

NATO MLO BELGRADE
10th ANNIVERSARY
11 October 2016



NATO



2006 - 2016

10 YEARS OF NATO-SERBIA COOPERATION



The decision on establishment of MLO - 7 Feb 2006

The North Atlantic Council (NAC) decides to establish a NATO Military Liaison Office in Belgrade

The first DRG meeting - 24 Feb 2006

The very first NATO/Serbia meeting in DRG format took place in Belgrade

Second NATO Trust Fund project - 2007

NATO completes the second PFP Trust Fund Project commenced in 2005 on destruction of 1.3 million anti-personnel landmines

Security Agreement signed - 1 Oct 2008

Serbia and NATO signed a Security Agreement

First NATO-Serbia PARP Assessment - Apr 2009

NATO Planning and Review Process (PARP) is a NATO PFP tool to measure, compare and steer the processes of defense sector reforms. The initial set of 19 Partnership Goals agreed.

NATO Codification Agreement signed - 27 May 2010

Serbia signed Agreement on Affiliation to NATO Codification System

11 Mar 2011

Central Registry Office opened in Belgrade

Cooperation agreed through NATO/SRB Security Agreement that enables secure information exchange with NATO

April 2011

The NAC approves Serbia's request to undertake IPAP

The North Atlantic Council approves Serbia's request to undertake an Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) with NATO. IPAP is a PFP tool through which Serbia can receive assistance on achieving its defence and security-related reform goals.

SEEGROUP Chairmanship - 2012

The Mission of the Republic of Serbia to NATO conducted chairmanship of NATO South East Europe Security Steering Group - an important regional security format

NATO SG welcomes Belgrade - Pristina Agreement - April 2013

NATO SG Rasmussen welcomes the Agreement on normalization congratulating all parties for their constructive approach

25 May 2014

SRB/NSPA Tier-2 Codification Certificate

NATO Support and Procurement Agency grants the certificate as a recognition of capability and authorization to Serbian industry for codifying arms and military equipment

IPAP approved by NATO - 15 JAN 2015

NAC approves the NATO-Serbia Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP)

NATO-SRB SOFA - 7 Jun 2015

Serbian National Assembly ratified NATO-Serbia Status of Forces Agreement (promulgated on 3 Oct 2015)

MoD/NSPA Logistic Agreement - Feb 2016

The agreement between Serbia and the NATO Support and Procurement Agency on Logistic Support Cooperation ratified by the National Assembly

7 Nov 2006: MLO Formally opened

NATO Military Liaison Office (MLO) was formally established in Belgrade

14 Dec 2006 Serbia joined NATO PFP program

Partnership for peace (PFP) Framework Document signed by President Boris Tadić

5 Sep 2007 NATO/SRB area of cooperation defined

Serbia submitted a PFP Presentation document to HQ NATO in Brussels defining areas of cooperation with NATO

Dec 2008: Serbia/NATO approved the first IPP

Serbia signed the first annual Individual Partnership Program (IPP) - the main NATO PFP tool for practical forms of military cooperation

5 Jul 2009 Security Agreement ratified

Security Agreement ratified by the National Assembly making legal framework for information exchange with NATO

Dec 2009 Serbia opens the Mission to NATO

The Mission of the Republic of Serbia to NATO in Brussels opened as an important step in enhancing diplomatic ties with NATO

Apr 2010 Second NATO-Serbia PARP Assessment

Expanded cooperation and now 42 Partnership Goals agreed

10 Sep 2010

Serbia opens the Military Mission to NATO HQ Opened SAF Military Representation to NATO

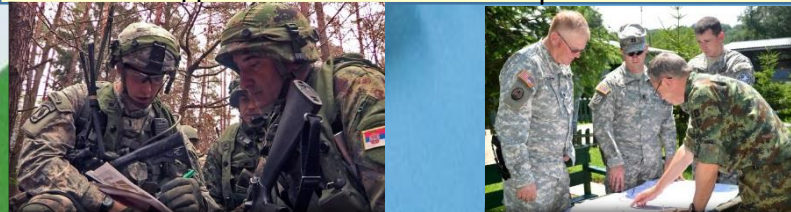
11 Nov 2011:

Operational Capability Concept (OCC) evaluation of SAF units

OCC is a NATO PFP tool for reaching interoperability among the partner nations' armed forces or units. A Motorized Infantry Company, a Military Police platoon and a CBRN platoon declared by Serbia in NATO's OCC pool of forces.

