



12th ANNIVERSARY
2006 - 2018



NATO MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE BELGRADE





NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION



NATO is an alliance of 29 countries, whose primary objective it is to **safeguard** the freedom and security of its members through **political** and **military** means.

POLITICAL

Promotes democratic values, encourages consultations and cooperation on defence and security issues to build trust and prevent conflicts.

MILITARY

Committed to peaceful dispute resolution. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity required to undertake crisis management operations. These are carried out under Article 5 of the Washington Treaty – NATO’s founding treaty – or under a UN mandate, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations.

NATO STRUCTURE

NATO Headquarters



JENS STOLTENBERG
Secretary General

North Atlantic Council
(NAC)



Conference of
National
Armament Directors
(CNAD)



Military
Committee



AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR STUART PEACH
Chairman of the Military Committee

Strategic Military Command Transformation

ALLIED COMMAND OPERATIONS



General
Curtis M. Scaparrotti
Supreme Allied
Commander Europe (SACEUR)

Operation Althea
NATO Air Policy
NATO Mission Iraq (NMI)
Resolute Support Mission
Operation Sea Guardian (OSG)
NATO Patriot Mission in Turkey
NATO Mission in Kosovo (KFOR)
Island’s Peacetime Preparedness Needs

ALLIED COMMAND TRANSFORMATION

Strategic Thinking
Development of Capabilities
Co-operation and Engagement
Education Training and Exercise



General
André Lanata
Supreme Allied
Commander Transformation (SACT)

NATO – an alliance of sovereign countries with **no military forces of its own**.

NATO forces are multinational forces – individuals, formations and equipment drawn from NATO member countries.

A “NATO **decision**” is the expression of the collective will of all 29 member countries since all decisions are taken by consensus.



NATO MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE BELGRADE



Under overall coordination of the International Staff NATO HQ, the NATO Military Liaison Office Belgrade (MLO Belgrade) supports Serbia in its relations with respect to public diplomacy, political and military reforms, political reporting and political dialogue.

Senior representative

The Chief of the MLO Belgrade is the NATO Senior Representative (SR) in Belgrade and acts as the NATO representative, liaising with the national authorities of the Republic of Serbia.



Brigadier General Cesare Marinelli
Chief of NATO MLO Belgrade

Coordination Board
NATO HQ International Staff PASP
PCSC, PDD, DPP, DI
Press and Media
International Military Staff
SHAPE



Allied Joint Force
Command Naples
(JFC Naples)



Admiral James Foggo
JFC Naples Commander

Chief MLO as HoM
...liaises with



**NATO MLO
Belgrade**

...acts as NATO
representative

...acts as military
representative of

...acts as NATO
military advisor to

KFOR

EUFOR

NATO Contact Point Embassy

Diplomats, Defence Attaches

**International Organizations
EU, UNOB, OSCE**

SERBIAN AUTHORITIES
President
Prime Minister
MoD, MFA, other ministries
Serbian Armed Forces

IOs, GOs, NGOs

Media

The establishment of the NATO Military Liaison Office Belgrade was agreed by the North Atlantic Council on Feb 7, 2006 and formally accepted by the Serbian side on Nov 7, 2006.

The MLO advises and assists the Serbian authorities on various aspects of security sector reforms in the framework of the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP), Planning and Review Process (PARP), NATO – Serbia Defense Reform Group (DRG) and the Building Integrity Program (BI).

MLO Belgrade liaises and cooperates with other international organizations, the NATO Contact Point Embassy, a wide network of local and regional non-governmental organizations and the media.



NATO CONTACT POINT EMBASSY



NATO CONTACT POINT EMBASSY KEYSTONE IN NATO PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Since the early 1990s, NATO has developed a network of Contact Point Embassies (CPE) to support the Alliance's partnership and public diplomacy activities in countries participating in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), Partnership for Peace (PfP), Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI).

There are 45 NATO CPEs worldwide, including the one in Serbia. NATO's member countries volunteer the services of their embassies in partner countries to assume the duties of CPE usually for a period of two years.

