euro-Atlantic area.

We are deeply concerned about a possible resurrection of bloc-to-bloc relationship in Euro-Atlantic area. And once that happens that would put countries like Azerbaijan in a very tricky situation. A vacuum may come out of such development. In that case security policies of these countries will need urgent support and back-up. From that point of view, the most effective back-up will be, first, elaboration of security guarantees for non-aligned European and Euro-Atlantic countries. Such a security guarantee recognized and committed to by all states will be at least serving kind of legal background for independently projectable, predictable and responsible security policy. At the same time, relations between institutions, as we see them today unfortunately, should be less competing. Although I understand difficulties among these institutions.

We are observing competing building-ups, competing military installations etc. We observe also, a competition in competencies and in involvement in different crisis areas. We observe critical attitudes to a conduct by one institution from the side of another institution. We see critics on the issue of effectiveness and that sometimes creates political difficulties especially for non-member countries. Azerbaijan knows this

by its own experience because we contribute to Afghanistan military operations of ISAF, we have been in Iraq, we have been in Kosovo, for political reasons we have withdrawn our forces from Kosovo. But we have been then increasing our forces in Afghanistan. So, we are there today and we think we have to be part of process in a more active way.

Another issue is the future cohesiveness of Euro-Atlantics and effectiveness of security system to be built up with the participation of NATO members and non-member states. We largely are dependent on, not only political unanimity, as I have said earlier, shared goals, as we understand the goal of strategy of NATO, should be not simply stressing, proving and making possible the most central role of NATO within Euro-Atlantics, but the goal should be security of Euro-Atlantics itself. The goal should be creating a system which will be helpful and supporting such a security.

Once shared goals and shared understanding on this are present we can speak about political unanimity. Once security guarantees are in place and once certain legislative development are provided, then we can speak about legal unanimity and approximation, but that should be backed up by practical interoperabilities as well. Once there is no sufficient level of military and military technical cooperation and exchange between Alliance members and partners based on trust, and once there is no sufficient level of exchange on intelligence and exchange of technologies, then I think the practical interoperability will be not sufficiently strong and in the end we should have more tests of August-strained relations and then I think we should not reach stated purpose of the strategy.

My belief is that practical interoperability should be based on policy of not only open doors for membership, but open doors for partnerships policy, and partnership is not yet so welcomed in different ways. Partnership is viewed more as way for preparedness to membership. But we have to be ready for new circumstances.

Major conceptual misgiving or mistake was just last year. Overestimation of current stance of affairs within the process of potential enlargement, and lack of preparedness of NATO members to meet such a challenge when legal

framework is not yet created. So difficulty in this process is coming out both from legal insufficiency, from outdatedness of PfP doctrine, as well as of from yet not sufficient level of practical interoperability.

Also we have to increase quality of activities within the PfP because the crisis in August 2008 has put natural logical questions, with regard to efficiency of reforms, efficiency of conceptual advice, efficiency of that consultative input which have been recognized so valuable and in time of test by real life did not prove itself.

Security communities of some countries including mine are ready to reconsider and to review together with NATO International Secretariat and together with NATO countries' experts the opportunities of conceptual development

of partnership and reform policies. Such an exercise together with NATO on revealing the pillar conceptual elements of security reform policies proposed so far by NATO will be useful. Learning the lessons of August 2008, learning the lessons of Afghanistan and other the most recent and the most self-evident crises and experiences accumulated by NATO countries should be translated into practical steps in order to improve effectiveness of national security systems in the countries, not only members but partners as well. So, this would be my final remark before I thank all of you for attendance and for listening to me.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Araz AZIMOV
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs



On the Road to NATO's New Strategic Concept

Thank you Deputy Minister Azimov for your very interesting speech.

We are grateful for the hospitality of the Azerbaijan authorities in hosting this Conference. It is wonderful to be in Baku. We are very pleased with the level of participation in the Conference and are sure that we will have fruitful discussions.

In my remarks, I will try to provide you with my views concerning the preparation of the new Strategic Concept of the Alliance, with special emphasis on transformation and its possible relevance to partnerships. The new Concept will be an important policy document in shaping NATO's future activities. It will assist the Alliance in improving its performance in its operations, ensuring better capabilities, and strengthening its partnerships.

As the Secretary General has often emphasised, the ongoing process of consultations in terms of the Strategic Concept should be most open and inclusive one NATO has ever conducted.

Historical Background

Let me provide you with some background on the current work on the new Strategic Concept. Since the end of the Cold War NATO has adopted two strategic concepts.

The first of these was the 1991 Strategic Concept, which was approved only two years after the fall of the Berlin Wall. This Concept started the change away from a focus more or less exclusively on territorial defence and offered a much broader conception of what security meant and of how it could be ensured including by dialogue, cooperation and management of crisis and conflict prevention. It therefore had far-reaching consequences for NATO's political and defence activities. Yet shortly after the adoption of the 1991 Concept, the Soviet Union

dissolved and the violent disintegration of Yugoslavia led to NATO's first peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations and an increasing interest in developing a European Security and Defence Identity. These and other events also made even further changes in NATO's strategy necessary.

The second of the post Cold War Strategic Concepts was approved in 1999 and provided a carefully considered balance between continuity and change in the Alliance's security tasks, giving, however, greater weight to crisis response operations. It also emphasised the importance of further developing the cooperation with the former members of the Warsaw Pact. It also confirmed NATO's open door policy. The 1999 Concept described cooperation and partnership as a fundamental security task. It also called for military capabilities that would be effective under the full range of foreseeable circumstances, ranging from deterrence and collective defence to peacekeeping and crisis response operations.

In 2006, the 1999 Strategic Concept was amplified and supplemented by the Comprehensive Political Guidance, the CPG, which provides a framework for further capability development in the Alliance. The CPG underlines the requirement for nations to develop and field deployable, sustainable and flexible forces, able to fulfil a wide spectrum of military operations at a strategic distance, with little or no host nation support. The CPG is a key document in terms of the defence transformation of the Alliance. It is also a main factor behind our focus on ensuring sufficient capabilities for conducting remote crisis response operations – such as tactical and strategic lift, communications, logistics and the so-called usability of our ground forces, to which I shall return shortly.

Another key policy document – the Ministerial Guidance 2006, which is the basis of NATO's force planning process – establishes, inter alia, NATO's level of ambition. Since this level of ambition specifies the number and type of op-

erations the Alliance should be able to conduct, it does much to set the standard against which our capabilities are assessed. The Ministerial Guidance requires the Allies to be able to handle a number of operations simultaneously – to a certain degree it defines a more demanding role for NATO than during the Cold War.

The Strategic Concept of 1999 and the documents based on it have provided a sound vision of NATO's purpose and objectives. Nevertheless, the time has now come to adapt our strategy once more in response to developments during the last decade.

The security environment itself has of course evolved. The 11 September 2001 attacks against the United States fundamentally altered the security outlook of much of the international community. The number of NATO Allies has increased from 16 to 28, and NATO has become engaged in significant operations well beyond Europe's borders. Furthermore, we now face a number of very challenging new risks and threats. These include terrorism, failed states, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as cyber attacks, the risk to vital energy resources and piracy. And we are now beginning to discuss possible security implications of climate change.

What should the new Strategic Concept do?

I believe the new Strategic Concept should lay out convincingly the role NATO can and should play in the emerging security environment. It will need to find a new balance among NATO's core activities, including between those that serve its indispensable collective defence role and those relevant to remote crisis response operations and the Alliance's evolving interaction with its partners in this strategic environment.

To have real impact and relevance, I believe the new Strategic Concept must address such key issues as: new strategic challenges and threats; the link between North America and Europe; the meaning of collective defence in the future; a new balance between Article 5 and Non-Article 5 crisis response; NATO's intrinsic contribution to a comprehensive civil-military approach to crisis response; defence transformation; the future of enlargement; the future of partnership and outreach; and relations with Russia. It remains to be seen whether Al-

lies want also to address the relationship with emerging powers such as China and India. Let me elaborate a bit on some of these issues.

The attacks on the United States in September, 2001 led NATO to invoke Article 5 of the Washington Treaty for the first time in its history. Yet this was not an attack in the traditional military sense of the term. Similarly – as events in Estonia two years ago suggested – a cyber attack can paralyse a country's economy and ability to function without a single soldier crossing its border. A disruption of a country's energy supply – as we saw at the beginning of this year – can have dramatic consequences on the economic and social fabric of a country, without traditional military engagements.

The experience of September 11 led Allied governments to the conclusion that NATO must be able to address threats from wherever they may originate. More generally, all Allies, perhaps especially those on the Alliance's periphery, need to be confident that the Alliance continues to be the best guarantee of their security. So I would expect the Alliance to reconfirm the centrality of Article 5, but to indicate how it needs to be seen in the current strategic environment. In effect, the new threats heighten the need for a clear understanding of the meaning of "collective defence" today.

In order to be able to successfully conduct its current operations and to be prepared to address new security threats, the Alliance has made substantial progress in the transformation of its defence capabilities, and continues to do so. The new Strategic Concept should re-state this goal and map out how we should go about achieving it. Clearly, it will entail measures to continue transformation efforts, such as implementing the reformed defence planning process and revising the way NATO-led operations are financed. Such efforts, of course, should be geared towards supporting operations, which means burden-sharing through common funding and preparing the NRF for real operational employment. Our capabilities to address the new threats should also be further developed.

The lessons learned from the Alliance's operations in the past ten years demonstrate that today's security challenges require a comprehensive approach by the international community. This requires bringing to bear both military and civilian capabilities in a coherent way so that we

can conclude our operations as soon as possible in circumstances that promise long-term peace and stability, whether in the Balkans or Afghanistan. This is based on the simple fact that there can be no development without security and no security without development.

Therefore the new Strategic Concept should make clear that no international institution is self-sufficient, and that NATO cannot deal with all the security challenges of, for example, Afghanistan in isolation. Enhanced co-operation with other actors, such as the UN and the EU, will be essential to achieve success – a fact that will no doubt be underlined in the text. Last year's signature of the NATO-UN Declaration is an encouraging step in that direction.

At the same time, the EU's progress in developing its European Security and Defence Policy – much beyond the "European Security and Defence Identity" to which the 1999 Strategic Concept refers – highlights the potential benefits of complementary efforts and capabilities provided by, and of close cooperation between NATO and the EU. Progress remains difficult, however, for reasons ranging from participation formats to the lack of common understanding as to the scope of the desired cooperation. But with the two organisations sharing not only 21 members, but also values and aims, a strategic partnership is not a luxury – it is a necessity. I hope the new Strategic Concept will coincide with an increase in the political commitment on all sides to unlock the full potential inherent in NATO-EU relations.

Among its partnerships, the Alliance has also an important relationship with Russia, which is admittedly a difficult one. This relationship has suffered from profound disagreements on a number of issues. However, as the Secretary General indicated on 18 September, in a major policy speech, NATO-Russia cooperation is not a matter of choice – it is a matter of necessity. NATO and Russia share a number of security interests, such as the stabilisation of Afghanistan, arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We remain committed to using the NATO-Russia Council as a forum for political dialogue on all issues – not just those where we agree, but also those where we disagree – with a view towards resolving problems and building practical cooperation.

NATO also needs to define its approach to new challenges. We have seen that cyber attacks or the interruption of energy supplies can seriously threaten a country's security. We are witnessing the return of piracy as a form of organised crime representing an important security challenge. At the same time, Iran's nuclear programme continues to highlight the pressing challenge of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Conclusions

Let me conclude: NATO has already undergone a thorough transformation of its political and military policies, structures and procedures. Transformation is, however, a continuous process and must therefore continue at the level of the organisation itself. But it should also be clear that transformation is not only about NATO as an organisation; even more important is the willingness and ability of the defence establishments and armed forces of the individual Allies, and partners, to adapt to new challenges and threats.

We cannot predict what will happen in the next 5 to 10 years, any more than we could predict the 9/11 attacks during the preparation of the 1999 Strategic Concept. However, what is clear is that partnership and cooperation will remain a fundamental security task for the Alliance.

In the light of this, this Conference gives us the opportunity to discuss the specifics of transformation and its possible impact on partnerships, taking into account the changes in the strategic environment that will be reflected in the new Strategic Concept.

I will present my Chairman's Report of our Conference to the EAPC Ambassadors on 14 October. I believe that, through this report, this Conference will in effect provide an input to the preparation process of NATO's new Strategic Concept.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Jiří ŠEDIVÝ
NATO Assistant Secretary General
for Defence Policy and Planning



CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION TO AZERBAIJAN – NATO COOPERATION

Chapter I | Section I

Overview of Azerbaijan-NATO cooperation

Introduction

The history of Azerbaijan-NATO relationship dates back to March 1992 when Azerbaijan together with 37 Central and Eastern European and former Soviet Union countries, joined a newly established consultative forum – the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC), which was transformed into the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council later in 1997.

The cornerstone of the substantive Partnership between Azerbaijan and NATO was laid down on 4 May 1994 when President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H. E. Mr. Heydar Aliyev signed the PfP Framework Document.

The partnership with NATO serves Azerbaijan's strategic goal of integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. Political dialogue, participation in the NATO-led operations and practical cooperation on broad range of issue with a special focus on defence reform constitute main directions of Azerbaijan's partnership with NATO. Azerbaijan-NATO partnership is based on individual approach and self-differentiation. At the same time, Azerbaijan actively participates in the work of the EAPC.

Azerbaijan actively uses relevant partnership tools to achieve goals reflected in the PfP Framework Document, as well as bilateral cooperation documents. The PfP Presentation Document of 1996, IPAP Presentation Document of 2004 and the National Security Concept of 2007 are the main national documents that define key principles and goals of Azerbaijan's partnership with NATO. In these documents Azerbaijan reiterated its readiness for cooperation with NATO in the areas such

«The Republic of Azerbaijan works together with NATO to eliminate instability, conflicts and threats in European and the Euro-Atlantic area and, proceeding from the principle of the indivisibility of security, is determined to share the burden of building a common security system in Europe and in its own region without discrimination on geographic or political grounds ».

