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ISAF revidira taktičku direktivu



Danas, 6. jula 2009. godine, zapovednik ISAF-a, general Stenli Mekristal, objavio je revidiranu taktičku direktivu koja je usmerena ka umanjivanju, u najvećoj mogućoj meri, rizika po civilno stanovništvo koji su posledica upotrebe sile.

Direktiva predviđa smernice i svrhu upotrebe sile prilikom podrške operacijama ISAF-a, i služi tome da se zapovednikove namere saopšte najnižim ešalonima čije taktičke akcije mogu imati strateške posledice.

Zaštita avganistanskih civila predstavlja najveći prioritet za ISAF. Ovom taktičkom direktivom nastavlja se dugotrajni fokus ISAF-a na zaštitu civilnog stanovništva i na delovanje na način kojim se poštuje avganistska kultura.

(6. jul 2009. godine)

ISAF revises tactical directive

Today, on 6 July 2009, the Commander of ISAF, General Stanley McChrystal, has publicly released a revised tactical directive aimed at minimising the risk to the civilian population as a result of the use of force.

The directive provides guidance and intent for the employment of force in support of ISAF operations and serves to communicate the commander's intent to the lowest echelons, whose tactical actions can have strategic consequences.

Protecting Afghan civilians is ISAF's top priority. The tactical directive continues the long-standing ISAF focus on protecting civilians and operating in a manner that is respectful of Afghan culture.

NATO pokrenuo javnu raspravu o Strateškom konceptu

NATO je formalno otpočeo proces u pravcu novog Strateškog koncepta Alijanse na velikoj bezbednosnoj konferenciji u Briselu. Ova konferencija, koja se održala pod rukovodstvom Generalnog sekretara NATO-a, Japa de Hop Shefera, takođe je označila i početak dijaloga sa širom javnošću.



Ovoj konferenciji, održanoj u zdanju palate Degmon u Briselu 7. jula 2009. godine, prisustvovao je i budući generalni sekretar NATO-a, gospodin Anders Fog Rasmussen, a konferencija je okupila veliki broj predstavnika vlada članova i partnera Alijanse, kao i struktura NATO-a, međunarodnih organizacija i civilnog društva, uključujući tu i predstavnike parlamenta, korporativnog sektora, nevladinih organizacija, grupa naučnika, akademskog sveta i medija.

Generalni sekretar održao je uvodnu reč. Drugi govornici uključivali su bivšeg državnog sekretara SAD, Medlin Olbrajt; generalnog direktora IAEA-a, Muhameda Elbaradeja; vrhovnog zapovednika Alijanse za transformaciju, generala Džejmsa Matisa; bivšeg komesara EU, Antonija Vitorina; predsednika Vojnog komiteta EU, generala Anrija Bentežaa; izvršnog direktora Svetskog programa za hranu UN-a, Džozet Širan; glavnog izvršnog rukovodioca ENI-ja, Paola Skraonija, kao i predsedavajućeg Lojda iz Londona, lorda Levena od Portsokena.

Cilj ove konferencije Generalnog sekretara održane 7. jula bio je da se formalno otpočne proces u pravcu novog Strateškog koncepta i da se započne dijalog između NATO-a i velikog broja stručnjaka strateške zajednice kao i šire javnosti. Konferencija se bavila odnosima Alijanse sa ostatkom sveta u okviru šire mreže bezbednosnih aktera, kao i ulogom NATO-a u suprotstavljanju novim pretnjama i izazovima.

Na Samitu u Strazburu i Kelu 4. aprila 2009. godine, šefovi država i vlada zemalja članica NATO-a zadužili su Generalnog sekretara da izradi novi Strateški koncept NATO-a. Sadašnji Strateški koncept bio je odobren na Samitu u Vašingtonu 1999. godine. Na Samitu je Generalni sekretar takođe zadužen da okupi i vodi široko zasnovanu grupu kvalifikovanih eksperata koji će postaviti temelje za novi Strateški koncept Alijanse, što sve podrazumeva aktivno učešće Severnoatlantskog saveta.