2011 Third NATO Trust Fund project finished

The third NTF project worth €5.9M commenced in 2005 was focused on support to retired SAF/MoD personnel



10 Jun 2013 NATO-SRB cooperation in CBRN field

SAF CBRN Training Center Krusevac become NATO Regional Partnership Training Center, recognizing SAF's knowledge and training capabilities in CBRN field

Apr 2014 NATO Evaluation Level 2 (NEL-2) for all Serbian Armed Forces' Units declared in OCC pool

20 Dec 2015

Individual Partnership Action Plan approved by Serbia

The Serbian Government approved the NATO-Serbia IPAP after a procedure of coordinating and deconflicting the details among different Serbian institutions

21 Nov 2015 Visit of the SG to Serbia

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg visited Belgrade; Proclamation of full relaxation of air safety zone

24 Mar 2016: New NATO Trust Fund Project

The 4th NATO TRUST FUND Project, and worth €3.6M, led by the UK is focused on disposal of app 2.000 tons of surplus ammunition in the capacities of TRZ Kragujevac with support of SRB MoD

30 Jun 2016: NATO Science for Peace Info Day :

The event was aimed on strengthening Serbia's cooperation with NATO institutions in scientific and technology development field



10 GODINA SARADNJE NATO-A I SRBIJE



Odluka o osnivanju NATO vkv - 7.2.2006.

Severnoatlantski savet (NAC) donosi odluku o osnivanju NATO vojne kancelarije za vezu (vkv) u Beogradu.

Prvi sastanak Grupe za reformu odbrane (DRG) - 24.2.2006.

Prvi sastanak predstavnika NATO-a i Srbije u DRG formatu održan u Beogradu.

Drugi projekat NATO Poverilačkog fonda (NTF) - 2007.

Završen drugi NTF projekat započet 2005. godine za uništenje 1,3 miliona komada protivpješadijskih mina.

Potpisan Sporazum o bezbednosti informacija - 1.10.2008.

Srbija i NATO potpisuju Sporazum o bezbednosti informacija.

Prva NATO/Srbija PARP procena - april 2009.

NATO Proces planiranja i pregleda, PARP, je alat za procenu, upoređivanje, i usmeravanje procesa reformi sistema odbrane. Usaglašava se početni komplet od 19 ciljeva partnerstva.

Potpisivanje Sporazuma o kodifikaciji - 27.05.2010.

Srbija potpisuje sporazum o uključivanju u kodifikacioni sistem NATO-a.

U Beogradu otvoren Centralni registar - 11.03.2011.

Uspostavljena saradnja kroz Sporazum o bezbednosti informacija između Srbije i NATO-a, čime se omogućava bezbedna razmena informacija sa NATO-om.

April 2011. - Severnoatlantski savet (NAC) odobrava zahtev Srbije da započne izradu IPAP-a

Severnoatlantski savet (NAC) odobrava zahtev Srbije da započne izradu IPAP-a sa NATO-om. IPAP je alat PzM pomoću koga Srbija može da dobija pomoć u dostizanju ciljeva reformi u oblasti sistema bezbednosti i odbrane.

Predsedavanje SEEGROUP-om - 2012

Misija Srbije pri NATO preuzima predsedavanje NATO-vom Grupom za jugoistok Evrope (SEEGROUP), koja predstavlja važnu platformu za unapređenje regionalne bezbednosti.

April 2013

NATO SG pozdravlja sporazum između Beograda i Prištine -
NATO SG Rasmusen pozdravlja sporazum o normalizaciji odnosa između Beograda i Prištine i čestita svim stranama.

25.05.2014.

NSPA Srbiji izdaje „Tier 2“ kodifikacioni sertifikat
NATO Agencije za podršku i nabavke (NSPA) izdaje sertifikat kao priznanje osposobljenosti kojim industrija Srbije stiče i ovlašćenje za kodifikaciju oružja i vojne opreme.

IPAP odobren od strane NATO - 15.01.2015.

Severnoatlantski savet odobrava Individualni Akcioni Plan Partnerstva (IPAP) između Srbije i NATO-a.

NATO SOFA sporazum - 7.06.2015.

Narodna Skupština Srbije ratifikuje sporazum između NATO-a i Srbije o statusu snaga koji stupa na snagu 3.10.2015.

Sporazum o logističkoj potpori između Ministarstva odbrane i NSPA - februar 2016.

Sporazum o logističkoj potpori između Ministarstva odbrane i NATO Agencije za podršku i nabavke (NSPA) ratifikovan u Narodnoj skupštini Srbije.

7.11.2006. - Zvanično osnivanje NATO vkv

Zvanično otvaranje NATO vkv u Beogradu.

2006

14.12.2006. - Srbija pristupa NATO programu PzM

Predsednik Boris Tadic potpisuje Okvirni dokument o pristupanju Srbije NATO programu Partnerstvo za mir (PzM)

2007

5.09.2007. - Definisane oblasti saradnje Srbije i NATO-a

Srbija predaje PzM Predentacioni dokument Glavnom štabu NATO-a u Briselu, kojim su definisane oblasti saradnje sa NATO-om.