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as democratisation, security and defence sector reform, developing military forces according to NATO standards, participation in the NATO-led operations, civil emergency planning, anti-terrorism, as well as science, environment and public diplomacy.

Partnership mechanisms, such as Individual Partnership Programme, Planning and Review Process (PARP) and Individual Partnership Action Plan, are used for practical cooperation in the above mentioned areas. Individual Partnership Programme (IPP) enables Azerbaijan to benefit from various activities, such as courses, exercises, conferences organised by the NATO structures and Allies, but also some Partners. In the framework of its Individual Partnership Programmes Azerbaijan participates annually on average in 200 events starting from 1996.

Another important mechanism is the Planning and Review Process, which is designed to help Partners identify and evaluate forces and capabilities which might be made available for multinational operations and exercises in conjunction with NATO forces. It also helps Partners to develop defence planning practices using NATO experience. Azerbaijan has undertaken

a number of 'Partnership Goals' on defence planning and preparation of forces for peace support operations. Azerbaijan is making continuous progress in the Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC) which was initiated in 2002 to help Partners better organise the preparation of forces for international operations.

The Individual Partnership Action Plan, which Azerbaijan joined in 2004, enables to hold regular political dialogue, systematise bilateral cooperation and agree on new cooperation activities of mutual interest in a more flexible manner. Azerbaijan has successfully completed the first cycle (2005-2007) of its IPAP and is currently working on the second cycle (2008-2010).

Following areas constitute main directions of Azerbaijan-NATO partnership:

Political dialogue

The political dialogue between Azerbaijan and NATO has always been vivid and rich in substance. The political dialogue is conducted through regular contacts of Azerbaijani and NATO officials, participation in summit meetings and NATO+Azerbaijan consultations. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan has visited NATO HQ five times (1994, 1996, 2004, 2006, 2009), participated at five (1997, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2008) EAPC summit meetings since 1994. NATO Secretary General has visited Azerbaijan four times (1998, 2001, 2003, 2004) within the same period.

Within the regular political dialogue issues related to the Euro-Atlantic security, the regional

standing is the key for progress on practical issues.

Participation in the NATO-led operations

Proceeding from the indivisibility of security Azerbaijan participates in NATO-led peace support operations which are sanctioned by the UN Security Council resolutions. Azerbaijan participated in the KFOR operation in 1999-2008. After the change in the political situation in Kosovo in 2008 Azerbaijan terminated its participation in the KFOR.

Azerbaijan has been participating in the NATO-led ISAF operation in Afghanistan since 2003. Azerbaijan has repeatedly expanded its participation in the ISAF. Currently 90 servicemen are serving within the ISAF. Azerbaijan actively participates in all relevant international political processes aimed at contributing to the peace and stability in Afghanistan and holds regular contacts with the Afghan government.

Practical cooperation

Being one of the main pillars of Azerbaijan's partnership with NATO, the practical cooperation includes a number of projects in following fields:

• Defence and security sector reform

The main goal in the reform of this area is to develop rationally-sized, democratically-controlled defence and security sector using advanced international practice, including experience of NATO countries. NATO provides expertise assistance for reaching this goal.

NATO standards related to structure have already been implemented up to corps level in the Armed Forces. Efforts are ongoing to restructure Ministry of Defence and General Staff using NATO practice. Continuous efforts are made to implement NATO standards in other levels and areas. Through the OCC process Azerbaijan was able to develop a unit of the Armed Forces that was certified in 2008 as fully interoperable with the NATO forces. In parallel, continuous efforts are made to further develop the military education and training according to the NATO standards.

The State Border Service of Azerbaijan

is involved in cooperation with NATO with the main focus on getting expertise assistance for its transformation and improving border control practices in the context of anti-terrorism.

Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are also involved in cooperation with NATO in terms of getting NATO's expertise assistance for the ongoing transformation efforts of the Troops. Besides, perspectives of cooperation for preparation of units of the Internal Troops for participation in the international operations are currently being explored.

• Civil emergency planning (CEF)

The cooperation in the field of civil emergency planning started to expand with the establishment of the Ministry for Emergency Situations in 2005. Currently, Azerbaijan is cooperating with NATO in terms of getting expertise assistance for enhancing national CEP capabilities. Azerbaijan also actively participates in various activities within the EAPC on civil emergency planning.

• Anti-terrorism

Azerbaijan cooperates with NATO and participates in activities within the EAPC aimed at realisation of the objectives of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism. Expertise assistance for enhancing national capabilities, information sharing, and contribution to political discussions within the EAPC are the main issues of cooperation in the anti-terrorism field. With its chairmanship for the EAPC informal PAP-T Working Group on energy infrastructure protection, Azerbaijan continues to make contribution to the re-invigoration of the PAP-T.

• Science, environment and humanitarian issues

Azerbaijan-NATO partnership includes not only purely defence-related issues, but also broader issues like science, environment and de-mining. NATO implemented a 2.2 million USD project to dispose 1400 metric tonnes of rocket fuel oxidizer in Azerbaijan in 2006-2008.

With a NATO/PfP Trust Fund project huge progress is being made to clear 4.400 hectares area from contamination with the Soviet era unexploded ordnances. A substantial part of the area has already been cleared.

Joint scientific projects are currently carried out to develop scientific solutions to the environmental problems in the ecosystem in Azerbaijan. NATO's Virtual Silk Highway project plays a valuable role in providing high-speed internet connection for Azerbaijani higher education and research institutions and their integration in the European scientific and education community.

• Public diplomacy

Azerbaijan attaches great importance to raising public awareness and support for its Euro-Atlantic integration course, which constitutes one of the strategic goals of its foreign and security policy, and for its partnership with NATO in particular.

Government of Azerbaijan supports the NATO International School of Azerbaijan (NISA), which is a unique initiative of Azerbaijani youth. With dozens of students from Azerbaijan and from abroad annually participating in its various activities the NISA is developing as a solid education, research and training centre. With the support by the Government of Azerbaijan and NATO the Euro-Atlantic Centres in Baku and Ganja continue to contribute to raising public awareness on Azerbaijan's Euro-Atlantic integration course.

• Specific cooperation projects

Within the IPAP, which is a flexible and comprehensive cooperation tool, several specific cooperation projects are being carried out. Cooperation in the field of good governance, enhancing capabilities of the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are examples for such projects.

More detailed information on the above mentioned areas can be obtained from specific articles in the next part of the brochure.

« The Republic of Azerbaijan fully utilizes available partnership mechanisms with NATO within the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and NATO's "Partnership for Peace" programme. In this regard, the IPAP is an important instrument for strengthening cooperation with NATO in short and medium-term perspectives. IPAP will be further used as a mechanism for reforming security sector of the Republic of Azerbaijan to meet NATO standards, as well as for developing political dialogue».

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security, the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, Afghanistan, energy security and other issues of mutual interest are addressed and the state of the practical cooperation is reviewed. High level political dialogue based on mutual under-



Chapter I | Section II Key milestones of Azerbaijan-NATO Cooperation

1992	
31 March	Azerbaijan joins the newly created NACC.
1994	
10-11 January	NATO Summit in Brussels endorses PfP, a programme aimed at increasing security and defence cooperation between NATO and individual partner countries. All partner countries involved in NACC, as well as CSCE participating states are invited to this programme.
4 May	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Heydar Aliyev signs the PfP Framework Document.
1995	
31 October	Azerbaijan and NATO sign the Security Agreement for the protection of sensitive or/and privileged information
1996	
19 April	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Heydar Aliyev approves Azerbaijan's PfP Presentation Document.
23 April	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Heydar Aliyev presents Azerbaijan's PfP Presentation Document to NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Javier Solana during his visit to NATO HQ.
14 October	NAC approves Azerbaijan's first IPP.
1997	
13 February	NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Javier Solana visits Azerbaijan. He is received by the President, gives a briefing for the Parliament and holds meetings with several government officials.
30 May	NACC is transformed into EAPC.
14 November	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Heydar Aliyev signs a decree on measures to strengthen the cooperation with NATO. Under the decree a special Commission on Cooperation with NATO, composed of various Ministries is set up.
21 November	The President of Azerbaijan signs a decree to establish a diplomatic Mission of Azerbaijan to NATO.
November	Azerbaijan joins PARP aimed at involving Azerbaijan more closely to NATO's defence planning for operations, among the first partner countries.
1998	
12 May	Azerbaijan's participation in the PfP and regional security issues are discussed at NATO Political Committee meeting in "19+1" format, including three states being invited for NATO membership.

1998	
30 September -1 October	NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Javier Solana visits Azerbaijan. He holds meetings with the President, Speaker of the Parliament, Prime Minister and other government officials and visits "Chirag-1" Oil Platform, Baku Senior Military School and the Peacekeeping Unit of Azerbaijani Armed Forces.
15 November	Azerbaijan signs NATO's PfP SOFA and its Additional Protocol. The Agreement enters into force on 20.11.1999.
1999	
1 September	Azerbaijan sends a unit to support the NATO-led peacekeeping operation in Kosovo.
September	EAPC ad hoc working group on prospects for regional cooperation in the Caucasus is established.
2000	
27-28 April	Chairman of the NATO Military Committee Admiral G. Venturoni visits Azerbaijan. Future perspectives of Azerbaijan-NATO military cooperation are discussed with Azerbaijani authorities during his visit.
2001	
16-17 January	NATO Secretary-General H.E. Lord George Robertson visits Azerbaijan. He holds meetings with the President, Speaker of the Parliament, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Defence and other government officials. He is awarded the Honorary Doctorate by Baku State University.
2002	
17-18 January	President of the NATO PA H.E. Mr. Rafael Estrella pays a visit to Azerbaijan in response to an invitation from the Speaker of the Parliament of Azerbaijan. During the visit the NATO PA President meets senior figures in both government and the Parliament.
15 November	Azerbaijan sends a unit to support the ISAF operation in Afghanistan.
15-19 November	NATO PA adopts a decision on granting Azerbaijan an associate member status.
2003	
2 April	NAMSA MOU implementing the agreement for the PfP Trust Fund Project is signed between NATO and Azerbaijan.
23 April	Saloglu Trust Fund is presented at NATO HQ and approved by NATO Nations. NAMSA and ANAMA are identified as executive agents of the project.
15 May	NATO Secretary-General H.E. Lord George Robertson pays his next visit to Azerbaijan. He participates in the opening of Virtual Silk Highway Project and meeting of the Commission on Cooperation with NATO and gives a briefing for the Parliament. During the visit Azerbaijan formally submits him a letter on its intention to join the IPAP.
2004	
March	Azerbaijan joins NATO OCC and declares one infantry company in the Pool of Forces within the OCC Evaluation and Feedback programme.
19 May	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev visits NATO HQ, presents Azerbaijan's first IPAP Presentation Document to NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer and addresses the NAC.
28 June	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev participates in the NATO Istanbul Summit. At the Summit Allied leaders place special focus on the Caucasus – a special NATO representative and a liaison officer are assigned to the region.

2004	
6 July	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov visits NATO HQ. Azerbaijan's accession to IPAP and other issues of practical co-operation are discussed during the visit.
15 September	The NATO Secretary General appoints his first Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia.
17 September	On the basis of the goals related to security sector reform enshrined in the IPAP Presentation Document, a Working Group on National Security Policy of Azerbaijan is set up by the Presidential decree.
4-5 November	NATO Secretary-General H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer visits Azerbaijan. He holds meetings with the President and Foreign Minister and participates in the meeting of the Commission on Cooperation with NATO.

2005	
6-9 February	NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia Mr. Robert Simmons pays a visit to Baku. He is received by the President and holds meetings in several Ministries.
14 February	Financial Management Agreement of the PfP Trust Fund for Azerbaijan is signed between NATO and Azerbaijan.
27 May	NAC approves Azerbaijan's first IPAP.
3 August	The President of Azerbaijan signs a decree on implementation of the IPAP.
17-20 November	NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia Mr. Simmons pays his next visit to Baku. He is received by the President, participates in the opening of Saloglu Trust Fund and the meeting of the Commission on Cooperation with NATO at the level of deputy ministers, holds meetings in the Ministries of Defence and National Security and SBS, gives a briefing for the students of Baku State University.

2006	
February	NATO experts conduct an assessment of Azerbaijan's IPAP implementation in Baku.
15 March	The experts elaborate the Assessment Report on Azerbaijan's IPAP implementation. The report notes progress in Azerbaijan's IPAP implementation.
9-12 April	NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia Mr. Simmons pays his next visit to Baku. He is received by the President, holds meetings in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence and National Security and the Parliament and participates in the meeting of the Commission on Cooperation with NATO at the level of deputy ministers.
April	A NATO PfP Trust Fund project is launched to clear unexploded ordnance from a former military base at Saloglu, Agstafa district.
July	With the support of the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme, a mobile mélange treatment plant starts to operate in Azerbaijan to convert this highly toxic substance into fertilizer.
8-10 October	NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia Mr. Simmons pays his next visit to Baku.
8 November	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev meets with the NATO Secretary General and addresses the NAC.
28-29 November	NATO member-states support the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Azerbaijan under the Declaration issued at the meeting of the NAC in Riga.

2007	
11-16 February	NATO experts conduct an assessment of Azerbaijan's IPAP implementation in Baku.
14-17 March	NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia Mr. Simmons visits Baku.
2 May	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov visits NATO HQ.
27-28 September	NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for the Caucasus and Central Asia Mr. Simmons visits Baku.
19 October	Azerbaijan doubles its military contingent in Afghanistan.