From 2016 to 2018 the mandate of the NATO CPE in Serbia rested on the Embassy of the Hellenic Republic. As of the January 1, 2019 the duty has been handed over to the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Serbia supported by the Embassy of the Netherlands.

In 2020, the Dutch Embassy will take the lead supported by the Norwegian Embassy.



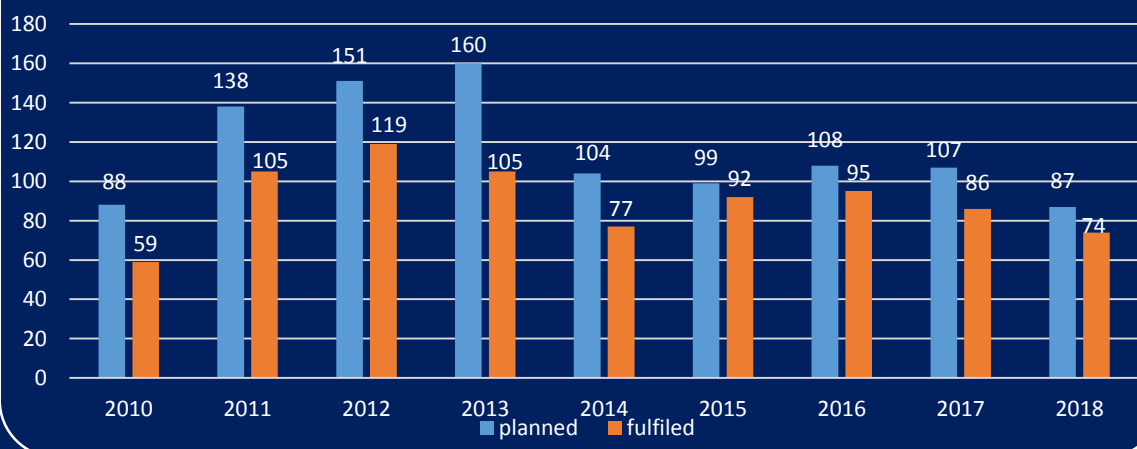


PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PfP) ACTIVITIES



Individual Partnership Cooperation Plan (IPCP) is a main NATO/PfP tool for various forms of practical cooperation. It is a bilateral NATO / nation(s) agreement with a list of mutually agreed activities throughout the year such as conferences, workshops, training events, meetings, courses at NATO Schools and NATO Centers of Excellence or visits of NATO expert teams to Serbia providing courses and training expertise to the Serbian Armed Forces.

Individual Partnership Cooperation Plan (IPCP)
NATO-SERBIA Activities 2010-2018



2018 SERBIAN ARMED FORCES COOPERATED IN 19 AREAS WITH NATO

1. Consultation, Command and Control
2. Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
3. Cyber Defense
4. Defence Policy and Strategy
5. Effective Engagement
6. Language Training
7. Logistics and Logistics Sustainability
8. Medical Services
9. Public Diplomacy
10. Operational, Material and Administrative Aspects of Standardization
11. Timely Force Availability
12. Response to Terrorism
13. Deployment and Mobility
14. Lessons learned
15. Law of Armed Conflict
16. Develop effective and transparent national defence planning, programming and budgeting
17. Education and Training for Defense Reform
18. Civil emergency Planning and Disaster Preparedness
19. Effective Intelligence

SERBIAN PARTICIPATION IN NATO EXERCISES FROM 2006

- Noble Comet 2 2007
- Steadfast Move 2007
- Steadfast Jaw 2007
- Cooperative Lancer 2008
- Cooperative Longbow 2008
- Cooperative Longbow 2009
- Cooperative Lancer 2009
- Cooperative Archer 2009
- Steadfast Joist 2009
- Steadfast Juncture 2011
- Cooperative Lancer 2012
- Cooperative Longbow 2012
- Steadfast Juncture 2012
- Steadfast Jazz 2013
- Vigilant Skies 2013
- Gordian Knot 2013
- Anaconda 2014
- Trident Lance 2014
- REGEX 2014
- REGEX 2015
- Trident Jaguar 2015
- Naples Journey 2015
- Trident Juncture 2015
- REGEX 2016
- Trident Jaguar 2016
- REGEX 2017
- EADRCC "Bosna i Hercegovina 2017
- Trident Jaguar 2017
- Trident Jaguar 2018
- Trident Juncture 2018
- REGEX 2018 (hosted by Serbia)
- EADRCC "Srbija2018" (hosted by Serbia)



PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITIES



PARTNERSHIP TOOLS

Priorities of interoperability capabilities – supporting defence and security related reform.