2008

Decembar 2008. - Srbija i NATO odobravaju prvi IPP

Srbija potpisuje prvi godišnji Individualni program partnerstva (IPP) - osnovno NATO/PzM sredstvo sprovođenja praktičnih formi vojne saradnje.

5.07.2009. Ratifikovan Bezbednosni sporazum

Ratifikacijom od strane Narodne skupštine Srbije Sporazum o bezbednosti informacija postaje zakonski okvir za razmenu informacija sa NATO-om.

2009

Decembar 2009. - Otvaranje Misije Srbije pri NATO-u

Osnivanje misije Srbije pri NATO u Briselu predstavlja važan korak u jačanju diplomatskih veza sa NATO-om.

April 2010. - Drugi PARP pregled

Saradnja proširena na 42 zajednički usaglašena cilja partnerstva.

2010

10.09.2010 - Srbija otvara Vojno predstavništvo pri NATO-u

Otvoreno Vojno predstavništvo u Misiji R.Srbije pri NATO-u.

11.11.2011 - Evaluacija jedinica Vojske Srbije po OCC konceptu

Koncept operativnih sposobnosti (OCC) je NATO PzM mehanizam za dostizanje interoperabilnosti između oružanih snaga ili jedinica partnerskih zemalja. Srbija deklarise motorizovana pešadijsku četvu i vod Vojne Policije, i ABHO vod u NATO OCC zajedničke snage (pool of forces).

2011

2011. - Završen treći NTF projekat

Treći NTF projekat vredan 5,9 miliona evra započet 2005. godine bio je usmeren na podršku penzionisanim pripadnicima Vojske Srbije i Ministarstva odbrane.

2012



2013

10.06.2013. - saradnja NATO-a i Srbije u oblasti ABHO

Centar Vojske Srbije za usavršavanje ABHO kadrova u Kruševcu stiče status regionalnog centra za obuku, čime se priznaje sposobnost Vojske Srbije u oblasti obuke.

2014

April 2014 - NATO evaluacija 2. nivoa (NEL-2) za sve jedinice Vojske Srbije deklarise za NATO OCC zajedničke snage.

20.12.2015. -

Srbija odobrava Individualni Akcioni Plan Partnerstva (IPAP)
Vlada Srbije odobrava Individualni Akcioni Plan Partnerstva (IPAP) između NATO-a i Srbije nakon procedure koordinacije i usaglašavanja detalja između institucija Srbije.

2015

21.11.2015. - Poseta generalnog sekretara Srbije

Generalni sekretar NATO-a Jens Stoltenberg dolazi u posetu Beogradu; objavljena potpuna relaksacija Vazdušne zone bezbednosti duž administrativne linije sa Kosovom.

2016

24.03.2016. - novi NTF projekat

Četvrti NTF projekat vredan 3,6 miliona evra, pod vodstvom Velike Britanije, u cilju otklanjanja oko 2000 tona viška municije u TRZ Kragujevac, uz podršku Ministarstva odbrane Srbije.

30.06.2016 - Info dan NATO programa Nauka za mir i bezbednost:

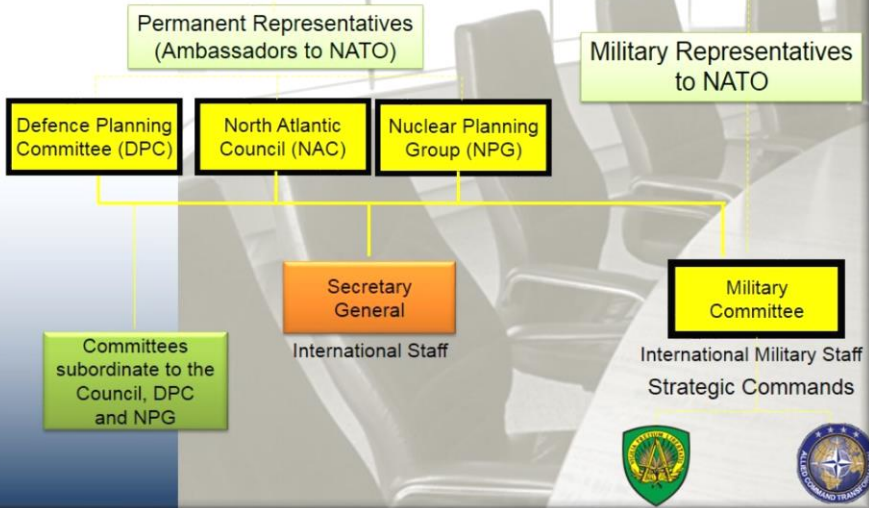
Ovaj događaj je za cilj imao jačanje saradnje Srbije sa NATO institucijama, iz oblasti razvoja nauke i tehnologije.