Strateški koncept predstavlja merodavan dokument o ciljevima Alijanse i obezbeđuje smernice najvišeg nivoa za politička i vojna sredstva za njihovo postizanje. Ovaj koncept takođe opisuje osnovne bezbednosne zadatke NATO-a i predstavlja osnovu za primenu politike Alijanse u celini. Dakle, može se reći da je ovaj dokument jedan od ključnih za Alijansu. Proces koji će voditi izradi novog Strateškog koncepta NATO-a uključuje sve zemlje u jednoj velikoj intelektualnoj vežbi i u okviru njega će se proučiti svi aspekti NATO-a u periodu koji prethodi sledećem samitu.

(7. jul 2009. godine)

NATO launches public debate on the Strategic Concept

NATO formally launched the process leading to the new Strategic Concept of the Alliance at a major security conference in Brussels. The Conference – taking place under the authority of the NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer - also marked the beginning of a dialogue with the wider public.

The event, held at the Palais d’Egmont in Brussels on the 7th July 2009, was attended by the NATO Secretary General designate, Mr. Anders Fogh Rasmussen, and brought together a broad range of representatives from Allied and Partner governments, NATO structures, international organizations, civil society, including parliaments, the corporate sector, NGOs, think tanks, academia and the media.

The Secretary General gave the introductory address. Other speakers included the former U.S. Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright; the IAEA Director General, Mohamed ElBaradei; Supreme Allied Commander Transformation, General James Mattis; former EU Commissioner António Vitorino; the Chairman of the EU Military Committee, General Henri Bentégeat; the Executive Director of the UN World Food Programme, Josette Sheeran; the Chief Executive Officer of ENI, Paolo Scaroni; and the Chairman of Lloyd’s of London, Lord Levene of Portsoken.

The aim of this Secretary General’s conference on July 7th was to formally launch the process leading to the new Strategic Concept and begin a dialogue between NATO and a wide range of experts from the strategic community as well as the broader public. The conference examined how the Alliance relates to the rest of the world, as part of a wider network of security actors. It also looked at NATO’s role in addressing new threats and challenges.

At the Summit in Strasbourg and Kehl on 4 April 2009, NATO Heads of State and Government tasked the Secretary General to develop a new NATO Strategic Concept. The current Strategic Concept was approved at the Washington Summit in 1999. The Summit also tasked the Secretary General to convene and lead a broad based group of qualified experts who will lay the ground for the new Alliance Strategic Concept. This will be done with the active involvement of the North Atlantic Council.

The Strategic Concept is the authoritative statement of the Alliance’s objectives and provides the highest level of guidance on the political and military means to be used in achieving them. It also describes NATO’s fundamental security tasks and is the basis for the implementation of Alliance policy as a whole. It is therefore, one of the key policy documents of the Alliance. The process leading to the new NATO Strategic Concept will engage all Allies in a major intellectual exercise and will examine all aspects of NATO in the run-up to the next summit.

Satelitska karta pomaže kod predviđanja poplava u Avganistanu



Eksperti NATO-a za satelitske snimke izradili su kartu koja predviđa obrasce i područja verovatne pojave poplava u Avganistanu, čime se omogućavaju preventivne aktivnosti za buduće sezone poplava. Ova karta će uskoro biti zvanično uručena avganistanskim vlastima u Kabulu.

Avganistan je oduvek zemlja sa periodičnim pretnjama od poplava zbog intenzivnih kišnih padavina, topljenja snega, ili kombinacije oba ta fenomena. Svake godine na hiljadu domova bude uništeno i mnogo žrtava strada od ovih poplava.

Korišćenjem inovativnih tehnologija zasnovanih na visoko preciznim 3D modelima i osmatranjima poplava, Agencija za konsultacije, komandu i kontrolu NATO-a (NC3A), u saradnji sa Nacionalnim univerzitetom Singapura, izradila je kartu opasnosti od poplava za Avganistan radi predviđanja mesta gde postoji verovatnoća da dođe do poplava.

Ovu kartu nezavisno su potvrdili renomirani naučnici, a opisana je kao izuzetno korisna u predviđanju i pripremama za buduće poplave. Zbog toga što je izvanredno precizna, može da ponudi alternative ugroženom stanovništvu pre nego što dođe do poplave, a može biti od pomoći čak i agencijama za čišćenje mina u pravljenju prioriteta svojih aktivnosti, te na taj način sprečiti migraciju mina.

Karta će uskoro biti dostavljena avganistanskim vlastima kao način da se ublaže katastrofe kakve su se dešavale u prošlosti i da se pomogne nalaženju bezbednih područja za gradnju.