2008	
4 March	Azerbaijan contingent completes its mission in KFOR.
5 March	President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly H.E. Mr. José Lello pays a one-day visit to Azerbaijan and meets the President, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence.
7 March	Azerbaijan and NATO agree the second IPAP document.
2-4 April	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev joins the NATO/EAPC and ISAF format Summits in Bucharest. NATO member-states support the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Azerbaijan under the Bucharest Summit Declaration.
21-25 April	NATO experts conduct an assessment of Azerbaijan's IPAP and PARP implementation in Baku.
25 June	The Mélange Project is concluded.
17 September	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov visits NATO HQ.
2 October	Azerbaijan redoubles its military contingent in Afghanistan.
2 December	Foreign Ministers of NATO member-states reiterate their support to the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Azerbaijan and a peaceful conflict resolution founded on these principles.
9 December	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov visits NATO HQ.
16 December	NATO Deputy Secretary General H.E. Ambassador Claudio Bisogniero visits Azerbaijan.

2009	
3-4 April	The Alliance reiterates its support to the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Azerbaijan and towards the settlement of the conflicts in the region, taking into account these principles at the NATO Strasbourg/Kehl Summit.
20-23 April	NATO experts conduct an assessment of Azerbaijan's IPAP and PARP implementation in Baku.
29 April	President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev meets the NATO Secretary General and addresses the NAC.
11-12 June	The Minister of Defence of Azerbaijan participates at the Meeting of NATO Defence Ministers by visiting NATO HQ.
15 July	Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov visits the NATO HQ and participates in NAC+Azerbaijan meeting.



Chapter I | Section III **Events held in Azerbaijan in cooperation with NATO**

31 March	Azerbaijan joins the newly created NACC.
4-6 November 97	Preparatory seminar of the “Cooperative Demand” command staff exercise. This was the first event hosted by Azerbaijan under NATO/PfP.
27-28 May 99	Meeting of the APAG within the EAPC. A senior NATO delegation headed by NATO Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs, Ambassador Klaus-Peter Kleiber visits Azerbaijan during the meeting.
20-21 July 00	NATO/EAPC conference on “Energy Security in the South Caucasus”.
12-13 June 01	NATO/EAPC seminar “Deployment of rescue units in the area of natural and man-made disasters”.
21-22 June 01	Joint Azerbaijani-Swiss seminar on “Small arms and light weapons: practical challenges to the implementation of the current obligations of OSCE and EAPC”.
05-17 November 01	“Cooperative Determination” post/computer assisted exercise. 9 NATO and 10 Partner countries participate in the exercise aimed at improving military interoperability for crisis response operations.
16-17 November 01	“Lessons learned from regional cooperation in the Balkans” NATO/EAPC seminar.
7-8 May 02	Seminar on “Ecological problems of the Caspian Sea” jointly organized with the NATO CCMS.
27-28 June 02	NATO/EAPC seminar on “Challenges to regional cooperation in the South Caucasus”. Mr. Günther Altenburg, NATO Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs participates in this event.
5-6 May 03	NATO/EAPC seminar on “Links amongst terrorism, organized crime and other illegal activities”. The Seminar is chaired by Ambassador Daniel Speckhard, NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs.
25 June 03	Donors Conference organized by ANAMA aimed at raising international awareness about the ongoing PfP Trust Fund Project in Saloglu district of Azerbaijan.
3-8 July 03	The first NATO Summer School on “Leaders of the XXI Century”.
5-10 July 04	The next NATO Summer School on “Changing NATO in the Changing World”.
28-29 October 04	The first meeting of the NATO Special Committee Working Group in EAPC format outside the NATO HQ.

2-3 February 05	“Economy, Security and Defence – security aspects of macroeconomic stabilization and structure reforms, including management of recourses available for defence” Seminar with the participation of NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Regional, Economic and Security Affairs, Mr. Patrick Hardouin.
23-24 June 05	NATO/EAPC Seminar on “Reforms of Integrated Border Management and Development of Border Security Standards”.
31 December 05 – 6 January 06	NISA Session on “Energy Security in the Euro-Atlantic area”. The event is held in Baku and Guba.
3-8 July 06	The Euro-Atlantic Centre (NATO Information Centre) is officially opened, NISA Summer Session on “Perspectives of Euro-Atlantic integration in the region of Three Seas” and a Seminar on Anti-Terrorism are held within the “NATO Week”. NATO Assistant Secretary General for Public Diplomacy Mr. Jean Fournet participates in this event.
6-7 July 06	EAPC Workshop on “Operationalisation of PAP-T: Partners’ Contribution to and Participation in NATO Operations to Combat Terrorism”
10-17 December 06	NISA Session on “Enhancing the security in the area of Three Seas: how to build a comprehensive approach”.
6-12 June 07	NISA Session on “Energy Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Euro-Atlantic Area”
10-11 July 07	EAPC Colloquium on “Energy Infrastructure Security”.
10-15 December 07	NISA Session on “Peace operations in the Euro-Atlantic area: challenges and perspectives”.
6-8 March 08	The 68th Rose-Roth seminar on “Security in the Caspian region” involving some 50 parliamentarians from NATO and partner countries, including representatives from Central Asia and Afghanistan.
16-21 June 08	NISA Session on “Crisis Management”.
26-27 June 08	PfP Trust Fund Workshop organized by NATO and the Azerbaijani MFA with participation of over 50 representatives from NATO and partner countries, as well as from other international organizations.
22 October 08	Event dedicated to the 5th Anniversary of NISA.
26-31 January 09	NISA Session on “New Warfare and Modern Conflicts”.
5 May 09	Senior level Conference entitled “NATO-Azerbaijan: Assessing the past, looking to the future” to mark the 15th Anniversary of Azerbaijan’s accession to the PfP Framework Document.
10-11 June 09	EAPC Seminar on “Energy Security: Challenges and Opportunities”.
16-17 June 09	Conference on “Reforms within the Law-Enforcement Agencies and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan – in the context of integration into the Euro-Atlantic area” organized by Eurasia Lawyers Association and Azerbaijan Lawyers Confederation.
22-26 June 09	Advanced Training Course on “Crisis Management National Capacity Building”.
29 June – 05 July 09	NISA Summer Session on “Maritime Security”.
14-15 September 09	Workshop on Management of Water Resources in Azerbaijan.
22-25 September 09	Seminar on “Effective Practices in CEP and Consequence Management”.
01 October 09	PfP Conference on Defence Policy and Strategy.



CHAPTER II: AZERBAIJAN-NATO MILITARY COOPERATION

Chapter II | Section I | Azerbaijan-NATO Military Cooperation: Gained Experience and Future Perspectives

Through military cooperation to interoperable forces

Azerbaijan-NATO cooperation goes back to March 1992, when Azerbaijan together with the other 37 countries, joined the NACC, which since 1997 has become EAPC. Azerbaijan began its cooperation with NATO in very dire and disadvantageous circumstances created by the Armenia's armed aggression that resulted in the occupation of 20 percent of the Azerbaijani lands and large-scale ethnic cleansing against more than a million Azerbaijani people. On 4-th May 1994, Azerbaijan joined the NATO's PfP programme by signing the Framework Document. Under this Document Azerbaijan alongside with other Partners, was asked to fulfil five basic objectives:

- to facilitate transparency in national defence planning and budgeting processes;
- to ensure democratic control of defence forces;
- to maintain the capability and readiness to contribute to operations under the authority of the UN and/or the responsibility of the OSCE;
- to develop military cooperation with NATO through joint planning, training and exercises, in order to strengthen the ability Partners to undertake missions in the field of peacekeeping, search and rescue and humanitarian operations;
- to develop, over the longer term, forces that are fully interoperable with the Alliance's forces.

These objectives in general and the military cooperation between Armed Forces of Azerbaijan and NATO in particular, have constituted the core of the overall NATO-Azerbaijan relations. IPP has been the most practical PfP tool, pro-

viding wide-ranging training and exercise opportunities. Every year, in the PfP framework Azerbaijani militaries participate in the training and education activities related to various areas of military cooperation. Azerbaijan develops its IPP in a way to support the main national military and defence objectives. The quality and scope of Azerbaijani IPP have been increased over the past ten years and usually vary within 200-250 events annually. Alongside with the MOD, other relevant state agencies have been involved into the planning and implementation of IPP on a regular basis. Within the IPP scope Azerbaijan gives the highest priority to: Military Education, Training and Doctrine (TRD); Language Training (LNG); Military Exercises and related Activities (TEX); Defence Planning and Strategy (DPS); Peacekeeping (PKG); Logistics (LOG); Consultation, Command and Control, including Communication and Information Systems (C3); Defence Planning, Budgeting (DPB).

In 1997, Azerbaijan joined PfP PARP with the aim to provide a basis for defence and force planning in accordance with NATO standards and procedures, to achieve interoperability with Allied forces, particularly, identifying forces and capabilities that might be available for multinational training, exercises and operations. In order to achieve these objectives set up in PARP framework and make forces available for PfP training and exercises and NATO-led peace-support operations, the same year of 1997 MOD of Azerbaijan established a peacekeeping unit. In 1999, at the NATO Washington Summit, Allies adopted a package of measures for the Enhanced and More Operational Partnership (EMOP). This package contained four primary components:



- Political-Military Framework for NATO-led Peacekeeping Operations;
- Expanded and Adapted PARP;
- Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC);
- PfP Training and Education Enhancement Programme (TEEP).

With these measures came a new wave of an enhanced willingness of Azerbaijan to deepen and broaden its cooperation with NATO and Allies. Since then PARP has been playing an essential role in providing NATO's recommendations, support and guidance in the field of defence and force planning. Every year Azerbaijan together with NATO experts and Allies review and further develop the set of Partnership Goals to support current national military goals and defence objectives. The number of Partnership Goals accepted by Azerbaijan has been increasing steadily since 1997 and usually package includes up to 40-45 Partnership Goals that covers the wide range of military and defence aspects and serves as fundamental basis for units earmarked for peacekeeping operations.

From 5 to 16 November 2001, the PfP exercise "Cooperative Determination" took place in Azerbaijan, in which 9 member-countries of NATO and 10 Partners participated. Cooperative Determination 2001 was command post/computer assisted exercise, which was aimed at improving military interoperability for crisis response operations. A multinational brigade headquarters and a mobile medical facility were formed to train participants in peace support operations and humanitarian assistance procedures at multinational brigade level. This exercise was another important step toward achieving interoperability with Allies.

Successful participation of Azerbaijan in the PARP process resulted in establishment of the Peacekeeping Battalion in 2001. The majority of designated forces for participation in NATO-led PfP operations is ready, or will be ready by the end of 2010, which guarantees further improvement of the implementation of PARP based Partnership Goals.

To complement PARP process in enhancing operational interoperability and improving national capabilities, Azerbaijan declared one infantry company to the Pool of Forces and Capabilities within Operational Capabilities Concept, Evalu-

ation and Feedback (OCC E&F) programme in 2004. Using OCC E&F Azerbaijan has been training a special mobile (rapid reaction) battalion in order to enhance operational interoperability with NATO Forces and to meet requirements for full range NATO-led operations. In 2008, the company of this battalion successfully passed through evaluation process on the first level. It is planned to have this company pass the second level NATO evaluation in 2010 and be ready for NATO-led operations in 2011. In a longer term, Azerbaijan is planning to complete the training and equipment of the brigade so it can sustain an entire infantry battalion on operations including full combat support and combat service support by the end of 2015. That, to some extent, guarantees Azerbaijan's preparedness not only for the required level of contribution in PfP, but also the significant perspective for further improvement of individual and collective actions within NATO.

Through training programmes, participation in peacekeeping mission and exercises, PfP helps foster a new generation of officers fully interoperable with their NATO counterparts. In this regard, Partnership Staff Element (PSE) Concept is the most valuable tool. PSE Concept creates possibilities for Partners to deploy their officers within various NATO Headquarters and Commands, to gain experience and knowledge working side-by-side with Allies in the same headquarters and offices. Azerbaijan effectively uses this instrument and since 2002 has provided nine officers for PSE posts. Currently, Azerbaijan is reconsidering its approach to PSE Concept towards a remarkable increase of the number of the national PSE officers and seeking posts with more operational relevance.

Effective use of various NATO/PfP tools and instruments and the possibilities to learn from the Allies' experience facilitate the development of bilateral military cooperation with NATO member states. Azerbaijan has established bilateral military cooperation programmes with 10 Allies and 7 Partners. The essential part of these programmes is military education and training, which represents the area where Azerbaijan has been making the most efforts. Since the mid 90-s with the extensive support of Turkey, Azerbaijan has remodelled its military education and training system and has established relevant cooperation programmes with NATO Allies and Partners. Today, the High Military Academy,

the Navy Academy, the Air Force Academy, the Education and Training Centre of the Armed Forces and the Military College of the Armed Forces are using curriculums based on NATO standards. In cooperation with NATO, Allies and Partners Azerbaijan continues further integration of the NATO standards into the national education and training programmes, embracing basic, tactical, operational and strategic level courses and NCO training and leadership.

A trusted Partner and contributor

The fight against terrorism and asymmetric threats are all unfortunately part of the overall globalization of international relations. Each country is invited to contribute to stability, peace and a safer future to the best of its ability. Although Azerbaijan itself suffers from the foreign aggression and terrorism caused by Armenia, it took responsibility for a broader security aspect of international community by contributing to the international and NATO-led operations in Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Azerbaijan has a strong interest in how NATO's Partnership policy is developing, especially regarding the cooperation with troop-contributing countries. Throughout the past ten years the Partnership has been a reciprocal and mutually beneficial exercise for Azerbaijan. The experience, skills and knowledge gained by our military personnel through NATO/PfP programmes and mechanisms are exploited in the operations. Moreover, MOD has benefited from its contacts with NATO as the leading military agency in pursuing defence transformation, which is vital for our national defence and security sector. Therefore, Azerbaijan was pleased by the decision made by NATO to improve the conditions for Partners' involvement in NATO-led crisis response operations by establishing relevant political-military formats at the various levels.

