

**INDIVIDUAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME
BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND NATO
for 2009**

1. NATIONAL PfP POLICY

The Swiss Individual Partnership Programme (IPP) for 2009 is based on NATO's Invitation and the Framework Document issued on 10 January 1994, as well as on the Presentation Document submitted by Switzerland on 11 December 1996. These documents set out the overall concept and objectives of the Partnership for Peace (PfP), as well as the basic terms of Swiss participation.

Besides its engagement within the UN and the OSCE, Switzerland views EAPC/PfP as a central pillar of the European security architecture. Its underlying fundamental concept, that stability and security in the Euro-Atlantic area can only be achieved through cooperation and common values, is shared by Switzerland. The Partnership is an essential platform to participate in the effort towards collective security, and at the same time a helpful instrument for the continuous modernization of the armed forces. Due to the basic principle of voluntariness and self-differentiation the Partnership is fully compatible with Swiss neutrality.

In Switzerland's view, the Partnership continues to be an important instrument of European security policy. The recent years have brought fundamental changes in the Euro-Atlantic scenery. The Partnership has adapted to these new circumstances, and still is about to do so. As a consequence, cooperation within the Partnership has widened thematically and deepened in substance. Issues such as the reform of national security and defence institutions, border security and control, as well as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction have become over the years an important component of the Partnership. Switzerland supports the inclusion of current security issues which pose a threat to the Euro-Atlantic region, and regularly contributes to address those issues at the level of political dialogue in the EAPC as well as in terms of practical cooperation. Switzerland furthermore continues to be committed to established focal points such as improving military interoperability, civil emergency planning and disaster response, and promoting international humanitarian law. In order to maintain the relevance of the Partnership in the future, Switzerland strives for flexible approaches in the cooperation between NATO and its partners, taking into consideration the different needs and interests of each partner nation.

Switzerland's objectives for participation within PfP include:

- I. to promote the development of a just and peaceful international society based on
 - the rule of international law, respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - the transparency and democratic control of the armed forces and the security and defence sectors as a whole;

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- II. to enhance the skills of military officers and civil servants engaged in the shaping and executing of security and defence policies in crisis management;
- III. to promote the interoperability of Switzerland's armed forces for crisis response operations under UN or OSCE mandates, within the framework of the UN, the EU and NATO/PfP;
- IV. to participate in the international effort to further regional stability, namely in South Eastern Europe;
- V. to enhance cooperation in the fight against transnational threats, such as terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- VI. to develop common procedures and best practices in disaster relief, search and rescue and humanitarian operations;
- VII. to provide training and to share expertise in core areas of Swiss foreign and security policy:
 - international humanitarian law,
 - security and defence sector reform
 - arms control and disarmament,
 - small arms and light weapons,
 - civil-military relations,
 - critical infrastructure protection
 - security policy issues;
- IX. to assist partner countries' reform efforts on their demand with advice, training and education programmes and delivery of required non-lethal military equipment.

2. FORCES AND ASSETS AVAILABLE

A. Armed Forces

- I. Switzerland participates in KFOR with one infantry and one combat service support company (logistic service) of total 220 personnel, plus two medium transport helicopters. It also contributes some 25 personnel plus two medium transport helicopters to EUFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina. About 20 officers serve as UN observers, and five officers are deployed with the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea. Some specialized military personnel can be called up at short notice for humanitarian operations, for disaster relief operations in particular.
- II. There are no standing units assigned for NATO-led crisis response operations. The deployed capacities in Kosovo have however been declared as potentially available for deployment, based on a national case by case decision: one combat service support company, one Medium Air Support Detachment, one Military Police Detachment and one Medical Detachment. Switzerland's participation in crisis response operations will in any case require a UN or OSCE mandate and cannot include combat operations for peace enforcement.

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- III. Specialized military personnel may be engaged for medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) and humanitarian operations on short notice: Disaster Relief Units, Search and Rescue Teams, Military Observers, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Specialists and Air Transport (rotor wing) units.

B. Civilian Resources

- I. Specialists from the Swiss Expert Pool for Civilian Peace-Building may be deployed on short and long-term missions; as election observers, human rights observers, civilian police officers, customs experts and forensic pathologists.
- I. The Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) can authorize deployment of civil disaster relief units for humanitarian operations, supporting the efforts of the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC);
- II. The DFA can delegate civilian personnel to operations as well as training and exercises of humanitarian nature, including disaster relief and search and rescue operations. This personnel is provided either by the regular staff of the Division for Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relief or is recruited from a 1500 persons pool of members of the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit. Some personnel can be deployed within hours.