NATO has developed a number of partnership tools and mechanisms to support cooperation with partner countries through a mix of policies, programmes, action plans and other arrangements. Many tools are focused on the important priorities of interoperability and capacity building, and support to defence and security-related reform.

SETTING OBJECTIVES FOR COOPERATION

Individual Partnership and Cooperation Programme (IPCP)

Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP)

Annual National Programme (ANP)

BUILDING CAPABILITIES AND INTEROPERABILITY

Planning and Review Process (PARP)

Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC)

Political-Military Framework (PMF)

Building Integrity Initiative

Partnership Trust Fund policy

Military Training and Exercise Programme (MTEP)

Defence and Related Security Capacity Building (DCB) Initiative

SUPPORTING TRANSFORMATION THROUGH EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Defence Education Enhancement Programmes (DEEPs)

Education and training

Partnership Cooperation Menu (PCM)

WIDER COOPERATION

Science for Peace and Security (SPS)

Disaster response and preparedness

The principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and related Resolutions, that form the Women, Peace and Security agenda





DEFENCE REFORMS AND CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT TOOLS



NATO-SERBIA DEFENCE REFORM GROUP – DRG

The DRG was established in 2006 by the decision of the North Atlantic Council (NAC) with the main aim of providing advice and assistance to the Serbian authorities on reforms towards modernization of the Serbian Armed Forces. Therefore, working tables were established to facilitate development of the main aspects of defence reform.

The first DRG meeting took place in Belgrade on Feb 24, 2006 and ever since it has remained one of the main institutional platforms for NATO-Serbia dialogue with regular meetings.



PLANNING AND REVIEW PROCESS – PARP

PARP is a NATO tool for measuring, comparing and steering the processes of defence reform and related developments in all NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) countries. It is aimed at defence planning transparency, long-term preparation and interoperability of units, and support to the nation in managing resources.

Partnership Goals are the central part of PARP. They are aimed at those military capabilities that ensure interoperability of the nationally declared units for joint engagement in various international missions.

Partnership Goals 2018 for Serbia were the subject of bilateral consultations between the Serbian authorities and a NATO Team in Belgrade on May 17-18, 2018. Partnership Goals 2018 provide planning targets for the period up to 2024 and beyond in order to assist Serbia in developing the capabilities and interoperability of the forces it declares available for multinational operations and activities. In 2016, 42 Partnership Goals were addressed to Serbia while the 2018 package contains 36 Partnership Goals.



INDIVIDUAL PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN (IPAP) EXTENDED COOPERATION



NATO-Serbia Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) outlines a flexible framework and traces a path which allows the Serbian authorities to engage in much broader forms of cooperation with NATO and with particular NATO countries like never before. It also provides a basis on which the activities of Serbian state institutions can be measured - by themselves, partners, or even by the NGOs.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as a leading institution that coordinates the process of implementation of IPAP goals, has built a network with a range of Serbian governmental institutions and organizations directly or indirectly involved in the implementation of particular IPAP's tasks or actions to be realized in defined timeframe.



Serbia defined the following six priority areas for the first IPAP Cycle (2015-2017): *Improving Political Dialogue; Participation in PfP Activities; Building Integrity Program; Science for Peace and Security Program; Civil Emergency Planning and Crisis Management; Public Diplomacy*

The first IPAP Assessment was conducted by NATO HQ in June 2016 with excellent and encouraging results in implementing IPAP goals. Serbia is expected to renew its IPAP during 2019.



OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY CONCEPT

PROMOTING MILITARY INTEROPERABILITY



The NATO Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC) is designed to establish new means and mechanisms to reinforce the PfP nations' operational capabilities through enhanced and closer military cooperation. The OCC would seek to improve the interoperability of Partner forces and thereby the ability of Allied and Partner forces to operate together in future operations.