Azerbaijan began its peacekeeping mission in September of 1999 by deploying one platoon (34 personnel) in Kosovo, as a part of KFOR. This platoon provided security in Dragosh town between October 1999 and April 2008. Azerbaijan was also part of the Multinational Force in Iraq and deployed a company (150 personnel) from 2003 to December 2008 within a USAR troops that protected the al-Haditha Damb in the Western Iraq. At the same time, one our officer was deployed within Multinational Joint

Forces Headquarters in Bagdad. Azerbaijani troops there provided perimeter security, escort duties and other security functions. Azerbaijan joined with a platoon to ISAF in November 2002 with the aim of contributing to peace, security and order in Afghanistan. Since then Azerbaijan twice redoubled its troops' level in Afghanistan and, currently, has an entire company deployed within Turkish forces in ISAF. Azerbaijani military personnel are performing escort and patrolling duties in the capital region and also engaged with the training of Afghan National Army (ANA). Recently, we have decided to deploy in Afghanistan two medical officers and accommodate some training requirements of ANA at the military education institutions of Azerbaijan. Additionally, Azerbaijan is also planning to expand cooperation with Afghanistan beyond military assistance and to contribute to restoration of normalcy and peaceful life by deploying civilian specialists and extending humanitarian aid to the Afghan society. While contributing in the overall international security, we believe that these deployments have contributed in improving operational planning and conducting operations in a multinational environment. Experience and lessons learned are integrated by the Department of Operations of MOD and applied in educational programmes, as well as in training programmes of the Armed Forces.

Contribute to global security by building a capable defence

Evolving security circumstances and new threats demand new approach and instruments within national defence system. Azerbaijan is responding adequately by means of improving its defence and security sectors. Meanwhile, the on-going defence and security sector reforms are demonstrating our commitments to the Euro-Atlantic values.

In the IPAP framework, Azerbaijan has launched various processes to develop effective defence system based on national strategy and procedures and efficient interagency cooperation. Based on the National Security Concept that was published on 23 May 2007, Azerbaijan is now completing its Military Doctrine and Maritime Security Strategy. These will be followed by the SDR, which will lay out the basis for the development of more effective and capable defence system and armed forces. Using the results of SDR the details and priorities



Chapter II | Section II Azerbaijan's contribution to NATO-led operations: Achievements and Perspectives



We will continue to contribute to the common cause of peace, stability, security, anti-terror operations in our region and worldwide¹.

*H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev,
the President of Azerbaijan*

The National Security Concept of Azerbaijan states that one of the main objectives of the defence policy of Azerbaijan is the “establishment of operational forces interoperable with those of NATO member-states, and participation in peacekeeping and crisis-response operations under the mandate of the appropriate international organizations.”² Establishment of such interoperability with NATO forces is based on our participation in PAPP. Launched in 1997 and based on two-year cycles it aims at closely engaging Azerbaijan into NATO’s Defence planning for operational readiness. The Armed Forces of Azerbaijan have undertaken to implement an increasing number of the Partnership Goals, which focus on “achieving military interoperability with NATO troops through introduction of NATO’s military, training and technical standards.”³ At present Azerbaijan has developed special units deployable abroad for peacekeeping purposes. These units were simultaneously engaged in contributing to three peacekeeping operations in 2008 (KFOR, ISAF and Multi-National Force - Iraq).

Modern international peacekeeping operations are multifunctional and complex in nature. Their success, among other factors, depends

on the involvement of contributing nations at every stage of operation planning and conduct, including command and control arrangements of the operation in question.

NATO has an advanced mechanism of Partners involvement in its operations. Launched in 1999, the Political-Military Framework (PMF) regulates cooperation between NATO and its Partners in NATO-led PfP operations. It is intended to “ensure that Partners joining future NATO-led PfP operations be afforded appropriate opportunities to contribute to the provision of political guidance for and oversight over such operations”⁴ In practice this means that Partner nations may take part, including at the highest political level, in political consultations, planning and conduct of operations. Partners have a ‘decision-shaping’ power that is the right to express an opinion on political guidance, planning and conduct of operations.

An important aspect of this mechanism is an opportunity for Partners to take positions within international headquarters, which is “important as a recognition of the Partner contribution in a true partnership,...establishing confidence and understanding among Partners and Allies and strengthening their solidarity”⁵.

Moreover, this is necessary because of other reasons including ensuring a degree of ownership over the process of operation. It also allows for officers from troop contributing na-

of defence plans for the period 2010-2015 will be further elaborated and integrated, covering MOD modernisation plan in a longer term. It includes, *inter alia*, the modernisation of its logistics support and improvement of logistics system, the gradual modernisation and replacement of its military equipment, establishment of modern communication system within armed forces and infrastructure improvements. These priorities are included in the Azerbaijan IPAP as mid- and long-term objectives.

Transformation of the Armed Forces, including restructuring in accordance with NATO standards, plays a significant role in overall defence reforms. Moreover, in the framework of the overall restructuring process a number of important tasks are being executed. The terms

of reference for each position in the armed forces, new standing operational procedures, field manuals and instructions are being developed. In these efforts Azerbaijan is supported by NATO’s Allied Command Transformation, which conducted three Mobile Training Team’s (MTT) visits to Azerbaijan in 2007 and 2008.

As a trusted and reliable Partner, Azerbaijan will continue to actively operate in the PfP and EAPC. We will continue, and gradually increase our contributions to NATO-led ISAF operation. By being an active Partner, Azerbaijan will contribute to the promotion of regional and global peace and stability acting as a useful and responsible member of the international community.

1. Joint Press Briefing by President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev and NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, NATO HQ, 29 April 2009, available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/opinions_53520.htm
2. National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan, approved by Instruction No. 2198 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 23 May 2007, unofficial translation, p.15
3. NATO-Azerbaijan: Assessing the past, looking into the future, Mr. Kamil Khasiyev, Ambassador, Head of Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to NATO, “Azerbaijan in the world,” ADA Biweekly Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 9, May 1, 2009, p.2.
4. Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PfP Operations, 15 June 1999, para 1.
5. Ibid

tions to carry out a critical coordinating role between his nation military leadership and troops deployed in the field. Currently, Azerbaijan has officers assigned to various military structures, including International Military Staff, Military Co-ordination Department at SHAPE, Allied Joint Force Command Naples, and Allied Joint Force Command, Brunssum. The latter Command is leading the ISAF mission in Afghanistan.

PMF has been instrumental in engagement of Partner countries in crises management system of NATO. As a Partner nation, Azerbaijan supports its full implementation and further development.

KFOR and ISAF

At the theatre/field level, Azerbaijani peacekeeping units in KFOR and ISAF NATO-led operations have been operating within Turkey's peacekeeping battalions. For these purposes respective agreements were signed between Azerbaijan and Turkey regulating command and control arrangements, deployment, logistics and other legal and operational issues. Since Azerbaijan and Turkey enjoy close relations of friendship and cooperation, operating within a Turkish battalion was a natural choice. The NATO-led KFOR operation started on 12 June 1999 following UNSCR 1244 under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and upon the conclusion of the Military Technical Agreement between NATO and Serbia. Under the UNSCR 1244 the main tasks of the NATO-led KFOR operation included broader security issues from maintaining ceasefire to border control and reconstruction work.⁶

Troop contribution to this operation was the first test ground for the Azerbaijani peacekeeping forces. A peacekeeping platoon, numbering 34 personnel started its duties in KFOR within the Turkish peacekeeping battalion under the command of NATO in September 1999. Azerbaijani platoon was stationed in the southwest of Kosovo as part of Task Force Dragas in Multinational Brigade-South. Constituting together with the Turkish servicemen a bi-national company Azerbaijani peacekeepers took responsibility for the area southwest of Dragas close to the border of Albania and FYROM.⁷

Generally, the Azerbaijani peacekeepers were assigned the following tasks: assistance to implementation of peace agreement; border control; maintenance of public order; ensuring freedom of movement for KFOR personnel and civilians; assistance to reconstruction works and humanitarian aid.

Performance of Azerbaijani servicemen has been highly appraised on many occasions. This can be explained not only by professionalism and good-training of the personnel but also by their understanding and due respect towards local culture and customs. This is probably one of the reasons why during 9 years of theatre presence Azerbaijani peacekeepers did not encounter hostile attitude towards them and had been honorably carrying out their missions.

ISAF operation was launched in accordance with the Bonn Agreement of December 2001 after Taliban forces had been ousted from political power in Kabul. Under the authority of the UN Security Council this operation initially aimed to assist the Afghan government "in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas, so that the Afghan Interim Authority as well as the personnel of the United Nations can operate in a secure environment."⁸ NATO assumed a leadership role for ISAF operation in August 2003 and gradually expanded this operation throughout the country. In accordance with UNSC resolutions its main task is to assist the Afghan government in the establishment of a secure and stable environment. To this end, ISAF forces are conducting security and stability operations throughout the country together with the Afghan National Security Forces and are directly involved in the development of the Afghan National Army through mentoring, training and equipping.⁹

Azerbaijan decided to join ISAF in November 2002, being determined to contribute to provision of peace, security and order in Afghanistan. Deployed since September 2003, Azerbaijani peacekeepers initially consisted of one platoon numbering 22 servicemen. As the ISAF was expanding throughout Afghanistan, there were increasing needs for more servicemen to fulfill tasks assigned to ISAF forces. In

this context Azerbaijan has quadrupled its field presence. In 2008 Azerbaijan has doubled the number of its troops from 22 to 45, while further redoubling it to 90 servicemen in 2009. This is a clear indication of Azerbaijan's determination to closely participate in the anti-terrorist coalition.

Currently, the Azerbaijani company operates within the Turkish battalion in Kabul in Regional Command – Capital. Their tasks are determined by the operational commander in theatre defined in accordance with evolving security needs. Initially Azerbaijani peacekeepers were involved in providing security to Kabul airport. Currently, they are involved in patrolling and escorting missions, as well as training of Afghanistan National Army units.

It should be noted that Azerbaijani troops are among a few Muslim nations participating in the operation in Afghanistan. Daily interaction with locals, and similarities in traditions, culture and religion make them more acceptable by Afghans.¹⁰ This factor doubled with professionalism and dedication of Azerbaijani servicemen is being highly appreciated by the ISAF leadership.¹¹

Conclusion

Azerbaijan's contribution to UN-mandated NATO-led operations is an indication of Azerbaijan's determination to share the burden of building common security. It is also a practical manifestation of Azerbaijan's willingness to deepen partnership and expand cooperation with the Alliance. From the practical point of view, participation in KFOR and ISAF has been further improving professional skills of Azerbaijani peacekeepers while providing greater opportunities to get more closely acquainted with the command and control procedures of NATO. NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer while referring to Azerbaijan as highly valued and highly respected partner expressed gratitude to President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev for "the important contribution Azerbaijan is making in the framework of our ISAF operation in Afghanistan."¹²

Cooperation in the field of peacekeeping has a broader impact on security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic region and beyond, promot-



ing bilateral partnership, including in military, political and diplomatic domains. Therefore, it also enhances the image of NATO Partnership mechanisms. Moreover, practical interaction, such as peacekeeping reveals gaps of these mechanisms filling of which would further contribute to deepening of cooperation.

6. UN Security Council Resolution 1244, 10 June 1999, para 9

7. Cpt Rolf Ahrens: "Azerbaijani troops part of the KFOR family," KFOR chronicle 2001

8. NATO's role in Afghanistan, NATO's official website, available at: http://www.nato.int/cpps/en/natolive/topics_8189.htm

9. Ibid

10. The Peacekeeping Forces of Azerbaijan, Coalition Bulletin, July 2007, p.4

11. Interview of Brigadier-General Richard Blanchette, ISAF Spokesperson to APA exclusively, 27.03.2009

12. Joint Press Briefing of 29 April 2009, NATO HQ, op. cit

CHAPTER III: AZERBAIJAN-NATO COOPERATION IN NON-MILITARY AREAS AND ON SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Chapter III | Section I Cooperation of the State Border Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan with NATO

Azerbaijan is situated at the junction of inter-continental communications between Europe and Asia, the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

This favorable geographic location makes, however, Azerbaijan exposed to such trans-border threats as international terrorism, illegal migration, transnational organized crime, human and drugs trafficking, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Yet, the greatest threat for the overall regional security does not originate from the challenges mentioned above, but from the continuing occupation of the Azerbaijani territories by Armenia as a result of the conflict in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

This complex security situation certainly requires substantial efforts to provide the border security. Given this need, Azerbaijan established the State Border Service (SBS) as an independent agency in 2002.

The main functions of the SBS are the protection of state borders and ensuring its inviolability, combating international terrorism, combating illegal migration, illicit circulation of drugs, smuggling of weapons and ammunition, as well as WMD and its components. Another important task is to ensure security of oil- and gas fields, as well as related infrastructure in the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea.

Since its establishment, SBS has implemented a series of significant reforms, aiming to increase the efficiency of border control and subsequent gradual transition from the military organization into law enforcement agency, as

indicated in the National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The State Programme on technical development of border protection system for the years of 2006-2010 has significantly contributed to implementation of these reform objectives.

Changes were made to functional duties of personnel in accordance with the new personnel structure. Moreover, the appropriate amendments were introduced into the legislation in line with international norms.

Necessary work was done on simplification of border crossing procedures and bringing the operation of border crossing points in line with progressive standards. An Automated Information Search System was created linking all state bodies, which participate in the migration control processes. The system enables to exercise efficient control over migration on the whole perimeter of the border.

Due to the new cadre structure the capabilities of the SBS in the fields of inquiry and investigation, as well as operative search activity were enhanced. A new department was set up on the basis of investigation and inquiry division, accordingly investigation and inquiry teams were established at the regional centers. The changes made are directed at promotion of the processes of obtaining information, its examination and decision-making.

Within the framework of reforms conducted in the education system a new training center equipped with modern technical tools was created in the SBS, logistic base of the training center of the Coast Guard was improved,



a new school was opened for preparation and upgrading the qualifications of contracted military personnel. Taking into account the transition to multi-staged educational system courses of different qualification were organized and finally, new curricula were worked out.