NATO – A POLITICAL AND MILITARY ALLIANCE



NATO is an alliance of 28 countries which essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and military means

NATO Structure



POLITICAL: NATO promotes democratic values and encourages consultation and cooperation on defence and security issues to build trust and, in the long run, prevent conflicts.



NATO provides a unique opportunity for member countries to consult and take decisions on security issues at all levels and in a variety of fields.

A “NATO decision” is the expression of the collective will of all 28 member countries since all decisions are taken by consensus.

MILITARY: NATO is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity needed 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 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 .

Involvement of partner countries and other non-NATO countries is possible (under certain conditions)

NATO – MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE



Main mission: to acts as a link between NATO and the Serbian authorities



Inauguration of the MLO Belgrade
December 2006



NATO MLO Change of Command 2016



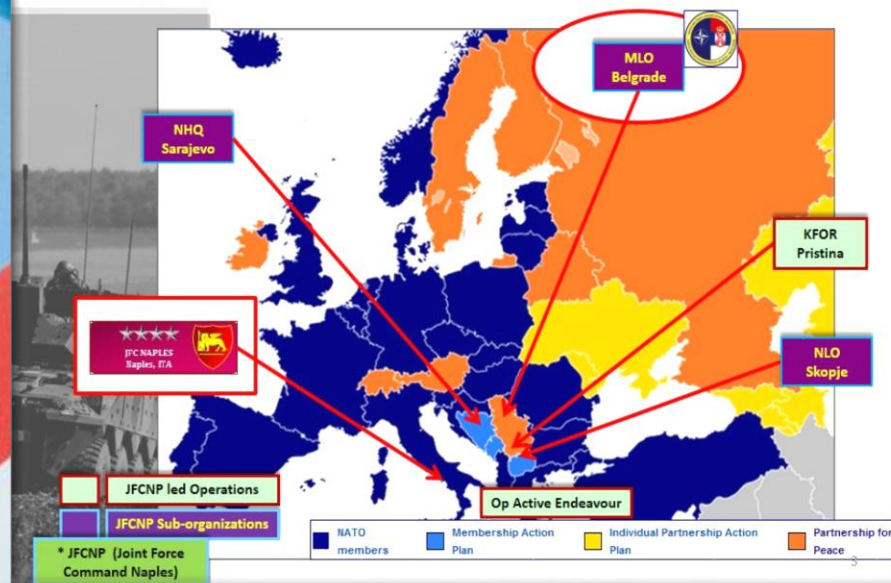
The establishment of NATO Military Liaison Office Belgrade was agreed by the North Atlantic Council on Feb 7, 2006, formally accepted by the Serbian side on Nov 7, 2006.

The MLO advise and assists the Serbian authorities on military aspects of security sector reforms in the framework of the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP).

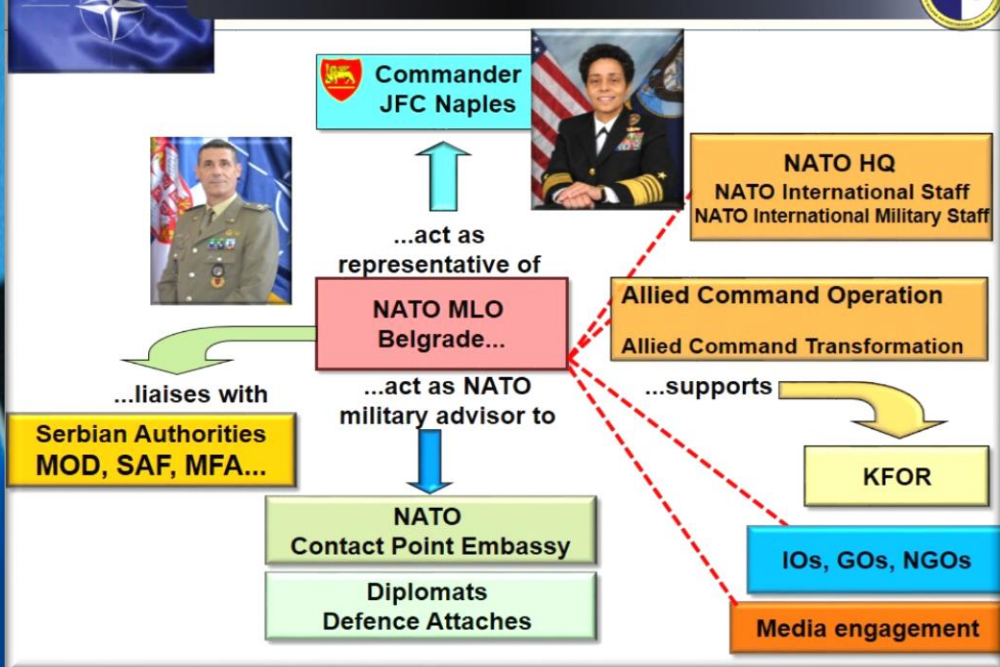
The MLO also supports Commander KFOR in its mission, maintains exchange of information and supports EUFOR in areas where NATO and EUFOR cooperate.