OCC is an evaluation and feedback programme to train partner countries' declared units or even entire armed forces in techniques, tactics and procedures needed to meet the NATO standards and reach an interoperability level that allows NATO and Partner forces to work together while deployed in missions and operations around the world.



OCC is a tool for driving transformation. The key issue is not the evaluation itself, but what is done between the evaluations. OCC promotes the use of a remedial action plan. The plan uses the conclusion from the evaluation report and addresses the key shortfalls. It describes actions to take, allocates responsibility and establishes timelines in order to improve performance.

Through the OCC process, Serbia declared and trained:

- Infantry light company
- Military police platoon
- Chemical, biological, radiological & nuclear defence platoon
- Two medical military teams.

These units are mission ready.



In 2016 the OCC evaluation process commenced also for the Engineer General Support Company. This unit will be mission ready in 2019.

"We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them."

Albert Einstein



OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY CONCEPT

PROMOTING MILITARY INTEROPERABILITY

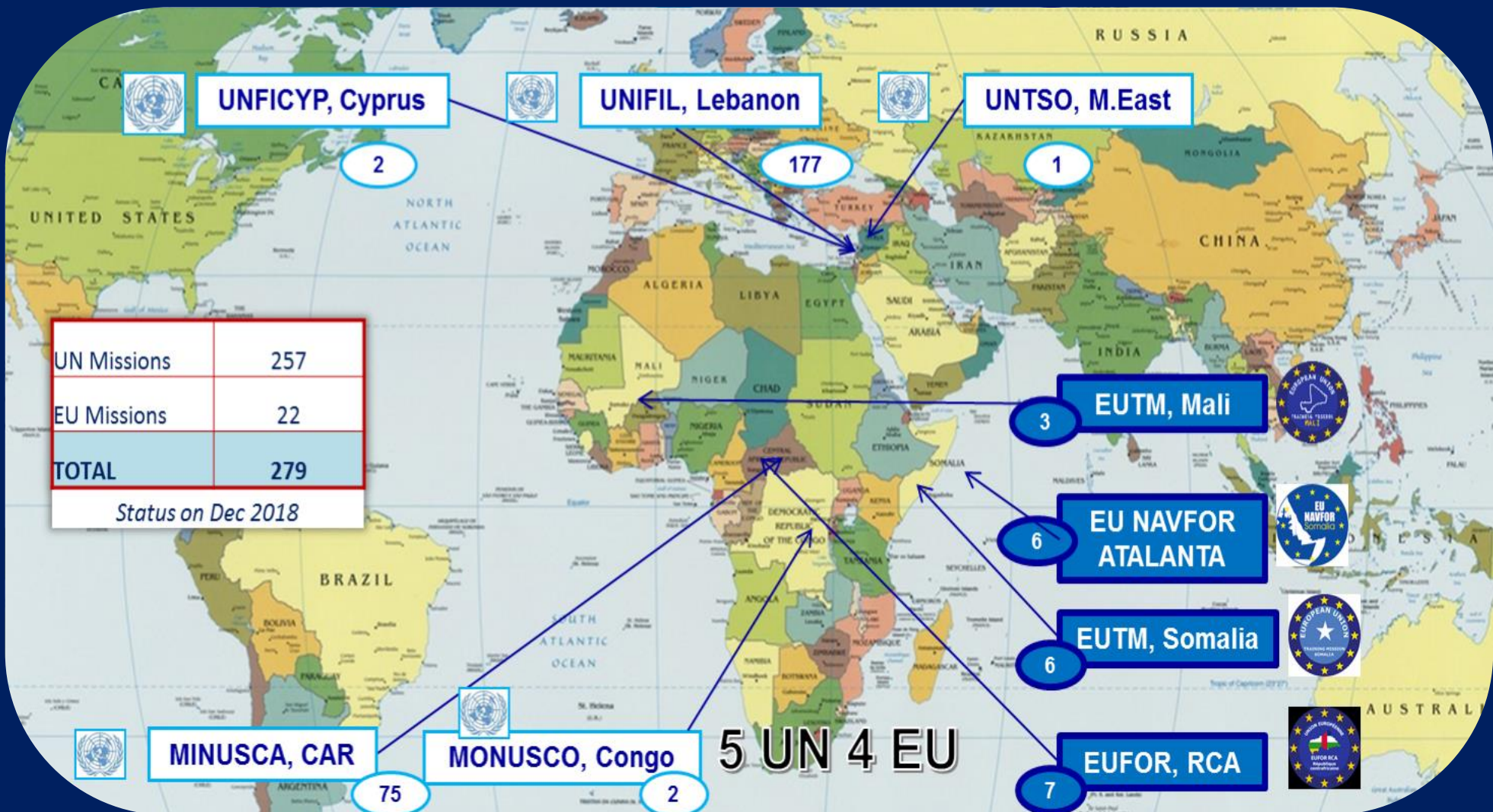


Participation in OCC has significantly helped increase the number of partner forces participating in NATO-led but also in UN operations, since the UN recognizes NATO tools as the best for reaching interoperability among international forces.

The knowledge received by participating in the OCC process has helped the Serbian Armed Forces train and prepare units for extremely successful participation in many UN missions.