C. Training Facilities

The following training facilities may be used for PfP activities:

1. Military facilities

- I. Centre for Information and Communication of the Armed Forces, Berne
- II. Mountain Training Centre of the Swiss Armed Forces, Andermatt
- III. Swiss International Training Centre (SWISSINT), Stans
- IV. Tactical Training Centre at the Swiss Officers' Training Centre, Lucerne

2. Civilian facilities

- I. Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), certified as a PfP Training Centre
- II. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
- III. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
- IV. International Relations and Security Network (ISN), Zurich

3. SCOPE OF THE IPP

Switzerland defines its main areas of cooperation in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Work Plan (EAPWP) according to the overarching objectives formulated in the national PfP policy: Particularly, Switzerland intends to improve its military interoperability, namely in the areas of consultation, command and control, including communications and information systems (C3), of consumer logistics (LOG), as well as in the sphere of operational, materiel and administrative aspects of standardisation (STD). Switzerland also seeks to enhance the own national civil administration's and armed forces' levels of insight and experience in crisis response

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management (CRM). Switzerland will continue to support security and defence sector reform in the Euro Atlantic area, fostering the implementation of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB) and promoting the democratic control of the armed forces. Finally, Switzerland will continue to strengthen national and international levels of capabilities in order to respond to requests for assistance during civil emergencies and disasters (CEP).

4. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Switzerland has planned about 200 activities in the program for 2009, based on the thematic priorities described above. Mainly involved in those activities are the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports and the Armed Forces.

A. NATO/PfP Exercises

Switzerland envisages taking part in the following exercises (incl. the respective planning process):

- CRISIS MANAGEMENT EXERCISE
- STEADFAST MOVE
- COOPERATIVE LONGBOW
- COOPERATIVE LANCER
- COOPERATIVE ARCHER
- COMBINED JOINT STAFF EXERCISE
- COMBINED ENDEAVOUR

B. Planning and Review Process (PARP)

Switzerland has been taking part in the PfP Planning and Review Process (PARP) since 1999. The current package of Partnership Goals (PGs) proposed by NATO in 2008, was accepted by Switzerland for in depth analysis, and it comprises a total of 24 Goals; 15 of general nature, 7 for the land forces and 2 for the air force. The PGs serve as an instrument to provide planning targets for the period up to 2012; in order to assist Switzerland in developing the desired level of interoperability of its armed forces as well as specific capabilities that may be made available for NATO-led crisis response operations or related PfP training and exercises. PfP's fundamental principle of voluntariness also applies to the PARP.

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C. Swiss offers within the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Work Plan (EAPWP)

CEP.SWI.2805	UNCMCC	UN-Civil-Military Co-ordination Course
DCF.SWI.2691	KOMKA PfP 1	Media & Communication Training Course (2) (Basic and Advanced Level)
DPS.SWI.2735	ETC	European Security Policy Training Course
DPS.SWI.2760	NISC	New Issues in International Security Course
DPS.SWI.2761	ISF	International Security Forum (ISF)
DPS.SWI.2767	ITC	International Security Training Course
FPS.SWI.2823	ASOS	Annual Senior Officers' Seminar
HMA.SWI.2772	IMSMA	Course on Information Management System for Mine Action (2)
LNG.SWI.2819	SOMTT	Course on English Military Terminology for Staff/Senior Officers
LOAC.SWI.2803	MILMED	Course on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
LOAC.SWI.2821	IHL Competition	International Competition on the Law of Armed Conflicts (LOAC) for Middle Rank Officers
PKG.SWI.2702	SUNMOC	Training Course for Military Observers for UN and OSCE Missions
PKG.SWI.2814	PSOBC	Peace Support Operations Basic Course (2)
TRD.SWI.2697	WMC	Winter Mountain Training Course
TRD.SWI.2698	SMC	Alpine Summer Mountain Training Course
TRD.SWI.2765	AVC	Avalanche Training Course
TRD.SWI.2810	MSRC	Course on Boarder Control, Search and Rescue in Mountain Areas
TRD.SWI.2817	CWMC	Combined Winter Mountain Training Course
TRD.SWI.2818	CSMC	Combined Summer Mountain Training Course
TRD.SWI.2824	NCO Preliminary	NCO Preliminary Leadership in International Environment Course
TRD.SWI.2825	NCO Intermediate	NCO Intermediate Leadership in International Environment Course
TRD.SWI.2826	NCO Advanced	NCO Advanced Leadership in International Environment Course
TRD.SWI.2791		Negotiation Training Seminar
TRD.SWI.2827	CAX Annasohn	Computer Assisted Exercise on Planning/Conduct of a CRO/PSO on Battalion Level
TRD.SWI.2828	Law Conference	Annual Senior Officer's Security and Rule of Law Conference to Flag Officers and high level experts

The above-mentioned training activities are also open for partner states of the Mediterranean Dialogue.

D. Civilian Swiss offers

- Switzerland regularly supports PfP Trust Fund projects in order to reduce stockpiles of arms, mines and munitions – it has done so in Albania, Serbia and Montenegro, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Ukraine and Jordan – as well as in the field of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (Building Integrity and Reduce Corruption Risk Initiative).
- Switzerland finances the organisation and organises seminars and conferences aimed among others at promoting international humanitarian law, the democratisation of the armed forces, the reform of the defence and security sectors, and the training of diplomats and officers in the domain of security policy. Switzerland regularly organises seminars on counter-terrorism.
- Switzerland contributes to the implementation of the PfP Education for Reform Initiative: it supports the Swiss-based ISN, GCSP and DCAF in developing modern education technologies and contents in order to promote defence reform and institution building (e.g. in the framework of the PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes).
- Switzerland will continue to support the use of and training in ePRIME, the online management tool developed by the ISN for PfP and now also used for other NATO partnerships to manage their respective work plans, organise events, exchange documents and access e-learning modules.