NATO MLO Belgrade liaise and coordinate and cooperate with other international organizations.

NATO Presence In the Balkans



NATO MLO – Functional Links



Regular Update and Liaison through JFC Naples with NATO Organizations.

Support EUFOR and KFOR.

- Assisting the:
- NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme;
 - NATO Science and Technology Organization (STO)
 - The NATO Standardization Office

Providing comprehensive support and liaison as required for NATO visits.

NATO MLO Belgrade assists NATO HQ in public diplomacy activities in Serbia, working in close cooperation with NATO Contact Point Embassy, and through the years has established and maintains great cooperation with a wide network of local and regional Non Governmental Organizations, and the media.

NATO CONTACT POINT EMBASSY



NATO Contact Point Embassy (CPE) – 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). Following the review of NATO's partnerships policy in April 2011, the network of CPEs has also been extended to other partners across the globe.

ROLE

CPE's play a key role in supporting NATO's public diplomacy efforts. The CPE network represents one of the channels through which the Alliance's policy is made known in these countries by:

- working with NATO Public Diplomacy Division (NATO PDD) to disseminate information on NATO to local target audiences;
- offering advice to and commenting on proposals of NATO PDD with regards to speaking engagements or other public diplomacy events organized by NATO in the host country;
- assisting with the logistical organization of visits of NATO's leading civilian and military officials in the host country including consultations on and/or organizing media relations and security aspects.
- providing NATO PDD with any relevant information on developments or events which may impact NATO's relations with the country concerned, including press clippings, opinion polls, concerns and/or changes in public opinion.

MANDATE

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 for a period of two years. The final decision on the assignment of CPEs is taken by consensus in the North Atlantic Council – the principal decision-making body within NATO. PDD coordinates the CPE network and liaises closely with each CPE.

Currently the mandate of the NATO CPE in Serbia rests with the Embassy of the Slovak Republic, and has done so for the last 3,5 years. In January 2017 the duty will be taken over by the Greek Embassy in Serbia





PFP STATUS / PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITIES



NATO



Individual Partnership Cooperation Plan (IPCP) is a main NATO/PfP tool for different 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.

NATO's Building Integrity programme is an example of successful implementation of one important NATP/PfP partnership goal on which Serbia and the Serbian MoD as the leading national entity continues to place great emphasis.

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
- Steadfast Vigilant Skye's 2013
- Guardian Knot 2013
- Anaconda 2014
- Trident Lance 2014
- Regex 2014
- Regex 2015
- Trident Jaguar 2015
- Naples Journey 2015
- Trident Juncture 2015 as observer

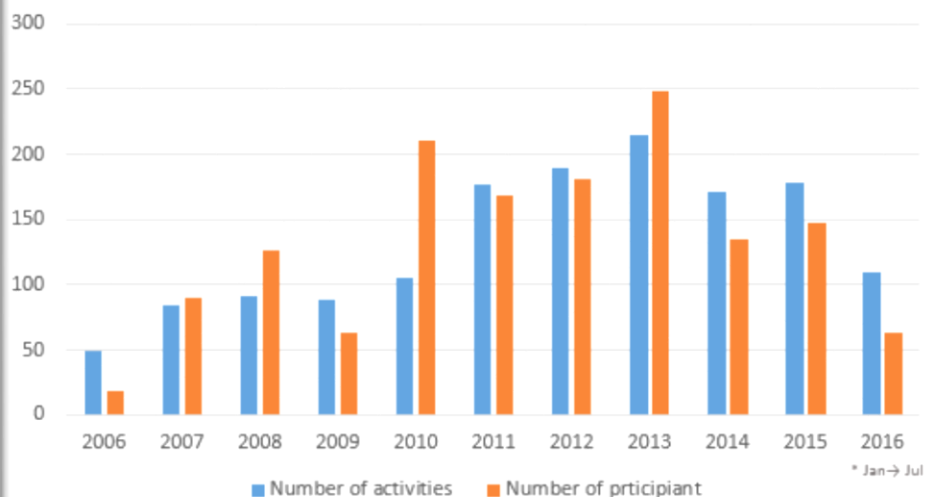


SERBIAN PARTICIPATION IN NATO ORIENTED ACTIVITIES FOR 2015

- LOGEX
- Balkan Medical Task Force
- Cyber Endeavor (Seminars)
- Cyber Defense Workshops
- Exercise Platinum Wolf
- NCO Development
- Rotary Wing Operations
- Combined Resolve V (JMRC)
- CIMIC
- SABER JUNCTION
- Logistics and acquisitions training
- Multiple different Medical events
- Force Development
- Force on Force training
- NATO Role 2 MEDEVAL Course
- NATO Language Testing workshop