(8. jul 2009. godine)

Satellite map helps predict floods in Afghanistan

NATO's satellite imaging experts have created a map that predicts likely flooding patterns and areas in Afghanistan, making it possible to plan preventive action for future flood seasons. The map is soon to be formally handed over to the Afghan authorities in Kabul.

Afghanistan has always been a country with periodic threats of floods due to intense rainfall, the melting of snow or a combination of both phenomena. Every year, thousands of homes are destroyed and there are many fatalities as a result of these floods.

Using innovative technologies based on highly accurate 3D models and flood observations, the NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency (NC3A), in collaboration with the National University of Singapore, created the Afghanistan Flood Hazard map to predict where floods are likely to occur.

The map has been independently validated by renowned scientists, and has been described as extremely useful in predicting and preparing for future flooding. Due to its outstanding accuracy it is possible to offer alternatives to threatened populations before the flood comes, and even help landmine clearing agencies prioritise their efforts thus preventing landmine migration.

The map will be released to the Afghan national authorities shortly, as a means to minimise disasters like those of the past and to assist in locating safe construction areas.

Ministar spoljnih poslova Azerbejdžana u poseti NATO-u



Ministar spoljnih poslova Azerbejdžana, Elmar Mamadjarov, posetio je sedište NATO-a i sreо se sa zamenikom generalnog sekretara, ambasadorom Klaudiom Bisonjerijem. Ministar spoljnih poslova Mamadjarov takođe se obratio i Severnoatlantskom savetu.

Tokom sastanka su ambasadori NATO-a razgovarali o razvoju saradnje između Azerbejdžana i NATO-a u kontekstu Individualnog akcionog plana partnerstva (IPAP), programa zasnovanog na ciljevima i namenjenog daljem poboljšanju praktične saradnje i političkog dijaloga sa NATO-om. Na kraju su se ambasadori NATO-a takođe zahvalili ministru Mamadjarovu na doprinosu ISAF-u koji je dao Azerbejdžan.

(15. jul 2009. godine)

Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan visits NATO

The Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan, Elmar Mammadyarov, visited the NATO Headquarters and met with the Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador Claudio Bisognero. Foreign Minister Mammadyarov also addressed the North Atlantic Council.

During the meeting, NATO Ambassadors discussed Azerbaijan's evolving cooperation with NATO in the context of the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP), an objective-based programme for further enhancing practical cooperation and political dialogue with NATO. Finally, NATO Ambassadors also thanked Minister Mammadyarov for Azerbaijan's contribution to ISAF.

(15 Jul. 2009)

Generalni sekretar NATO-a oputovao u Crnu Goru

Generalni sekretar NATO-a, Jap de Hop Shefer, bio je u oproštajnoj poseti Podgorici gde se sreo sa premijerom Milom Đukanovićem, ministrom spoljnih poslova Milanom Ročenom i ministrom odbrane Borom Vučinićem, kao i sa predsednikom skupštine, Rankom Krivokapićem.

Tokom posete je Generalni sekretar razgovarao o napretku koji je Crna Gora postigla u okvirima Intenzivnog dijaloga i Individualnog akcionog plana partnerstva sa NATO-om.

Generalni sekretar je rekao da su reforme koje je sprovela Crna Gora od suštinske važnosti za evro-atlantske integracije i da Alijansa sa radošću iščekuje dalje napore Crne Gore u tom smislu.

Generalni sekretar takođe je čestitao Crnoj Gori na njenim doprinosima bezbednosti i saradnji u regionu.

(16. jul 2009. godine)

NATO Secretary General travels to Montenegro

The NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer paid a farewell visit to Podgorica and met with Prime Minister Milo Djukanovic, with Minister of Foreign Affairs Milan Rocen and Minister of Defence Boro Vucinic and with the Speaker of Parliament Ranko Krivokapic.

During the visit, the Secretary General discussed progress achieved by Montenegro in the framework of the Intensified Dialogue and Individual Partnership Action Plan with NATO.

The Secretary General said that the reforms conducted by Montenegro are essential to Euro-Atlantic integration and that the Alliance looks forward to Montenegro's continued efforts in this regard.

The Secretary General also congratulated Montenegro for its contributions to security and cooperation in the region.