For the purpose of training and enhancing professional ability of officers, as well as organizing fundamental research on border security the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed a decree, dated 12 June 2007, on the establishment of the SBS Academy. The establishment of the Academy has increased the capabilities of the SBS to become a regional center on education and training on border security.

The increasing level of international cooperation has played a significant role in achievements of the SBS over such a short term. That was certainly one of the key tools to enhance mutual confidence and to exchange experience and expertise.

Currently, SBS is reinforcing its cooperation with several international organizations, such as NATO, European Union, International Organization for Migration, UNHCR, GUAM, IAEA, International Border Police Conference and etc.

The State Border Service attaches great importance to cooperation with Allies and Partners and NATO as an organization. On 23-24 June 2005, SBS hosted a NATO/EAPC seminar on "Reforms of integrated border management and development of border security standards". 6 international organizations and 22 countries were represented at that event.

In July 2006, a NATO-led team of national border security experts visited Azerbaijan and prepared an assessment report including recommendations. Some recommendations specified in the report have already been implemented, while the realization of others is provided for in the appropriate perspective plans.

Moreover, SBS takes an active part in practical partnership and a broader political dialogue of Azerbaijan with NATO. At present it has six Partnership Goals within PARP and since 2005, has been cooperating with NATO in the framework of the IPAP. The SBS has established an internal working group responsible for the implementation of IPAP objectives within its area of competence.

The representatives of the SBS, as a part of interagency delegation, regularly participate in the North Atlantic Council meeting with Azerbaijan on implementation of the IPAP. In 2003 and 2006, General E. Guliyev, Chief of the SBS made presentations in the relevant committees at the NATO Headquarters.

Furthermore, in 2007 SBS representatives contributed to the meetings of the PAP-T informal working group on border security chaired by the FYROM by providing a presentation and participating in discussions.

Finally, it would be to the point to note the constant dialogue with the NATO Secretary General's Special Representative on Central Asia and Caucasus and NATO Liaison Officer which plays a significant role in enhancing the cooperation on border security.



Cooperation of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Azerbaijan with NATO

The National Security Concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan indicates that “ensuring internal security is one of the key tasks of the State and preserving public order and fighting against crime and corruption are among the main responsibilities of the relevant governmental structures”.

One of the key players in ensuring the internal security is the Internal Troops, which were established as military status forces within the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 1991.

Their duties include keeping the order in case of riots, mass demonstrations accompanied with violence, guarding critical infrastructure facilities, such as communication centres, assisting in major civil emergencies, and dealing with cases of mass disorders or riots in state prisons, pursuit and temporary detention of criminals or escaped convicts.

Moreover, in cases of extreme danger against the state, Internal Troops can undertake regular combat missions alongside the Armed Forces of the country. Internal Troops can also be used for explosive ordnance disposal duties, de-mining, and support in the fight against terrorism and for search and rescue operations in areas that are difficult to reach.

Internal Troops extensively use international cooperation to improve the level of training, logistics and mobility of the forces.

They also maintain constant contacts with the Association of European and Mediterranean Police Forces and Gendarmeries with Military Status (FIEP) with eventual possibility for mem-

bership at this organization.

In the context of cooperation with NATO, the Internal Troops have undertaken a number of objectives in the framework of the IPAP of Azerbaijan. These IPAP objectives concentrate essentially on the review and reorganization of the Internal Troops using Western standards, improvement of training, logistics, mobility and recruitment.

In response to requests from Azerbaijan to NATO to support Azerbaijan's efforts to meet its IPAP objectives concerning the future of the Internal Troops, NATO International Staff facilitated the visit of a team of national experts to Azerbaijan in November 2007, who prepared a detailed report.

The Internal Troops have also set up an IPAP implementation coordination team headed by the Deputy Commander of the Internal Troops.

One of the important objectives of the Internal Troops within the IPAP is to develop police-support units, involve it in PARP and declare its preparedness to participate in peace-support operations.

Internal Troops have taken a number of measures for the implementation of this partnership goal. Necessary actions were taken for drafting and approving the personnel structure of one police-support Company, and preparing a combat training plan. The company was completely staffed and the officers received the English language training.

Furthermore, the Internal Troops continued to train personnel in NATO education institutions,

review the structure, and improve the logistics of the forces.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the increasing level of involvement of the Internal Troops in

Partnership-related activities as it declared a company to the Operational Capabilities pool of NATO in May 2008.



Cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan with NATO on humanitarian and environmental issues

Cooperation activities in the field of environment and science complement the cooperation with NATO in the field of security and defence sector reform.

Remarkable initiatives in these fields include the already completed Mélange project and the ongoing NATO/PFP Saloglu Trust Fund project.

Mélange is a highly toxic substance that was used by the former USSR's armed forces as one of the two components to propel small- and medium-range missiles. There were 1.400 tones of dangerous rocket fuel inherited from the stocks of the former Soviet Union stored in aluminum tanks, which had been gradually corroding, posing a serious threat to public health and environment.

Azerbaijan requested NATO's assistance in destroying the mélange. NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) carried out an assessment mission on 20-25 January 2003.

The construction of a mobile mélange treatment plant was supported by the NATO SPS Programme. The budget of this project (2.2 million Euros) was fully covered by NATO.

With the NAMSA as the project's executing agency, the plant was installed in Azerbaijan in July 2006 and began neutralizing the mélange at the first site in Alat (Garadagh district) shortly thereafter.

By November 2007 the plant had successfully converted 950 tones of mélange, stored in Alat. It was then moved to the second site in the town of Mingachevir at the end of 2007, and in May 2008 the conversion of the remaining 350

tones was completed.

This project demonstrated the great potential of the NATO's science for peace and security programme, which proved itself effective in practice with its rightly set priorities and cooperation mechanisms. It was instrumental in dealing with the hazardous rocket fuel (mélange) problem in Azerbaijan.

Another important humanitarian project is NATO/PFP Saloglu Trust Fund project on clearance of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) in Azerbaijan.

The Soviet military ammunition warehouse in Aghstafa district of Azerbaijan was the largest in the South Caucasus. In 1991, the warehouse was destroyed by the departing Soviet troops.

As the result of the explosion at the site, thousands pieces of explosive ordnances were scattered over a large area of 4,400 hectares continuously posing a serious humanitarian, socio-economic and environmental threat to the local population. Since 1991, 152 accidents with 32 people killed were reported.

In 2001, Azerbaijan requested the assistance of NATO to address the UXO problem by setting up a NATO/PFP Trust Fund. The experts of the NAMSA visited the site and prepared an initial assessment in 2002.

On 28 April 2003, the Saloghlu Trust Fund was presented at NATO Headquarters and approved by NATO Nations. NAMSA and ANAMA were identified as executive agents of that project.

In December 2005, Turkey-led NATO/PFP Trust Fund project was launched to locate and destroy all surface and immediate subsurface UXO and explosive hazards in and around the former military base.

The project envisaged the clearance of 568 hectares of the most contaminated land. All the territory intended for clearance was divided into two (Green and Red) zones in accordance with the level and complicity of the impact.

The First Phase of the Project, with a budget of 1.2 million Euros, covered the surface and subsurface clearance of the less contaminated Green Zone and the surface clearance of the heavily contaminated Red Zone. This Phase was accomplished in May 2007.

Soon after the implementation of the project had begun, it became evident that the problem was even more serious than it had seemed earlier.

Evaluation missions, comprised of ANAMA and NATO/NAMSA experts, confirmed the necessity of launching the second phase of the project to improve the safety level by sub-surface clearance in accordance with international standards.

Thus, the second phase of the project, with a budget of 439 000 Euros, began in June 2007, and covered the subsurface clearance operations of highly contaminated area in the Red Zone.

The second phase however, began to encounter several challenges since the very beginning. The extremely high level of contamination had limited the use of magnetic locator. The re-assessment mission by independent expert of NAMSA in October 2007, confirmed that further increase of resources is an essential condition for the accomplishment of the project in full-scale. Therefore, it was decided to extend the project by further 16 months starting from

February 2009.

The third phase of the project, with a budget of 1.96 million Euros, should ultimately solve the UXO problem in the mentioned area.

The quantity of ammunition found in Saloglu area also poses a significant challenge. Today, various types of UXOs, including artillery and mortar projectiles, cannon ammunition, rockets, grenades and pyrotechnics discovered and piled during the clearance operations, are still to be destroyed.

Once accomplished, the project will ensure necessary level of safety for all intents and purposes in the project's command areas. The priority of the project was emphasized through its political, humanitarian, environmental and security perspectives.

The Government of Azerbaijan has been continuously supporting this project at all levels and undertaking efforts in resource mobilization and promotion of the project among international community and donors.

Understanding that the success of the project requires its own dedication and ownership as a host country, the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan has committed to contributing a half of the total amount required to finalise the Third/Final phase.

To date, the project has been supported by Australia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Latvia, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, USA and UNDP.

All these factors make the Saloglu project unique, as it brings together NATO nations, PFP countries, UNDP and NATO's global partners for eliminating serious humanitarian and socio-economic threats posed by the unexploded ordnance in Azerbaijan.

III. IV

Chapter III | Section IV Anti-terrorism is one of the areas of fruitful cooperation

Terrorism is a tragic reality of the XXI century, which has outgrown national borders and threatens the world community affecting the interests of all nations on earth. The Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan fully supports international efforts in combating this evil and unambiguously condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, irrespective of political, economic, religious and any other motives.

The scourge of terrorism endangers the civilized world order, which should be based on principles of a peaceful, equitable and democratic co-existence and respect for international law. Political consequences of terrorism and its psychological impact on a society are enormously difficult and long-lasting. Moreover, it undermines both social progress and sustainable economic development, thus engendering more favourable conditions for recruitment of new terrorists.

Since terrorism over the recent years has acquired the character of a global threat joint and coordinated efforts within the international community are absolutely needed to effectively confront it.

The fight against terror entered a new stage after the tragic September 11 events. Immediately after that tragedy, Azerbaijan fully and unconditionally joined the antiterrorist coalition and continues to contribute to the campaign against

international terrorism, while pursuing its detailed program of implementation of scheduled steps in the legislative, organizational, and practical areas. Swiftly responding to the calls of the international community, Azerbaijan opened its air space and airports for the use of anti-terrorist coalition in the fight against Taliban and Al-Qaida in Afghanistan.

Azerbaijan believes that the longer-term goals of struggle against international terrorism should include not only disruption of terrorist networks but should also address the root causes and sources of terrorism in general.

The Azerbaijani authorities are convinced that



the establishment of legal basis is an inalienable element in the state activity to efficiently combat the scourge of terror. In this regard it should be noted that Azerbaijan has acceded to all 13 relevant UN conventions (Annex 1). The country has also signed 9 European documents on combating terrorism (Annex 2).

It is necessary to emphasize that under the Constitution the international treaties to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party, are an integral part of its legislative system and in case of collision between national laws and regulations on one hand, and those international legally-binding instruments on the other, the latter will be applied. Thus, the above-mentioned international documents are incorporated into the legislative system of Azerbaijan and are, in their entirety, applied, within its territory.

The 1999 Law on Combating Terrorism is an important internal norm in this field, which determines legal and organizational grounds of fight against terrorism in the Republic of Azerbaijan. It also stipulates close coordination of the activities of the state bodies engaged in combating terrorism, as well as the rights and duties of those bodies and individuals involved. Counter-terrorism efforts are carried out through interagency cooperation between law-enforcement and intelligence bodies, namely the Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Interior and the State Border Service, which play a key role in combating terrorism, and the National Bank, which is the leading government agency working to curtail the financing of terrorism. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates the work to fulfil commitments and obligations deriving from international anti-terrorist conventions and agreements.

In October 2001 Azerbaijan ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism of 1999. In the early 2002 the amendments and additions were introduced into some legislative acts of Azerbaijan. The criminal responsibility for terrorism was strengthened through amending several provisions of the Criminal Code. A special article setting forth the responsibility for financing terrorism was also introduced into the Code.

Necessary attention is also paid to timely adoption and full implementation of appropriate organizational and practical measures.

In May 2002 the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan issued an Order on Plan of measures on implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions No. 1368 of September 12, 2001, No. 1373 of September 28, 2001 and No. 1377 of November 12, 2001. Under the abovementioned Order appropriate executive bodies were instructed to undertake measures against terrorism and financing of terrorist activities, freezing of finances and other assets and/or economic recourses of individuals and legal entities that commit or attempt to commit the acts of terror.

Azerbaijan consistently continues to actively cooperate with international organizations in the area of counter-terrorism, including with various United Nations bodies, the Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), GUAM, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) and others.

It should be noted in this context that Azerbaijan attaches importance to cooperation with NATO in the field of anti-terrorism. The country cooperates in the EAPC framework in accordance with the specific character of its security and defence policy and the EAPC/PfP principles of inclusiveness and self-differentiation. Azerbaijan is building its interaction with the EAPC states in a wide range of areas in the EAPC and PfP that have relevance to the fight against terrorism. These areas include the military response to terrorism, enhancement of national counter-terrorist training capabilities, intelligence/information sharing, border security and civil protection anti-terrorist measures. Besides offering broad possibilities for security consultations and a risk assessment, EAPC and PfP have a specific advantage in building common mechanisms for establishment of interaction between military and civilian bodies on internal and external aspects of fighting terrorism. Apart from a traditional focus on the armed forces, EAPC and PfP could provide relevant frameworks for strengthening cooperation between military and non-military agencies, coordination among NATO and Partner national security agencies on specific issues, including border control, as well as asymmetrical threats, such as cyber warfare, development of specialized operations and illegal migration.

At the same time Azerbaijan actively participates in the PAP-T launched during the NATO Prague summit in 2002 and aims to contribute to coordination of the struggle against terrorism between NATO and partner states. After PAP-T had been accepted as the main framework Azerbaijan implemented a number of important measures in the field of combating terrorism.