This has certainly helped Serbia to be recognized as the 7th highest force contributor in Europe to different UN and EU peacekeeping operations.

SAF International Engagement



11.2% of Serbian soldiers deployed in peacekeeping operations are female, in accordance with UN resolution 1325.



NATO TRUST FUND PROJECTS DIRECT SUPPORT TO SERBIA'S NEEDS



NATO Trust Funds (NTF) are the projects in which NATO Allies and partners join together voluntarily to assist a country in addressing a particular challenge.

NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) acts as the project executing agent.

The **1st NTF** project (2003) provided financial (app. €0.4 mn) and practical support for destroying 28,000 pieces of small arms and light weapons. The Netherlands was the lead nation;

The **2nd NTF** project (2005 – 2007) worth €1.69 mn supported Serbia in safely removing 1.4 million anti-personnel landmines from its territory. Canada and Austria were the lead nations;

The **3rd NTF** project (2005 – 2011) worth €5.9 mn, funded by 16 NATO Allies and partners, targeted retired SAFs members and their families by providing them alternative livelihood, at the same time supporting local economic development in Serbia;



The new, **4th NTF** project in Serbia has started on 24 March 2016 with the aim of helping Serbia build up its facilities and capabilities at the Technical Overhaul Center (TRZ) Kragujevac for safely disposing of app. 2,000 tones of surplus and obsolete ammunition, reducing the risk of explosion.



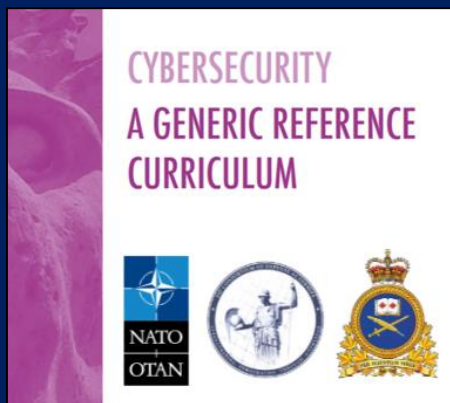
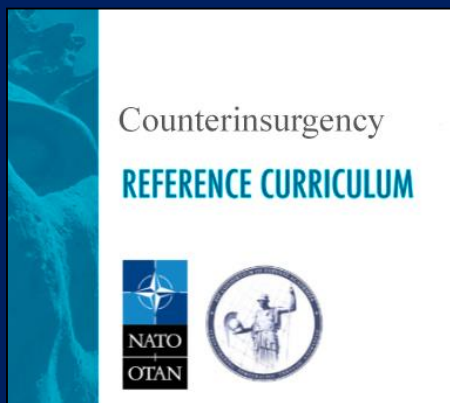
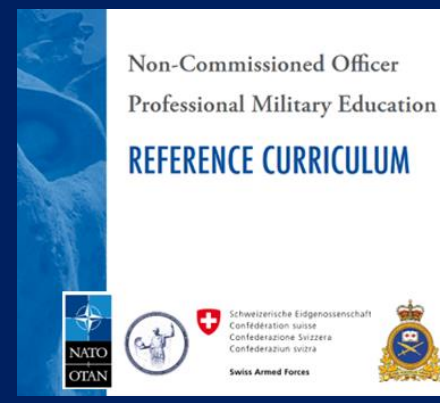
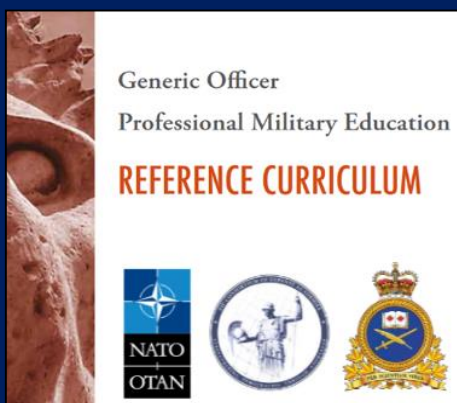
The lead nation is the UK, and the project also involves 11 other Allies and partners pledging up to €4.15 mn in funds.