NATO i Irak potpisali sporazum o obuci iračkih bezbednosnih snaga



Ministar odbrane Republike Irak, gospodin Abdul Kader Muhamed Džasim Almafrdži, u ime vlade Republike Iraka, i zamenik generalnog sekretara NATO-a, ambasador Klaudio Bisonjero u ime NATO-a, potpisali su 26. jula 2009. godine sporazum između vlade Republike Iraka i NATO-a u vezi sa obukom iračkih bezbednosnih snaga.

Ovaj sporazum predstavlja značajan međaš u saradnji između Republike Iraka i NATO-a i pokazuje snažnu privrženost Alijanse radu u partnerstvu sa suverenom vladom Iraka u njenim naporima ka ponovnoj izgradnji i jačanju struktura upravljanja.

Ovaj sporazum obezbiće pravnu osnovu za nastavak misije NATO-a u pružanju pomoći vladu Republike Iraka u daljem razvoju kapaciteta iračkih bezbednosnih snaga.

(26. jul 2009. godine)

NATO and Iraq sign legal agreement on training of the Iraqi Security Forces

On 26 July 2009, the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Abdul Qader Mohammad Jassim Al-Mafrji, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, and the NATO Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador Claudio Bisogniero, on behalf of NATO, signed an agreement

between the Government of the Republic of Iraq and NATO regarding the training of Iraqi Security Forces.

This agreement represents a milestone in the cooperation between the Republic of Iraq and NATO and demonstrates the Alliance's strong commitment to work in partnership with the sovereign government of Iraq as it focuses on rebuilding and strengthening of governance structures.

The agreement will provide the legal basis for NATO to continue with its mission to assist the Government of the Republic of Iraq in developing further the capabilities of the Iraqi Security Forces.

Prvi avion C-17 dočekan dobrodošlicom u bazi PAPA

Dana 27. jula 2009. godine održana je svečanost u bazi Papa u Mađarskoj kojom se poželeta dobrodošlica za avion Boing C-17 *Globemaster III*, prvi od tri takva aviona koji je nabavila Agencija za upravljanje vazdušnim transportom NATO-a (NAMA), a u okviru inicijative za Kapacitete strateškog vazdušnog transporta (SAC).



Na toj svečanosti se zamenik generalnog sekretara NATO-a, ambasador Claudio Bisogniero, pridružio mađarskom premijeru Gordonu Bajnaiju, ministru odbrane Imre Šekerešu, kao i predstavnicima na visokom nivou dvanaest zemalja učesnika inicijative SAC¹⁾ i zvaničnicima koji su predstavljali strukture nadležne za primenu projekta. Ovaj događaj takođe je privukao i stotine zainteresovanih građana, koji su bili u prilici da izbliza vide i obiđu C-17.

Krilo teretnog vazdušnog transporta (HAW) – koje će upravljati flotom aviona C-17 – aktivirano je tokom ceremonije, pri čemu je ministar Šekereš simbolički predao zastavu HAW-a zapovedniku HAW-a, pukovniku Džonu Zazvorskom.

Zamenik generalnog sekretara NATO-a je u svom govoru rekao: „Nastavljujući se na iskustva i naučene lekcije tokom dve decenije rada drugog jednog veoma uspešnog multinacionalnog projekta za poboljšanje kapaciteta – NATO-ove vazdušne flote za rano upozoravanje (AWACS) – SAC predstavlja ono što se može postići kada se zemlje okupe sa zajedničkim ciljem – mogu zajednički steći mogućnosti i kapacitete koji bi bili izvan njihovog domaćaja ukoliko bi nastupale pojedinačno. Ovo je pravo svedočanstvo solidarnosti Alijanse.“

U svom obraćanju premijer Bajnai izrazio je svoju zahvalnost „...za poverenje koje je ukazano Mađarskoj kao zemlji domaćinu glavne operativne baze za avione C-17,“ i nazvao je ovu svečanost, koja se održava deset godina pošto se Mađarska pridružila Aliansi, „zaista istorijskim trenutkom“.

1) Zemlje učesnice inicijative: 10 članica NATO-a (Bugarska, Estonija, Mađarska, Litvanija, Holandija, Norveška, Poljska, Rumunija, Slovenija, Sjedinjene Države) i dve zemlje partneri (Finska i Švedska)

(27. jul 2009. godine)

First C-17 plane welcomed at PAPA Airbase

On 27 July 2009, a ceremony took place at the Papa airbase in Hungary to welcome the arrival of a Boeing C-17 Globemaster III plane, the first of three acquired by the NATO Airlift Management Agency (NAMA) as part of the Strategic Airlift Capability initiative (SAC).