Total activities 120

NATO-SRB IPP Activities 2006 → 2016





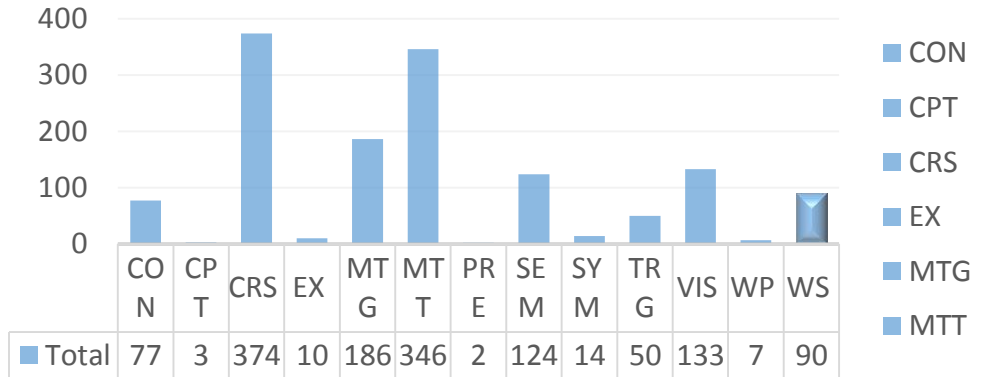
PFP STATUS / PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITIES



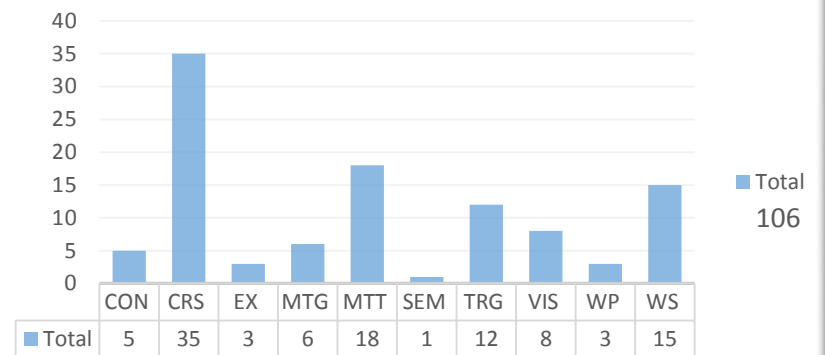
26 AREAS OF COOPERATION WITH NATO FOR SERBIAN ARMED FORCES

- BSC Border Security and Control
- C3 Consultation, Command and Control
- CBRN Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence
- CD Cyber Defense
- CEP Civil Emergency Planning and Disaster Preparedness
- CM Crisis Management
- DCF Democratic Control of Forces and Defense Structures
- DM Deployability and Mobility
- DPB Defense Planning, Budgeting and Resource Management
- DPS Defense Policy and Strategy
- EE Effective Engagement
- ETDR Education and Training for Defense Reform
- FPS Foreign Policy and Security
- INTEL Effective Intelligence
- LL Lessons Learned
- LNG Language Training
- LOAC Law of Armed Conflict
- PD Public Diplomacy
- RTT Response to Terrorism
- SALW Small Arms and Light Weapons
- SFP Survivability and Force Protection
- SPS Science for Peace and Security
- STD Operational, Material and Administrative Aspects of Standardization
- TEX Training Exercise
- TFA Timely Force Availability

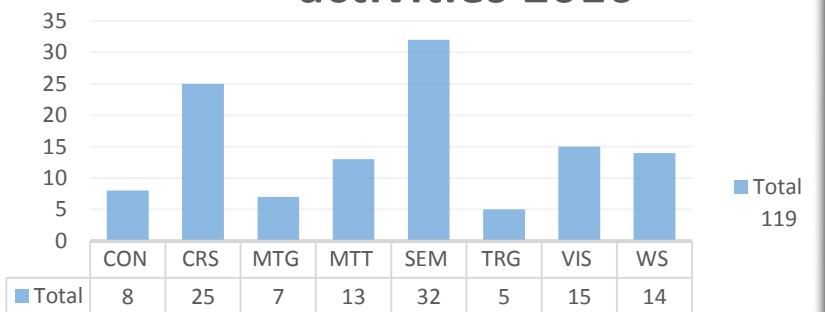
Serbian participants in Areas of Collaboration 2006 - 2016