A new stage in anti-terrorism cooperation between NATO and Azerbaijan began after the meeting on combating terrorism, which was organized by the working group of NATO's Special Committee in Baku on 28-29 October, 2004. This cooperation was further strengthened when Minister of National Security, Lieutenant-General Eldar Mahmudov made a detailed presentation during an EAPC meeting organized by NATO's Special Committee in Brussels on 16-17 November, 2004.

In July 2006, Azerbaijan hosted a Workshop on PAP-T during which recommendations were drawn on further operationalisation of PAP-T, development of operational and military capabilities of Partner Nations and increase of their contribution to the NATO-led anti/counter-terrorist operations.

Training in the field of counter-terrorism constitutes a priority for Azerbaijan. For this purpose, the Ministry of National Security continues to study the experience of other nations and it plans to start the construction of an Anti-Terror Training Centre in 2009, which, inter alia, would serve as a yet another tool for bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Creation of an Anti-Terror Training Centre will help Azerbaijan to learn foreign experience in combating international terrorism and create new opportunities to broaden regional and international cooperation ties. The Centre will focus on education, training and academic research; representatives of corresponding bodies of both Azerbaijan and other states will participate in workshops, courses and other training and education activities on combating terrorism.

One of the aims of PAP-T is to create an environment where Allies and Partners could consult regularly on their shared security concerns related to terrorism. In this connection, Azerbaijan is contributing to intelligence-sharing with the Alliance through an EAPC/PfP Intelligence Liaison Unit.

It should be taken into account that nowadays, among the main targets of terrorist attacks, there are facilities of energy infrastructure, communications and crucially important systems, which become increasingly vulnerable. In this regard, Azerbaijan has been making a series of significant practical steps aimed at strengthening the security of vitally important facilities, gas and oil pipelines, air and sea ports. In March 2008, given its relevant expertise, Azerbaijan assumed the chairmanship of the informal EAPC Working Group on protection of energy infrastructure to make contribution to further implementation of PAP-T. In close coordination with NATO IS and interested EAPC states Azerbaijan is planning to continue to use this format to reinvigorate efforts to render PAP -T more operational.

It should be noted that as it is envisaged in the PAP-T, the Republic of Azerbaijan pays great attention to the development of practical cooperation in the fight against terrorism with a big number of countries. In April 2002 an Agreement was signed between Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey on Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime and Other Major Offences in Trabzon, Turkey. Close cooperation maintained among the law-enforcement agencies of GUAM states led to the conclusion of an Agreement on Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime and Other Major Offences in July 2002 in Yalta. One of the main goals of these Agreements is to promote security of regional economic projects.

Another key sphere of cooperation between Azerbaijan and NATO on combating terrorism is the border security. Since 1998 NATO has been involved in border security/management-related issues in various ways, including through expert assessment visits. Over the recent years NATO supported Azerbaijan by advising on how to develop appropriate methodology and determine the most efficient response to its border security challenges. Meanwhile, Azerbaijan cooperates with other international organizations and develops close partnership relations with relevant agencies of other states in the area of border security. For instance, close interaction between the relevant agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has resulted in implementation of numerous measures in the sphere of capacity-building for the border control.

Azerbaijan is grateful to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and to the OSCE for the advisory assistance provided in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and in combating the financing of terrorism and money-laundering. In connection with these projects, four national seminars were held with the participation of experts from the relevant State organs of Azerbaijan and international consultants, following which certain recommendations were made identifying the basic areas, in which the legislation and administrative structure might need improvement. The issue of the fight against the financing of terrorism and money-laundering is also addressed within the context of Azerbai-

jan's cooperation with the Council of Europe. Azerbaijan continues to cooperate with the CIS Counter-Terrorism Centre in the exchange of analytical information. The Ministry of National Security of Azerbaijan extends and deepens cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, including the early exchange of information on terrorist activities with the special services of other States on a bilateral or multilateral basis. The provisions of relevant agreements provide for specific mechanisms for cooperation in counter-terrorism, including the early warning. Thus, the Ministry of National Security has signed more than 40 documents on cooperation with foreign partners.

Annex 1

13 United Nations Anti-Terrorism Conventions Ratified by Azerbaijan

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969);
2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971);
3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973);
4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989);
5. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977);
6. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983);
7. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987);
8. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992);
9. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992);
10. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998);
11. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001);
12. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002);
13. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 April 2005 (entered into force on 7 July 2007).

Annex 2

European conventions Ratified by Azerbaijan

1. European Convention on Extradition, signed on 13 December 1957 (entered into force on 8 April 1960);
2. Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed on 15 November 1975 (entered into force on 20 August 1979);
3. Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed on 17 March 1978 (entered into force on 5 June 1983);
4. European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed on 20 April 1959 (entered into force on 12 June 1962);
5. Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed on 17 March 1978 (entered into force on 12 April 1982);
6. European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters, signed on 15 May 1972 (entered into force on 30 March 1978);
7. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 04 August 1978);
8. European Convention on the Compensation of the Victims of Violent Crimes, signed on 24 November 1983 (entered into force on 01 February 1988);
9. Convention of the Council of Europe on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, signed on 8 November 1990 (entered into force on 01 September 1993).



Chapter III | Section V

NATO-Azerbaijan cooperation in CEP field: Achievements and perspectives

CEP is one of the important dimensions of security policy for nations. It is a complex issue requiring a comprehensive approach. On one hand, it deals with threats of man-made disasters, the possible use of chemical, biological, radiological (CBRN) weapons against population, terrorist acts targeting critical infrastructure elements and conduct of cyber attacks. On the other, there are natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, landslides posing risks to the population, the environment as well as critical infrastructure and facilities.

CEP aims not only to respond to those disasters when occurred but also places a special emphasis on prevention and recovery. This makes it necessary to develop safety and security standards as well as constantly update contingency plans and maintain a high degree of preparedness. Undoubtedly, the primary responsibility for all this rests with national authorities.

However, scope and consequences of some disasters can be so devastating or transcending national borders that they may naturally acquire international dimension. Moreover, a humanitarian aspect of CEP makes it a very promising area for international cooperation.

It would be no exaggeration to note that CEP occupies a prominent place in the cooperation of Azerbaijan with NATO. It is one of the practical domains of cooperation aimed at addressing challenges and risks abound both at a national level and in the Euro-Atlantic area and beyond. As NATO Assistant Secretary General Mr. Howard noted “CEP activities have often

served as a catalyst for enhancing Partnerships and giving them a more operational dimension.”¹

For clear understanding the value of CEP cooperation with NATO, it is necessary to look at NATO CEP tasks and structures accessible for partners. The aim of civil emergency planning in NATO is to collect, analyse and share information on national planning activity to ensure the most effective use of civil resources during emergency situations. NATO CEP also enables Allies and Partner nations to assist each other in preparing for and dealing with the consequences of crisis, disaster or conflict.

NATO has mechanisms and tools in place to fulfill these tasks. NATO’s civil emergency planning activities are conducted under the overall guidance of the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC), which also regularly meets in EAPC format. SCEPC’s eight Planning Boards and Committees (PB&Cs) are composed of national representatives across a range of civilian sectors. They have a network of 350 civil experts located in NATO and Partner countries across the Euro-Atlantic area. Civilian expert teams can be deployed to assist nations in dealing with a certain issue. Moreover, important instrument is the Rapid Reaction Team Concept, which allows for the deployment within 24 hours after approval and is designed to assess civilian requirements across the functional areas of civil protection, communications, transportation, supply and medical assistance.

EADRCC plays an important role in NATO

1. Mr. Martin Howard, NATO Assistant Secretary General NATO Civil Emergency Planning and the South Caucasus, Perceptions Newsletter, N°7 April 2009

photo gallery

Political Dialogue¹

CEP. It links exchange of information with assistance during “real” emergency situations. Moreover, EADRCC administers the Civil Capabilities Catalogue, which is a list of assets and capabilities declared by nations and available to NATO’s structures in case of necessity.

Azerbaijan has been an active contributor to SCEPC and its PB&Cs meetings in EAPC format. This format provides a useful forum for the exchange of views, building mutual understanding and developing tools and guidelines relevant to national practice.² Several Azerbaijan’s state agencies such as Emergency Situations, Communications and Information Technologies, Transport, Health, Economic Development, and Agriculture ministries, as well as national airlines and maritime organizations have representatives in respective PB&Cs. These representatives regularly take part in plenary meetings; contribute to the formulation and development of documents and working plans. This plays a critical role in commitment to NATO CEP system among Partners like Azerbaijan.

A more practical dimension for partners is an opportunity to participate in CEP-related exercises. In this context, Azerbaijan is keenly interested in exercises conducted under the auspices of EADRCC. In 2008, Azerbaijan participated with a platoon in “UUSÍMAA-2008” exercise in Finland. In 2009, Azerbaijan plans to participate with CBRN, firefighting, search and rescue field teams with appropriate equipment and vehicles in the Zhetisu-2009 exercise. These exercises enhance practical skills and provide opportunity for live exchange of experiences.

Another tangible benefit for Azerbaijan is bilateral cooperation with NATO CEP. This dimension has been further enhanced in recent years after the establishment of the Ministry of Emergency situations in 2005, which brought relevant agencies under the authority of a single ministry. This resulted in thorough reorganisation of the Azerbaijani CEP system with unified regulatory and policy frameworks.

Currently, the MES is responsible for early

warning, prevention and consequence management of emergencies in Azerbaijan. Having completed an initial build-up period, the MES has identified priorities for capacity development. In this context, particular attention is paid to international cooperation including interaction with NATO.

Priorities for bilateral cooperation are focused on implementation of respective objectives in Azerbaijan’s IPAP Document. Currently, practical interaction aims at NATO’s expertise assistance in the development of:

- national crisis management legislation, concept and system, setting up a Crisis management Centre;
- improvement of the training system for the civil emergency planning staff and first responders, based on a long-term strategy;
- improvement of CBRN capabilities for the protection of populations and critical infrastructure.
- cyber defence and electronic capabilities for e-governance.

NATO civil expertise is being made available for development of the above-mentioned areas. The first ever NATO Advisory Support Team (AST) mission visited Azerbaijan in November 2008 to assess the situation in place for the first three areas. The recommendations developed in their report will serve as a guidance for areas of assistance, cooperation and concrete measures. Currently, consultations are underway concerning modalities and scope of NATO’s expertise in cyber defence and e-governance development in Azerbaijan.

In conclusion, it worth stressing that given a constant risk of man-made and natural disasters both NATO members and Partner nations are working together to further strengthen CEP capabilities and international assistance mechanisms. In this regard, Azerbaijan endeavours to bring its specific added value to NATO CEP. Dynamic cooperation with NATO CEP is mutually reinforcing since it strengthens the national capacity of Azerbaijan which is willing to contribute to international assistance when and where needed.



President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.E.Mr. Heydar Aliyev signs the Partnership for Peace Framework Document, 4 May 1994



President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.E.Mr. Heydar Aliyev visits the NATO HQ, 23 April 1996

2. Colonel-General Kamaladdin Heydarov, Minister of Emergency Situations, Republic of Azerbaijan NATO-Azerbaijan cooperation in the field of CEP: a way forward, Perceptions Newsletter, N°7 April 2009

1. Photos in this section have been taken from the NATO website on www.nato.int



NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer welcomes President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev at the NATO HQ, 8 November 2006



President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev addresses the NAC, 29 April 2009



Bilateral meeting between Minister of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan colonel-general Safar Abiyev and NATO Assistant Director of International Military Staff Major-General Georges Lebel



NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer welcomes Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov at the NATO HQ, 9 December 2008



NATO Secretary General H.E. Lord George Robertson inaugurates the Virtual Silk Highway Station at the National Academy of Sciences during his visit to Azerbaijan, 15 May 2003



Minister of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan colonel-general Safar Abiyev (right), NATO Secretary General H.E. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer (middle) and Head of the Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to NATO Ambassador Kamil Khasiyev (left)



President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev and NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer briefs the media at the NATO HQ, 29 April 2009



President of the Republic of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev and NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, NATO HQ, 19 May 2004



Meeting of the Commission on Cooperation with NATO with the participation of NATO Secretary General H.E. Mr. Lord Robertson, 15 May 2003



Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Araz Azimov (left) and NATO Assistant Secretary General for Defence Policy and Planning Mr. Jiří Šedivý at the PfP Conference on Defence Policy and Strategy, 1 October, 2009, Baku, Azerbaijan



Operations



related documents

Partnership for Peace: Invitation Document issued by the Heads of State and government participating in the Meeting of the North Atlantic Council

Brussels, 10 January 1994



We, the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance, building on the close and longstanding partnership among the North American and European Allies, are committed to enhancing security and stability in the whole of Europe. We therefore wish to strengthen ties with the democratic states to our East. We reaffirm that the Alliance, as provided for in Article 10 of the Washington Treaty, remains open to the membership of other European states in a position to further the principles of the Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area. We expect and would welcome NATO expansion that would reach to democratic states to our East, as part of an evolutionary process, taking into account political and security developments in the whole of Europe.

We have today launched an immediate and practical programme that will transform the relationship between NATO and participating states. This new programme goes beyond dialogue and cooperation to forge a real partnership - a Partnership for Peace. We therefore invite the other states participating in the NACC and other CSCE countries able and willing to contribute to this programme, to join with us in this partnership. Active participation in the Partnership for Peace will play an important role in the evolutionary process of the expansion of NATO.

The Partnership for Peace, which will operate under the authority of the North Atlantic Council, will forge new security relationships between the North Atlantic Alliance and its Partners for Peace. Partner states will be invited by the North Atlantic Council to participate in political and military bodies at NATO Headquar-

ters with respect to Partnership activities. The Partnership will expand and intensify political and military cooperation throughout Europe, increase stability, diminish threats to peace, and build strengthened relationships by promoting the spirit of practical cooperation and commitment to democratic principles that underpin our Alliance. NATO will consult with any active participant in the Partnership if that partner perceives a direct threat to its territorial integrity, political independence, or security. At a pace and scope determined by the capacity and desire of the individual participating states, we will work in concrete ways towards transparency in defence budgeting, promoting democratic control of defence ministries, joint planning, joint military exercises, and creating an ability to operate with NATO forces in such fields as peacekeeping, search and rescue and humanitarian operations, and others as may be agreed.