DEFENCE EDUCATION ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (DEEP)



The Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP) is a “vehicle” for reform, providing tailored practical support to individual countries in developing and reforming their professional military education institutions. Through faculty development, curriculum development and peer-to-peer consultations, the DEEP Programme fosters defence capacity building, cooperative capability development and standardization, and promotes interoperability of processes and methodologies to enhance democratic institutions.



13 Partner Nations

Education Activities

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION, OPERATIONAL PLANNING, ETHICS, DEFENCE INSTITUTION BUILDING, COUNTERINSURGENCY, NCO MILITARY EDUCATION, E-LEARNING, TEACHING METHODS, DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OVER ARMED FORCES, COUNTERTERRORISM, LEADERSHIP, CYBERSECURITY, OFFICER MILITARY EDUCATION, CRITICAL THINKING

2600 People involved per year

- Subject Matter Experts
- Network of Defence Education Institutions
- Faculty and Instructors

DEEP Contributions

- PROJECTING STABILITY
- PROFESSIONALISATION OF ARMED FORCES
- DEFENCE CAPACITY BUILDING
- DEFENCE AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORMS
- SUSTAINMENT OF REFORMS AND TRANSFORMATION
- DEFENCE INSTITUTION BUILDING



HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL DIALOGUE



During the last three years, NATO – Serbia relations consolidated through high level political dialogue which manifests in visits and consultations:

Nov 20, 2015 NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg visited Serbia for talks with Serbia's Prime Minister Aleksandar Vucic, Foreign Minister Ivica Dacic, Defence Minister Bratislav Gasic, and other senior government officials. Mr. Stoltenberg said his visit was part of "a fresh start" in the relations between NATO and Serbia. "This is more important than ever, since we face many common security challenges," he added. The Secretary General also announced that KFOR was lifting the restrictions on air activity along the administrative border line towards Kosovo, stressing that "this is a very strong political message that we want to normalize, we want to develop our political and our practical cooperation with Serbia."

Jan 28, 2016 Deputy Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Lieutenant General Mark Schissler underlined the importance of the NATO-Serbia cooperation during talks with the Chief of Defence of the Serbian Armed Forces, General Ljubisa Dikovic, and the Ministry of Defence Zoran Djordjevic.

Feb 5, 2016 Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General Phillip Breedlove, paid a visit to Serbia and met with Prime Minister Aleksandar Vucic and Chief of Defence of the Serbian Armed Forces, highlighting NATO's commitment to strengthening partnership with Serbia.

Mar 2, 2016 Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, General Petr Pavel, stressed NATO's commitment to cooperation with Serbia during his two-day visit to Belgrade where he met with the Chief of Defence, General Ljubisa Dikovic, Defence Minister Zoran Djordjevic, and Foreign Minister Ivica Dacic.