Serbian participants to Pfp activities 2015



Serbian participants to Pfp activities 2016

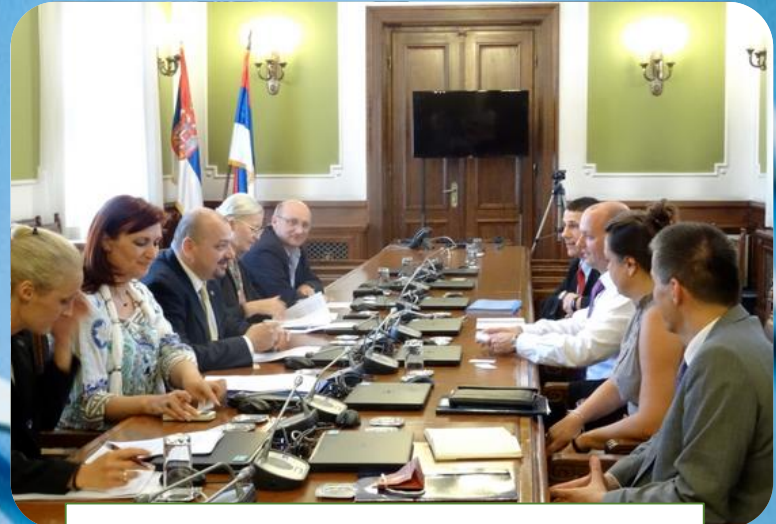


INDIVIDUAL PARTENRSHIP COOPERATION PLAN (IPAP) *EXPANDED COOPERATION*



The IPAP concept was launched at the 2002 NATO Prague Summit enabling the countries that have the political will and ability to deepen their relationship with NATO as a partnership tool that allows NATO to provide focused country-specific advice on defence and security-related domestic reform. When appropriate, it also focuses on larger policy and institutional reforms.

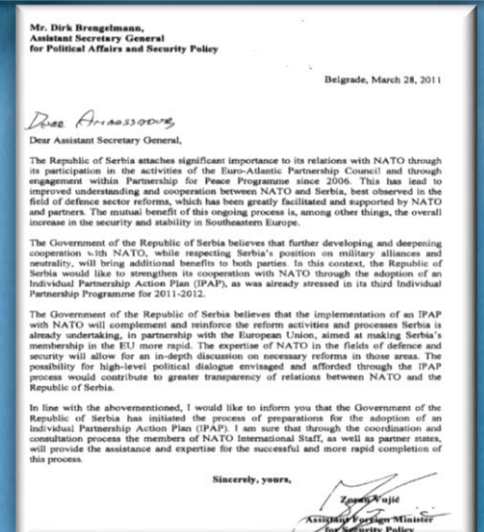
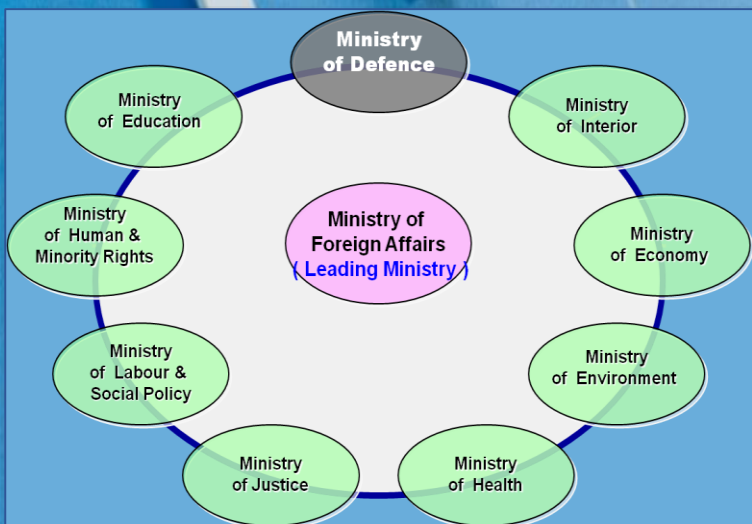
Intensified political dialogue on relevant issues may be an integral part of an IPAP process, but also other areas such as science and environment, Civil Emergency Planning, or administrative and resource issues



June 2016 – (the first) IPAP Assessment Visit

NATO-Serbia Individual Partnership Cooperation 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 as 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 which 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 has defined 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 Crises Management; Public Diplomacy*

The first IPAP Assessment was conducted by NATO HQ in Jun 2016 with encouraging and very good results in implementing IPAP goals.

OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY CONCEPT (OCC) PROMOTING MILITARY INTEROPERABILITY



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 gives to NATO and the nations an increased flexibility and predictability about potential national and joint contributions, and with this a capability to put together tailored force packages to mount and sustain future NATO, UN or EU operations.

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



13 July 2010 - Operational Capabilities Concept meeting

OCC is a tool to drive transformation. The key issue is not the evaluation itself, but what you do 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 performances.



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

Serbia brought the OCC process declared and trained:

- ✓ *Motorised Infantry Company*
- ✓ *Military Police Platoon*
- ✓ *CBRN Platoon*
- ✓ *Two medical teams*

already evaluated as mission ready and:

- ✓ *Military Engineering General Support Company*

which process of OCC evaluation commenced in September 2016



OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY CONCEPT (OCC) PROMOTING MILITARY INTEROPERABILITY

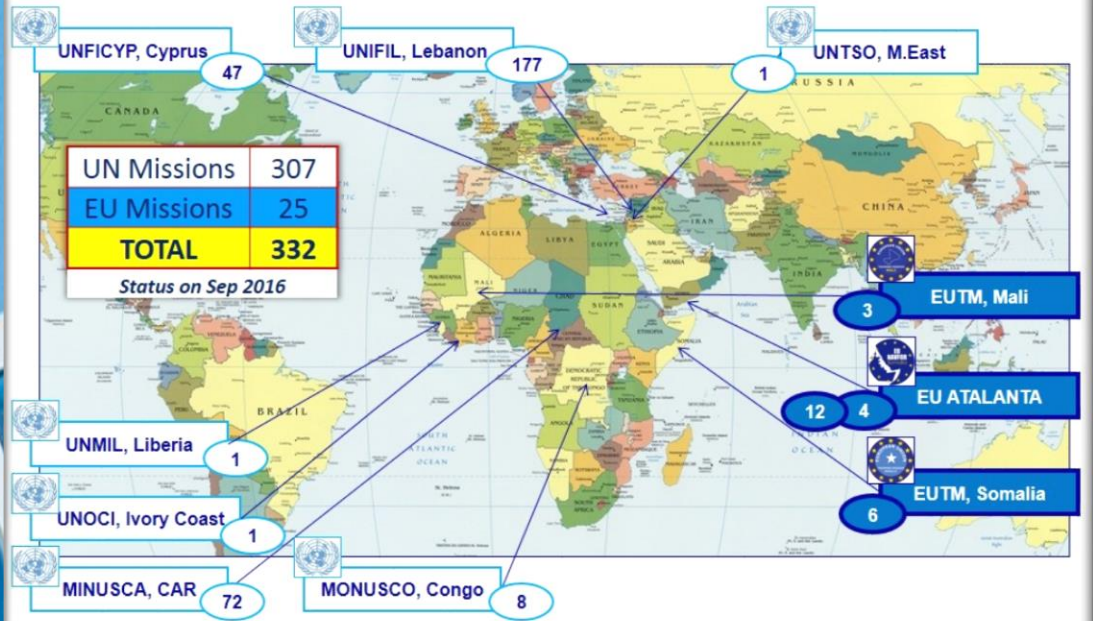


Participation in OCC has contributed significantly to the increasing number of partner forces participating in NATO-led but also to UN operations since the UN recognizes NATO tools as the best for reaching interoperability among international forces.

The knowledge received through participation in OCC process helped Serbian Armed Forces to train and prepare units for very successful participation in many UN missions.

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

SAF International Engagements



The 11.2% of Serbian soldiers deployed in peacekeeping operations are female following 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) is acting as the project executing agent.

The **1st NTF** project (2003 - 2003) provided financial (app. €0,4 Mil) and practical support for destroying 28,000 pieces of small arms and light weapons. Netherlands the Lead nation;

The **2nd NTF** project (2005 - 2007) worth €1.69 Mil supported Serbia to safely remove 1.4 million anti-personnel landmines from its territory. Canada and Austria lead nations;

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



New, **4th NTF** project in Serbia has started 24 March 2016 with aim to help Serbia in building up its facilities and capabilities at Technical Overhaul Center (TRZ) Kragujevac for safely disposing of app 2,000 tones of surplus and aging ammunition, reducing the risk of explosion.

The leading nation is the UK and the project that also involves 11 other Allies and Partners pledging up to €3.7 million funds.

Opening ceremony in TRZ Kragujevac on Oct 12, 2016.





SOME EVENTS





SOME EVENTS