To promote closer military cooperation and interoperability, we will propose, within the Partnership framework, peacekeeping field exercises beginning in 1994. To coordinate joint military activities within the Partnership, we will invite states participating in the Partnership to send permanent liaison officers to NATO Headquarters and a separate Partnership Coordination Cell at Mons (Belgium) that would, under the authority of the North Atlantic Council, carry out the military planning necessary to implement the Partnership programmes.

Since its inception two years ago, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council has greatly expanded the depth and scope of its activities. We will continue to work with all our NACC partners to build cooperative relationships across the entire spectrum of the Alliance's activities. With

the expansion of NACC activities and the establishment of the Partnership for Peace, we have decided to offer permanent facilities at NATO Headquarters for personnel from NACC

countries and other Partnership for Peace participants in order to improve our working relationships and facilitate closer cooperation.

related documents

PFP: Framework Document issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the Meeting of the NAC

Brussels, 10 January 1994

1. Further to the invitation extended by the NATO Heads of State and Government at their meeting on 10/11 January, 1994, the member states of the North Atlantic Alliance and the other states subscribing to this document, resolved to deepen their political and military ties and to contribute further to the strengthening of security within the Euro-Atlantic area, hereby establish, within the framework of the NACC, this Partnership for Peace.
2. This Partnership is established as an expression of a joint conviction that stability and security in the Euro-Atlantic area can be achieved only through cooperation and common action. Protection and promotion of fundamental freedoms and human rights, and safeguarding of freedom, justice, and peace through democracy are shared values fundamental to the Partnership.

In joining the Partnership, the member States of the North Atlantic Alliance and the other States subscribing to this Document recall that they are committed to the preservation of democratic societies, their freedom from coercion and intimidation, and the maintenance of the principles of international law.

They reaffirm their commitment to fulfill in good faith the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights; specifically, to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, to respect existing borders and to settle disputes by peaceful means. They also reaffirm their commitment to the Helsinki Final Act and all subsequent CSCE documents and to the fulfillment of the commitments and obligations they have undertaken in the field of disarmament and arms control.
3. The other states subscribing to this document will cooperate with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in pursuing the following objectives:
 - a. facilitation of transparency in national defence planning and budgeting processes;
 - b. ensuring democratic control of defence forces;
 - c. maintenance of the capability and readiness to contribute, subject to constitutional considerations, to operations under the authority of the UN and/or the responsibility of the CSCE;
 - d. the development of cooperative military relations with NATO, for the purpose of joint planning, training, and exercises in order to strengthen their ability to undertake missions in the fields of peacekeeping, search and rescue, humanitarian operations, and others as may subsequently be agreed;
 - e. the development, over the longer term, of forces that are better able to operate with those of the members of the North Atlantic Alliance.
4. The other subscribing states will provide to the NATO Authorities Presentation Docu-

ments identifying the steps they will take to achieve the political goals of the Partnership and the military and other assets that might be used for Partnership activities. NATO will propose a programme of partnership exercises and other activities consistent with the Partnership's objectives. Based on this programme and its Presentation Document, each subscribing state will develop with NATO an individual Partnership Programme.

5. In preparing and implementing their individual Partnership Programmes, other subscribing states may, at their own expense and in agreement with the Alliance and, as necessary, relevant Belgian authorities, establish their own liaison office with NATO Headquarters in Brussels. This will facilitate their participation in NACC/Partnership meetings and activities, as well as certain others by invitation. They will also make available personnel, assets, facilities and capabilities necessary and appropriate for carrying out the agreed Partnership Programme. NATO will assist them, as appropriate, in formulating and executing their individual Partnership Programmes.
6. The other subscribing states accept the following understandings:
 - those who envisage participation in missions referred to in paragraph 3(d) will, where appropriate, take part in related NATO exercises;
 - they will fund their own participation in Partnership activities, and will endeavour otherwise to share the burdens of mounting exercises in which they take part;
 - they may send, after appropriate agreement, permanent liaison officers to a separate Partnership Coordination Cell at Mons (Belgium) that would, under the authority of the North Atlantic Council, carry out the military planning necessary to implement the Partnership programmes;
 - those participating in planning and military exercises will have access to certain NATO technical data relevant to interoperability;
 - building upon the CSCE measures on defence planning, the other subscribing states and NATO countries will exchange information on the steps that have been taken or are being taken to promote transparency in defence planning and budgeting and to ensure the democratic control of armed forces;
 - they may participate in a reciprocal exchange of information on defence planning and budgeting which will be developed within the framework of the NACC/Partnership for Peace.
7. In keeping with their commitment to the objectives of this Partnership for Peace, the members of the North Atlantic Alliance will:
 - develop with the other subscribing states a planning and review process to provide a basis for identifying and evaluating forces and capabilities that might be made available by them for multinational training, exercises, and operations in conjunction with Alliance forces;
 - promote military and political coordination at NATO Headquarters in order to provide direction and guidance relevant to Partnership activities with the other subscribing states, including planning, training, exercises and the development of doctrine.
8. NATO will consult with any active participant in the Partnership if that Partner perceives a direct threat to its territorial integrity, political independence, or security.

related documents

Basic Document of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council

Sintra, Portugal, 30 May 1997

1. The member countries of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and participating countries of the Partnership for Peace, determined to raise to a qualitatively new level their political and military cooperation, building upon the success of NACC and PfP, have decided to establish a EAPC. In doing so, they reaffirm their joint commitment to strengthen and extend peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area, on the basis of the shared values and principles which underlie their cooperation, notably those set out in the Framework Document of the Partnership for Peace.
2. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council will be a new cooperative mechanism which will form a framework for enhanced efforts in both an expanded political dimension of partnership and practical cooperation under PfP. It will take full account of and complement the respective activities of the OSCE and other relevant institutions such as the European Union, the Western European Union and the Council of Europe.
3. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, as the successor to NACC, will provide the overarching framework for consultations among its members on a broad range of political and security-related issues, as part of a process that will develop through practice. PfP in its enhanced form will be a clearly identifiable element within this flexible framework. Its basic elements will remain valid. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council will build upon the existing framework of NATO's outreach activities preserving their advantages to promote cooperation in a transparent way. The expanded political dimension of consultation and cooperation which the Council will offer will allow Partners, if they wish, to develop a direct political relationship individually or in smaller groups with the Alliance. In addition, the Council will provide the framework to afford Partner countries, to the maximum extent possible, increased decision-making opportunities relating to activities in which they participate.
4. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council will retain two important principles which have underpinned the success of cooperation between Allies and Partners so far. It will be inclusive, in that opportunities for political consultation and practical cooperation will be open to all Allies and Partners equally. It will also maintain self-differentiation, in that Partners will be able to decide for themselves the level and areas of cooperation with NATO. Arrangements under the Council will not affect commitments already undertaken bilaterally between Partners and NATO, or commitments in the PfP Framework Document including the consultation provisions of its article 8.
5. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council will meet, as required, in different formats:
 - In plenary session to address political and security-related issues of common concern and to provide information as appropriate on activities with limited participation;
 - In a limited format between the Alliance and open-ended groups of Partners to focus on functional matters or, on an ad hoc basis, on appropriate regional matters. In such cases, the other EAPC members will be kept informed about the results;
 - In a limited format between the Alliance

and groups of Partners who participate with NATO in a peace support operation or in the Planning and Review Process, or in other cases for which this format has been agreed. The other members of the EAPC will be informed as appropriate;

- In an individual format between the Alliance and one Partner.

STRUCTURE

6. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council will meet, as a general rule, at Ambassadorial level in Brussels and on a monthly basis.
7. The Council will meet twice a year at both Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers level; additional meetings can be envisaged as required. It may also meet at the level of Heads of State or Government, when appropriate.
8. The Council will be chaired by the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Alliance or his Deputy. The representative of a member country will be named President d'Honneur for six months according to modalities to be determined.
9. The work of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council will be supported regularly by the Political-Military Steering Committee (PMSC) and the Political Committee (PC) in their configurations at Alliance with all Partners. On an ad hoc basis an EAPC Senior Political Committee would address issues referred to it, as required. The EAPC will consider, based on evolving practical experience, whether this support could be improved by an EAPC Steering Committee (EAPC-SC) which would integrate the functions of the former enlarged Political Committee and the PMSC in NACC/PfP format.

The PMSC will meet, as appropriate, in an Alliance with individual Partners or Alliance with groups of Partners (e.g. PARP) configuration. The PMSC and PC with Partners will meet at least once a month, or more frequently if required. Other NATO Committees will expand opportunities for work with

Partners on cooperation issues and will inform the EAPC on their work in this regard. Their activities will become part of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council framework. An important part of this framework will be new opportunities for Partner consultations with the Military Committee. The Military Committee will also play a major role in the expanded range of opportunities for consultation and cooperation provided by the future support structure for the EAPC.

SUBSTANCE

10. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council will adopt at the time of its establishment the NACC Work Plan for Dialogue, Partnership and Cooperation and will replace it with an EAPC Work Plan as part of its future work. The activities included in the Partnership Work Programme (PWP) will also come under the general purview of the EAPC.
11. Specific subject areas on which Allies and Partners would consult, in the framework of the EAPC, might include but not be limited to: political and security related matters; crisis management; regional matters; arms control issues; nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) proliferation and defence issues; international terrorism; defence planning and budgets and defence policy and strategy; security impacts of economic developments. There will also be scope for consultations and cooperation on issues such as: civil emergency and disaster preparedness; armaments cooperation under the aegis of the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD); nuclear safety; defence related environmental issues; civil-military coordination of air traffic management and control; scientific cooperation; and issues related to peace support operations.

ELIGIBILITY

12. Present NACC members and PfP participating countries automatically become members of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council if they so desire. The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council is open to the accession of other OSCE participating states able

and willing to accept its basic principles and to contribute to its goals. New members may join the EAPC by joining the Partnership for Peace through signing the PfP Framework Document and by stating their

acceptance of the concept of the EAPC as laid out in this document. The EAPC would be invited to endorse the accession of its new members.

related documents

Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism (PAP-T)

Preamble

1. On 12 September 2001, the Member States of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) condemned unconditionally the terrorist attacks on the United States of America on 11 September 2001, and pledged to undertake all efforts to combat the scourge of terrorism.
2. Building on this commitment, member States of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (hereinafter referred to as EAPC States) hereby endorse this Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism with a view to fulfilling their obligations under international law with respect to combating terrorism, mindful that the struggle against terrorism requires joint and comprehensive efforts of the international community, and resolved to contribute effectively to these efforts building on their successful co-operation to date in the EAPC framework.
3. EAPC States will make all efforts within their power to prevent and suppress terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in accordance with the universally recognized norms and principles of international law, the United Nations Charter, and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373. In this context, they will in particular “find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information, especially regarding actions or movements of terrorist persons or networks” and “emphasize the need to enhance co-ordination of efforts on national, sub-regional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security.”
4. EAPC States are committed to the protection and promotion of fundamental freedoms and human rights, as well as the rule of law, in combating terrorism.
5. EAPC States reaffirm their determination to sign, ratify and implement the relevant United Nations conventions related to the fight against terrorism.
6. EAPC States will cooperate in the fight against terrorism in the EAPC framework in accordance with the specific character of their security and defence policies and the EAPC/PfP principles of inclusiveness and self-differentiation. They will seek complementarity of their efforts in this framework with those undertaken by relevant international institutions.

Objectives

7. EAPC States co-operate across a spectrum of areas in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Partnership for Peace that have relevance to the fight against terrorism. These include inter alia political consultations; operations; issues of military interoperability; defence and force planning and defence reform; consequence management, including civil emergency planning; air defence and airspace management; armaments co-operation; border control and security; suppression of financing of terrorism; prevention of arms and explosives smuggling; science; and arms control and non-proliferation. EAPC States stress that arms control and non-proliferation make an essential contribution to the global combat against terrorism, in particular by helping prevent the use of WMD. EAPC States stress in this context the importance of abiding by, and ensuring the effective implementation of existing multilateral instruments.
8. Through the Partnership Action Plan, EAPC States will identify, organize, systematize ongoing and new EAPC/PfP activities, which are of particular relevance to the international fight against terrorism.

9. The principal objectives of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism are to:

- Reconfirm the determination of EAPC States to create an environment unfavourable to the development and expansion of terrorism, building on their shared democratic values, and to assist each other and others in this endeavour;
- Underscore the determination of EAPC States to act against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and their willingness to co-operate in preventing and defending against terrorist attacks and dealing with their consequences;
- Provide interested Partners with increased opportunities for contributing to and supporting, consistent with the specific character of their security and defence policies, NATO's efforts in the fight against terrorism;
- Promote and facilitate co-operation among the EAPC States in the fight against terrorism, through political consultation, and practical programmes under EAPC and the Partnership for Peace;
- Upon request, provide assistance to EAPC States in dealing with the risks and consequences of terrorist attacks, including on their economic and other critical infrastructure.

Mechanisms

10. The Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism is launched under the authority of the North Atlantic Council after consultation with Partners in the EAPC.
11. The Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism is the first issue-specific, result-oriented mechanism for practical co-operation involving Allies and interested Partners, as foreseen in the Consolidated Report on the Comprehensive Review of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace.
12. This Action Plan will be implemented through EAPC/PfP mechanisms in accordance with the principles of inclusiveness

and self-differentiation, and reflected in the Individual Partnership Programmes or Individual Partnership Action Plan between NATO and Partners.