Oct 13, 2016 NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General James Appathurai visited Belgrade and stressed the value of partnership with Serbia and underlined that the Alliance respects the country's military neutrality.

Nov 23, 2016 NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg and Allies welcomed Serbian Prime Minister Aleksandar Vucic to NATO Headquarters to discuss the cooperation between the Alliance and Serbia, and the security challenges facing the Western Balkans.

Jun 23, 2017 Deputy Secretary General Rose Gottemoeller underlined that NATO remains committed to the Western Balkans and to building a strong partnership with Serbia.

Jul 12, 2017 Admiral Michelle J. Howard, Commander Allied Joint Force Command Naples, completed a two-day trip to Serbia on July 12, 2017, where she met with Serbian civilian and military officials to discuss the NATO-Serbia cooperation and prospects for future partnership with the Serbian Armed Forces.

Jul 19, 2017 Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General Curtis Scaparrotti, paid a visit to Serbia and met with President Aleksandar Vucic, Minister of Defence Aleksandar Vulin, and Chief of Defence, General Ljubisa Dikovic, highlighting NATO's commitment to strengthening partnership with Serbia.

Oct 12, 2017 NATO Deputy Secretary General, Rose Gottemoeller discussed the security and stability of the Western Balkans and partnership between Serbia and NATO in Belgrade when she appeared onstage at the Belgrade Security Forum with Serbian Prime Minister Ana Brnabic.

Jan 31, 2018 Commander of JFC Naples, U.S. Navy Admiral James Foggo, paid an official visit to Serbia to meet with Minister of Defence Aleksandar Vulin and Chief of Defence, General Ljubisa Dikovic.

Mar 15, 2018 The Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, General Petr Pavel visited Serbia on 15 and 16 March 2018. He met with Minister of Defence Aleksandar Vulin and Chief of Defence, General Ljubisa Dikovic and other high level political and defence officials.



Oct 8, 2018 Air Chief Marshal Stuart Peach visited Belgrade for the first time since he assumed the position of the Chairman of the NATO Military Committee. During his visit, he met with representatives of the Serbian Government, including the Minister of Defence, Aleksandar Vulin.

Oct 8, 2018 NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg visited Serbia from 6 to 8 October, where he talked to top state officials in Belgrade – Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic and Prime Minister Ana Brnabic. During the visit, the Secretary General attended the opening ceremony of the civil exercise "SRBIJA 2018" jointly organized by NATO's Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) and the Serbian Ministry of Interior.

The Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme is a NATO programme supporting civil science cooperation and innovation.

The SPS promotes dialogue and practical cooperation between NATO member states and partner nations based on scientific research, technological innovation and knowledge exchange. The SPS Programme offers funding, expert advice and support to tailor-made, security-relevant activities that respond to NATO's strategic objectives.



Since 2013, Serbia has become increasingly active in the framework of the Science for Peace and Security Programme. There are currently five ongoing activities. Two of the ongoing activities are focused on Energy Security, but Serbia is also active in the fields of Counter Terrorism, Cyber and CBRN Defence, and the Human and Social Aspects of Security.

In total, Serbia has contributed to 45 activities (13 Multi-Year Projects, 18 Advanced Research Workshops, 6 Advanced Training Courses, 1 Advanced Study Institute and 7 other activities) since 2006. A usual Multi-Year Project is funded with up to 400.000 €

Multi-Year Project examples

Radiation Hormesis for higher microalgae biofuels yield is aimed at commercial production of biofuel from algae and is carried out by Belgrade's Institute for Multidisciplinary Research in cooperation with the Manchester University in the United Kingdom and Baylor University in the United States.

Improved Security through Safer Cementation of Hazardous Wastes is intended to improve the security of society by removing the chemical and radiological hazards associated with waste materials. Specifically, alkali-activated materials (AAMs) based on locally available industrial by-products in Serbia. The University of Belgrade and University of Sheffield (UK) are leading this project.

Explosive Trace Detection for Standex (EXTRAS) led by research institutions in Italy and Serbia will make it possible to detect explosives and prevent terrorist attacks on public transport. The project will use laser spectroscopy to identify explosive materials on potential bombers.