On this occasion, the NATO Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador Claudio Bisogniero joined Hungarian Prime Minister Gordon Bajnai, Minister of Defence Imre Szekeres, as well as high-level civilian and military representatives of the twelve SAC participating nations¹⁾ and officials

representing structures responsible for the project's implementation. The event also brought to the airfield hundreds of interested members of the local public, who were able to tour the C-17.

The Heavy Airlift Wing (HAW) – which will operate the fleet of C17s – was activated during the ceremony, with a symbolic handing of the HAW flag by Minister Szekeres to HAW Commander, Col. John Zazworsky.

In his speech, the NATO Deputy Secretary General said: "Building on the experiences and lessons learned from two decades of operation of another highly successful multi-national capability – the NATO Airborne Early Warning fleet (the AWACS) – the SAC exemplifies what can be accomplished when nations come together for a common purpose – to acquire, collectively, a capability that would be beyond the means of nations, acting individually. This is the true testimony of Allied solidarity."

In his turn, Prime Minister Bajnai expressed his gratitude "...for the confidence placed in Hungary as the host nation for the Main Operating base for the C-17s," and called the ceremony, which comes 10 years after Hungary joined the Alliance, "a very historic moment".

- 1) 12 participating nations: 10 NATO Nations (Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, the United States) and 2 Partners (Finland and Sweden)

Generalni sekretar NATO-a oprostio se u Briselu



Generalni sekretar NATO-a, Jap de Hop Shefer, vratio se 30. jula u sedište NATO-a da se oprosti, jer se njegov mandat završava 31. jula 2009. godine. Sastao se sa svojim najbližim civilnim i vojnim saradnicima, a mnogi međunarodni i vojni kadrovi okupili su se da mu požele srećan odlazak. Generalni sekretar je pre odlaska položio cveće na Spomenik palima.

Jap de Hop Shefer bio je Generalni sekretar NATO-a od januara 2004. godine. Njega će 1. avgusta 2009. godine naslediti gospodin Anders Fog Rasmussen, bivši premijer Danske.

(30. jul 2009. godine)

NATO Secretary General bids farewell to Headquarters

On 30 July, NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer returned to NATO Headquarters to bid farewell, his tenure ending on 31 July 2009. He met with his closest civilian and military colleagues, and many members of international and military staff were on hand to wish him a fond farewell. Before departing he laid flowers at the Memorial to the Fallen.

Jaap de Hoop Scheffer has been NATO's Secretary General since January 2004. On 1 August 2009, he will be succeeded by Mr. Anders Fogh Rasmussen, former Prime Minister of Denmark.

Češka republika i NATO



<http://www.natoaktual.cz>

<http://www.jagello.org>

<http://www.army.cz>

Ministarstvo odbrane priprema nabavku novih UAV-a



Vojska Češke Republike utvrdila je tehničke i taktičke uslove za UAV-e (bespilotne letelice) koji će se koristiti u stranim misijama. U ovom trenutku Odeljenje za naoružanje Ministarstva odbrane priprema nabavku ovih sredstava, a predviđeno je da se taj zadatak obavi pre kraja ove godine. Češka vojska je godinama u svom inventaru imala UAV-e tipa „sojka“, koje su koristili vojnici 102. izviđačkog bataljona iz Prosečjova. Međutim, u poređenju sa savremenim, manjim i jednostavnijim letelicama, ova je ipak zastarela. Glavna prednost modernih UAV-a prvenstveno je lako i jednostavno korišćenje kada se radi o „učitavanju“ podataka sa terena. One pre svega pomažu trupama u otkrivanju eksplozivnih naprava u pripremi i zamki i napada, kao i u prikupljanju informacija o raznim objektima. Ministarstvo odbrane razmatralo je nekoliko meseci nabavku jednostavnijih i sofisticiranih UAV-a koji bi mogli biti od pomoći za zaštitu čeških vojnika u misijama u inostranstvu, naročito u Avganistanu. Vojska je prvenstveno zainteresovana za takve UAV-e koji ne zahtevaju složeno i mnogobrojno ljudstvo – najviše dve do tri osobe. Čak i tako mali UAV može, kao veće i skuplje letelice, da nadzire veliko područje i da detektuje razliku u temperaturi između sveže raskopane i nedirnute zemlje, čime može da otkrije skriveni eksploziv.