13. The North Atlantic Council, in consultation with Partners, will assess on a regular basis the progress in the implementation of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism and will review its contents, taking into consideration possible new challenges and circumstances in the international fight against terrorism.
14. The activities listed in the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism will not prejudice other initiatives EAPC States may pursue in combating terrorism. EAPC States will continue to promote regional co-operation initiatives to combat terrorism and address new security threats and seek complementarity of these initiatives with efforts undertaken in the EAPC framework.
15. The participation of Mediterranean Dialogue Partners and other states in the activities foreseen in the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism such as workshops, seminars and other activities may be considered on a case by case basis.

Action Plan

16. The specific action items under this Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism are listed below; other items may be added later. Implementation of these activities will be subject to applicable national laws and regulations, the specific character of security and defence policies of EAPC States and the principles of inclusiveness and self-differentiation.
 - 16.1. Intensify Consultations and Information Sharing
 - 16.1.1. Political consultations. Allies and Partners will consult regularly on their shared security concerns related to terrorism. Allies will make efforts to inform Partners about, and/or seek their views on, issues related to international fight against terrorism, beginning from the early stages of Alliance discussions. Partners may seek, in accordance with agreed procedures, direct political consultations with NATO, individually or

in smaller groups, on their concerns related to terrorism. The consultations and discussions will reflect key security concerns of Allies and Partners, if relevant to the fight against terrorism.

16.1.2. Information sharing. EAPC States will intensify their efforts to share information and views related to terrorism, both in EAPC meetings and in seminars and workshops held under EAPC/PfP auspices. Lead nations may be invited to organize such events. EAPC States note the establishment of an EAPC/PfP Intelligence Liaison Unit (EAPC/PfP ILU). They will promote, in accordance with their domestic laws, exchange of intelligence relevant to terrorist threats.

16.1.3. Armaments information sharing. EAPC States will share information on equipment development and procurement activities which improve their national capabilities to combat terrorism, in the appropriate groups under the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD).

16.1.4. Scientific Co-operation in identifying and mitigating new threats and challenges to security. States in the EAPC Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) will exchange information within networks of national experts dealing with selected priority topics related to the prevention and mitigation of societal disruption. Both Partner and Allied experts will participate in these co-operative activities. Close contacts with other NATO bodies and international organizations, as well as the PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes, will be maintained to seek complementarity of effort, identify critical gaps and to launch cooperative projects.

16.1.5. Civil Emergency Planning. EAPC States will share related information and actively participate in Civil Emergency Planning to assess risks and reduce vulnerability of the civil population to terrorism and WMD. This will include active participation in crisis management procedures.

16.2. Enhance Preparedness for Combating Terrorism

16.2.1. Defence and security sector reform. Partners will intensify their efforts to develop efficient, democratically controlled, properly-structured and well-equipped forces able to contribute to combat terrorism.

16.2.2. Force planning. Partners involved in the Partnership for Peace Planning and Review Process will give priority, among others, to Partnership Goals aimed at improving their capabilities to participate in activities against terrorism. Such Partnership Goals will be identified within PARP and will also be communicated to Partners not participating in the PARP process – for information and to encourage equivalent efforts by non-PARP countries.

16.2.3. Air Defence and Air Traffic Management. Allies and Partners will co-operate in efforts undertaken by the NATO Air Defence Committee on air defence / air policing capability improvements and by the NATO Air Traffic Management Committee on civil-military Air Traffic Control co-ordination procedures' improvements in response to the new situation. They will contribute, based on national decisions, to the development of Air Situation Data exchange between Allies and Partners.

16.2.4. Information exchange about forces. EAPC States may consider to exchange information regarding forces responsible for counter-terrorism operations and facilitate contacts among them as appropriate.

16.2.5. Training and exercises. Partners will be invited to participate in training opportunities and exercises related to terrorism to be co-ordinated by SACEUR/SACLANT. To the extent possible, the Partnership Work Programme will provide more anti-terrorism related opportunities and activities in the field of training and exercises. Exercises will also be used to share experiences in the fight against terrorism.

16.2.6. Armaments co-operation. EAPC States will make use of NATO armaments co-operation mechanisms under CNAD, as appropriate, to develop common, or as a minimum interoperable equipment solutions to meet the requirements of activities against terrorism.

16.2.7. Logistics co-operation. EAPC States will make use of NATO Logistics co-operation mechanisms under the Senior NATO Logisticians' Conference, as appropriate, to develop arrangements to provide effective and efficient support to activities against terrorism, including Host Nation Support.

16.3. Impede Support for Terrorist Groups

16.3.1. Border control. EAPC States will, through their bodies responsible for border control, enhance their efforts to prevent illicit movement of personnel and material across international borders. They will support assistance efforts in this area undertaken through Partnership for Peace. In this context, regional and international co-operation among them will be further encouraged.

16.3.2. Economic dimension. EAPC States will exchange information and views in the EAPC Economic Committee on the economic aspects of the international fight against terrorism, in particular on regulatory provisions barring the financing of terrorist activity and methods and sources of finance for terrorist groups.

16.3.3. Arms Control. EAPC States will continue their co-operation in the field of arms control and will consult on measures of effective control of weapons of mass destruction devices and safe disposal of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) related substances and materials. They will also support the ongoing efforts to achieve an International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation before the end of 2002.

16.3.4. Small Arms and Light Weapons. EAPC States will continue their exchange of information through the EAPC Ad-Hoc Group on Small Arms and Light Weapons on illicit trafficking in small arms, munitions, explosives, materials and technology capable of being used to support terrorism.

16.4. Enhance Capabilities to Contribute to Consequence Management

16.4.1. WMD-related terrorism. Partners will be invited to support and participate in NATO-led activities to enhance capabilities against

WMD-related terrorism, and to share appropriate information and experience in this field according to procedures to be agreed.

16.4.2. Enhance co-operation in Civil-Emergency Planning. EAPC States will continue their co-operation in enhancing civil preparedness for possible terrorist attacks with WMD, including Chemical-Biological-Radiological-Nuclear weapons, by continuing to implement the Civil Emergency Planning Action Plan endorsed by the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC)/EAPC on 26 November 2001 and updated on 25 June 2002. In particular, Partners associate themselves with the efforts being undertaken within the SCEPC and its Planning Boards and Committees to work on all possible options to provide support, when requested, to national authorities against the effects of any terrorist attack, taking into account the proposals endorsed by Alliance Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Reykjavik. This includes specifically:

co-operation between civil and military authorities: identification and development of opportunities for co-operation between civilians and the military, including training and expertise, as well as reciprocal support.

rapid response: an examination of how national rapid response capabilities could enhance the ability of EAPC States to respond, upon request by a stricken nation, to the consequences, for the civilian population, of WMD use, and how civilian expertise could contribute in this regard; and working with the SCEPC on ways to promote interoperability between those capabilities, and also on other possible measures, so that all options for EAPC States to respond either nationally or jointly remain available.

general guidelines: non-binding general guidelines or minimum standards as regards planning, training, procedures and equipment that EAPC States could, on a voluntary basis, draw on.

capabilities inventory: further development and refinement of the Inventory of

National Capabilities in order to maximize its value.

warning and detection: exploration, in co-operation with the NATO Military Authorities, of means to support national authorities in improving detection and warning of the population in case of WMD threats.

network of laboratories: consider the establishment of a network of permanent laboratories and deployable facilities.

medical protocols: support of the development of medical protocols which would improve co-ordinated response capability.

an enhanced role for the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre: further improvement of EADRCC capabilities, including by the provision of national experts to ensure Allies' and Partner's ability to speedily, effectively and efficiently provide assistance to one another in case of a terrorist attack with WMD, including CBRN weapons.

border crossing: signing up to the Model Agreement on the Facilitation of Vital Cross Border Transport Movements.

16.4.3. Military contribution to consequence management. EAPC States will consider providing information to SACEUR about military capabilities that may be available to contribute to the provision of immediate assistance to civil authorities if requested, particularly in respect of attacks using chemical, biological and radiological weapons.

16.4.4. Co-operation in non-classified scientific activities for reducing the impact of terrorism. States in the EAPC Science Committee will exchange scientific and technological knowledge on topics relevant to the fight against terrorism. In addition, focused co-operative activities will be conducted by experts from NATO's Security-Related Civil Science and Technology Panel to provide a better basis for mitigating terrorist activities. Partners which have extensive scientific capabilities in relevant fields will work ef-

fectively with NATO scientists in developing the scientific basis for reducing the terrorist impact. The Science Committee will advise the Council and other relevant committees on scientific aspects of terrorist activities, and will co-ordinate closely with NATO bodies conducting classified activities (including the WMD Centre and the Research and Technology Organization).

16.4.5. Co-operation in equipment development and procurement. EAPC States will take advantage of CNAD groups to identify equipment requirements which support consequence management, after a terrorist attack, and where appropriate, co-operate on the development and/or procurement to meet these needs. Emphasis should be on dual use technologies which support both military and civil requirements.

16.5. Assistance to Partners' efforts against terrorism

16.5.1. Use of the Political Military Steering Committee (PMSC) Clearing House mechanism. Within the existing PMSC framework a focused Clearing House meeting will be devoted, as appropriate, to the specific needs of Partner's related to combating terrorism.

16.5.2. Establish/contribute to PfP Trust Funds. Consistent with PfP Trust Fund Policy, EAPC States will consider the establishment of PfP Trust Funds to assist individual member states in specific efforts against terrorism, as envisaged in the Consolidated Report on the Comprehensive Review of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace. Such Trust Funds may be particularly relevant to Partners from Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Balkans. These projects will be implemented as a matter of priority.

16.5.3. Mentoring programmes. EAPC States will develop mentoring programmes for specific terrorism-related issues in order to share specific experiences in combating terrorism. Exercises in the spirit of PfP will also be actively used for sharing experiences in combating terrorism.

Reporting

17. The Secretary General of NATO as Chairman of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council may report on the activities under the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism to NATO and EAPC Foreign and Defence Ministers.

18. The Secretary General may communicate this document to the United Nations Security Council as an initial contribution of the Partnership to the implementation of the UNSCR 1373.

related documents

Excerpts from NATO Documents

21. The situation in Southern Caucasus continues to be of special concern. We condemn the use of force for territorial gains. Respect for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia is essential to the establishment of peace, stability and cooperation in the region. We call upon all states to join international efforts under the aegis of the United Nations and the CSCE aimed at solving existing problems.

The Brussels Summit Declaration,
11 January 1994

31. In enhancing the Euro-Atlantic Partnership, we will put special focus on engaging with our Partners in the strategically important regions of the Caucasus and Central Asia. Towards that end, NATO has agreed on improved liaison arrangements, including the assignment of two liaison officers, as well as a special representative for the two regions from within the International Staff. We welcome the decision by Georgia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan to develop Individual Partnership Action Plans with NATO. This constitutes a significant step in these countries' efforts to develop closer Partnership relations with the Alliance. We welcome the commitment of the new government of Georgia to reform.

Istanbul Summit Communiqué,
28-29 June 2004

43. We regret the persistence of regional conflicts in the South Caucasus and the Republic of Moldova. Our nations support the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Republic of Moldova. We support continued efforts to achieve peaceful settlements to the conflicts involving these countries.

Riga Summit Declaration,
28-29 November 2006

43. We are concerned with the persistence of regional conflicts in the South Caucasus and the Republic of Moldova. Our nations support the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova. We will continue to support efforts towards a peaceful settlement of these regional conflicts, taking into account these principles.

Bucharest Summit Declaration,
2-4 April 2008

35. We remain concerned with the persistence of regional conflicts in the South Caucasus and the Republic of Moldova. We continue to support the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova. Peaceful conflict resolution founded on these principles has gained increased relevance for overall stability in the region. We will further support efforts to this aim, and stand ready to enter into consultations with these countries on matters of regional concern. We will also support these countries in their efforts to make full use of the mechanisms for conflict prevention and peaceful conflict resolution.

Final communiqué of the Meeting of the
NAC Foreign Ministers,
2-3 December 2008

58. We remain concerned with the persistence of protracted regional conflicts in the South Caucasus and the Republic of Moldova. It is essential for all parties in these regions to engage constructively in peaceful conflict resolution. We call on them all to avoid steps that undermine regional security and stability, and to respect the current negotiation formats. We continue to support

the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova, and will also continue to support efforts towards a peaceful settlement of these regional conflicts, taking into account these principles. We welcome OSCE efforts and processes

in these regions, to which the Caucasus Stability and Cooperation Platform could be a useful complement.

Strasbourg / Kehl Summit Declaration,
3-4 April 2009

ABBREVIATIONS

ANA	Afghan National Army
ANAMA	Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action
APAG	Atlantic Policy Advisory Group
BSEC	Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CCMS	NATO Committee on Challenges to the Modern Societies
CEP	Civil Emergency Planning
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CNAD	Conference of National Armaments Directors
CSCE	Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe
DPB	Defence Planning and Budgeting
DPS	Defence Planning and Strategy
EADRCC	Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GUAM	Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPAP	Individual Partnership Action Plan
IPP	Individual Partnership Programme
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
KFOR	Kosovo Force
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTT	Mobile Training Team
NAC	North Atlantic Council
NACC	North Atlantic Cooperation Council
NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NATO PA	NATO Parliamentary Assembly
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISA	NATO International School of Azerbaijan
OCC	Operational Capabilities Concept
OCC E&F	Operational Capabilities Concept, Evaluation and Feedback
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PAP-T	Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism
PARP	Planning and Review Process
PB&Cs	Planning Boards and Committees
PC	Political Committee
PDD	NATO Public Diplomacy Division
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PMF	Political-Military Framework
PMSC	NATO Political-Military Steering Committee
PSE	Partnership Staff Element
PSO	Peace Support Operations
PWP	Partnership Work Programme
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SBS	State Border Service of Azerbaijan
SCEPC	NATO Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee
SDR	Strategic Defence Review
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPS	Science for Peace and Security
TEEP	PfP Training and Education Enhancement Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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