Ministry of Defence is preparing the acquisition of new UAVs

The Army of the CR has specified the technical and tactical requirements for UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) to be used by troops in foreign missions. Currently the MoD's Armament Section is preparing the acquisition of those means and this task should be completed before the end of this year. For a number of years the Czech Army had in its inventory the Sojka (Jay bird) UAV. This vehicle is used by soldiers of the 102. Reconnaissance Battalion, Prostějov. However, in comparison with modern and smaller as well as simpler vehicles this vehicle appears obsolete. The main advantage of modern UAVs is primarily an easy and quick use in "loading" the data of terrain. Above all they help troops in detecting explosive devices under preparation and traps and attacks, and in collecting information about various objects. Acquisition of simpler and more sophisticated UAVs that might help protecting Czech soldiers in foreign missions, primarily in Afghanistan, was under consideration by the Ministry of Defence for several months. The Army is interested first of all in such UAVs that do not require a complex and populous crew – at most two to three persons. Even such a small UAV can, like the bigger and more expensive vehicles, monitor a vast area or differentiate the temperature of a freshly piled up soil from an untouched one, and thereby detect the trapped explosive.

Češka vojska je već deset godina na Kosovu



Dana 12. jula 2009. godine bilo je deset godina od početka učešća čeških vojnika u mirovnoj misiji NATO-a na teritoriji Kosova „Zajednički čuvan“. Tokom češkog angažovanja na Kosovu učestvovalo je devetnaest vojnih kontingenata, što predstavlja ukupan broj od preko 7.500 vojnika iz različitih jedinica – počev od izviđačke čete koja je brojala 140 ljudi kojom je počelo češko učešće na Kosovu 1999. godine, preko zajedničkog češko-slovačkog puka, pa sve do sadašnjeg kontingenta češke vojske koji čine mehanizovana i prateća četa, kao i druge jedinice za podršku, uz mogućnost obezbeđivanja rezervne čete. Zadatak koji je proistekao iz Rezolucije UN-a br. 1244 od 10. juna 1999. godine i dalje ostaje nepromenjen: doprinos stvaranju i održavanju bezbednog okruženja za sve nacionalnosti i omogućavanje nastavka mirovnog procesa i demokratskog razvoja zemlje bez budućeg prisustva multinacionalnih vojnih jedinica. I dalje, od proglašenja nezavisnosti Kosova februara 2008. godine, nastavak podrške naporima međunarodnih organizacija koje pomažu organima Kosova u formiranju svih svojstava pravne zemlje.

Kako dalje na Kosovu?

Zahvaljujući stalnim naporima severnoatlantskog saveza, bezbednosna situacija na Kosovu stabilizovana je i započet je put ka obnovi celine ekonomskog razvoja. Međutim, sadašnja situacija još je uvek složena, ne samo zbog teške socijalne situacije i visoke stope kriminaliteta u celom društvu, već i zbog velikog broja oružja koje se nezakonito drži. Stoga severnoatlantski savez stalno iznova naglašava da će mirovne snage KFOR-a nastaviti da obavljaju svoje dužnosti sve do donošenja sledeće odluke Saveta bezbednosti UN-a i NATO-a u celini. Ni Češka Republika neće preduzeti nikakve jednostrane korake u vezi sa KFOR-om, a eventualne promene u broju vojnika ili njihovim zadacima uvek će biti zasnovane na zajedničkim odlukama saveznika u NATO-u.



The Czech Army has been in Kosovo for ten years now

July 12, 2009 marked ten years since the beginning of Czech soldiers' participation in NATO peacekeeping operation "Joint Guardian" on the territory of Kosovo. In the course of Czech engagement in Kosovo, nineteen military contingents took part which represents a total of over 7500 soldiers from various units – starting with a 140 member reconnaissance company, which started the Czech participation in 1999 in Kosovo, through the joint Czech-Slovak regiment and up to the current contingent of the Czech Army formed by a mechanized company and troop support company as well as by other support elements, with the possibility of providing a reserve company. The task arising from the UN Resolution No. 1244 of June 10, 1999 however remains unchanged: to contribute to the creation and maintenance of a safe environment for all ethnicities and to enable the continuation of peace process and democratic development of the country without future presence of multinational military units. And further on, since the proclamation of independence of Kosovo in February 2008, to continue in supporting the efforts of international organisations assisting the Kosovo authorities in forming all attributes of a legal country.

How to proceed in Kosovo?

Thanks to the enduring effort of the North Atlantic Alliance, the security situation in Kosovo has been stabilised and the way to reconstruction of the whole economic development embarked on. However, the current situation is still complicated not only due to the disconsolate social

situation and high rate of criminality in the entire society but also due to the great number of illegally held weapons. Therefore the North Atlantic Alliance repeatedly emphasized that KFOR peacekeeping forces would continue in performing their duty until the next decision of the UN Security Council and NATO as a whole. The Czech Republic would not take any unilateral steps in regards of KFOR either, and the potential changes in numbers of troops or of their tasks will always be based on joint decisions adopted by allies.

Nisu tu da uništavaju, već da grade



Već četvrti uzastopni kontingenat članova vojske Češke Republike krenuo je 17. jula 2009. godine na put do avganistske provincije Logar, gde će delovati u okviru češkog tima ISAF-a za obnovu provincije.

Pripreme za ovu misiju, koja će predstavljati nastavak uspešnog posla koji su obavila prethodna tri kontingenta, bile su veoma opsežne. Tačno 277 vojnika, uključujući tu i nekoliko žena, imali su obuku pod vođstvom američkih instruktora u bazi za obuke u Nemačkoj. Tokom četrnaest dana oni su imali priliku da u bazi Logar neposredno upiju atmosferu i iskustvo svojih prethodnika iz trećeg kontingenta. Gospodin Martin Barták, ministar odbrane, rekao je da se glavni zadatak članova četvrtoog kontingenta nije ni na koji način promenio u odnosu na zadatak njihovih prethodnika, koji podrazumeva zaštitu češkog tima za obnovu provincije, odnosno grupe civilnih eksperata koje je češka vlada poslala u Logar, pri čemu je ministarstvo spoljnih poslova Češke Republike nadležno za koordinaciju. On je naglasio da ovde nije u pitanju borbena aktivnost, već obezbeđivanje bezbednosti članova tima za obnovu u njihovom radu na pružanju pomoći Avganistancima u provinciji Logar.



They are not going there to destroy things, but to build them

The forth contingent of members of the Army of the Czech Republic in a row has embarked on its way to the Afghan province of Logar on July 17, 2009 where it will operate within the framework of the Czech Provincial Reconstruction Team of ISAF.

Preparation for this mission, which will be the continuation of a successful job done by the preceding three contingents, was very demanding. Exactly 277 soldiers, including a few women, had undergone training under the leadership of American instructors at a training base in Germany. For fourteen days the staff had the chance to digest the atmosphere and experience of their predecessors from the third contingent directly at the Logar base. Mr. Martin Barták, MoD, remarked that the main task of the 4. contingent members did not change vis-à-vis their predecessors' in any way. It calls for the protection of Czech Provincial Reconstruction Team, i.e. a group of civilian experts who were sent to Logar by the Czech Government while the coordinating role is with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CR. He emphasized that it is not the case of performing combat activity but of ensuring safety for members of the reconstruction team in their work who assist the Afghans in Logar Province.

Ovu brošuru, uz saglasnost Odeljenja za javnu diplomaciju NATO-a, izdaje Ambasada Češke Republike u Beogradu koja će tokom 2009/2010. biti Contact Point NATO-a za Srbiju. Cilj ove brošure je da produbi znanje o NATO savezu i da informacije o Savezu učini dostupnijim zainteresovanoj javnosti u Srbiji. Osim toga, ova brošura predstavlja aktivnosti i manifestacije koje organizuje Ambasada Češke Republike u svojstvu NATO Contact Point-a. Ukoliko nije drugačije naznačeno, informacije sadržane u ovoj brošuri potiču sa vebajta NATO-a, www.nato.int, www.natoaktual.cz, www.army.cz

"This newsletter is issued, in agreement with NATO's Public Diplomacy Division, by the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Belgrade acting as NATO Contact Point in Serbia for 2009-2010. It aims to enhance knowledge about NATO and at making information about the Alliance better accessible to interested audiences in Serbia. In addition, it features activities and events organised by the Embassy of the Czech Republic in its capacity as NATO Contact Point. Unless marked otherwise, information provided in this newsletter has been taken from the NATO website at www.nato.int, www.natoaktual.cz, www.army.cz"