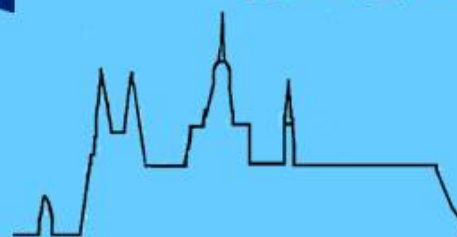
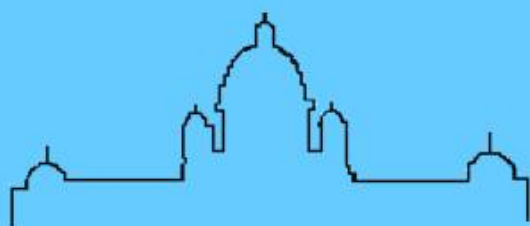


*Kontaktna ambasada NATO-a*  
**NATO Contact Point Embassy**



*VESTI iz NATO-a - januar 2011*  
**NATO News - January 2011**



[http://www.mzv.cz/belgrade/sr/kontaktna\\_ambasada\\_nato/index.htm](http://www.mzv.cz/belgrade/sr/kontaktna_ambasada_nato/index.htm)

<http://www.nato.int>

<http://www.natochannel.tv>

*Beograd, 11. februara 2011.*

Belgrade, 11th February 2011

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### **Bosanci u Helmandu**



*Mali kontingent Bosanaca angažovan u provinciji Helmand kao ispomoć danskim kolegama u Geršku.*

Na povratku u kamp Prajs iz teške patrole u gradu Geršku dočekaće vas prizor neuobičajen za Avganistan. Vojnici na kapiji nisu ni Amerikanci, ni Britanci, niti Danci ili Avganistanci nego – Bosanci.

Ovo je prvo angažovanje ovih vojnika na drugom kontinentu, a oni zaista cene priliku da prikažu profesionalne veštine svoje novonastale vojske.

„Za mene kao vojnika, ovo je velika planina, nešto što sam oduvek želeo da imam u svojoj karijeri i to je upravo savršeno za kraj moje vojne karijere”, kaže kapetan Ahmetović iz njihovog kontingenta.

Obezbeđivanje kampa od vitalnog je značaja za uspeh misije i ima značajnog uticaja na operacije njihovih kolega iz Danske.

Zbog svoje burne istorije, bosanski vojnici u stanju su da se identifikuju sa avganistanskim narodom bolje nego većina nacija iz ISAF-a, što ih čini neprocenjivo vrednim partnerima u ovoj misiji.

(05. januar 2011. godine)

### **Bosnians in Helmand**

*A small contingent of Bosnians have deployed to Helmand Province to assist their Danish colleagues in Gereshk.*

Returning to Camp Price after a hard patrol in Gereshk City – you are greeted by an unfamiliar sight in Afghanistan. The soldiers guarding the gate are neither American, British, Danish, nor Afghan – they are Bosnian. There are around 50 operating in Helmand Province.

This is the first overseas deployment for these soldiers, who relish the chance to display the professional skills of their nascent army.

‘For me, as a soldier, this is a big mountain, something that I have wanted to have in my career and it’s something perfect to have at the end of my military career,’ says Captain Ahmetovic of their contingent.

Guarding the Camp it is vital to mission success and impacts upon the operations of their Danish colleagues.

Having something of a fractured history, the Bosnian soldiers are able to identify with the Afghan people better than most of the ISAF nations, making them invaluable partners in this mission.

### ***General-potpukovnik Majkl Feriter preuzeo komandu nad NATO-ovom misijom obuke za Irak***

*General-potpukovnik američke vojske Majkl Feriter preuzeo je komandu nad misijom obuke Severnoatlantskog sporazuma u Iraku (NTM-I) od general-potpukovnika američke vojske Majkla Barbera na svečanoj smeni dužnosti 5. januara u Konferencijskom centru Vavilon u centru Bagdada.*



Neposredno pre ceremonije general armije vojske SAD Lojd Ostin, komandant američkih snaga u Iraku, promovisao je Feritera u general-potpukovnika.

Ostin je primio zastavu od Barbera i predao je Feriteru kao znak smene komande. Ostin se obratio okupljenim visokim vojnim zvaničnicima, političarima i civilnim liderima Iraka, među kojima je bio i irački ministar odbrane Abdul Kadir Muhamed Jasim Obeidi, kao i najviše vojno rukovodstvo.

„General-potpukovnik Feriter pokazao je izvanredne veštine u vođenju i transformisanju velike i složene organizacije u ovim teškim vremenima”, rekao je Ostin.

Kao komandant misije NTM-I Feriter ima za cilj da pomogne Iračanima u uspostavljanju trajne i stabilne bezbednosti kroz pružanje saveta i pomoći, obukama i opremanjem iračkih bezbednosnih snaga, kao i organizovanjem obuka van zemlje, u institucijama NATO-a u raznim zemljama.

NATO-ova misija obuke u Iraku (NTM-I) traje od 2004. godine i ne predstavlja borbenu misiju. Njen operativni naglasak je na obuci i podučavanju kroz aktivnosti, kao i na donacijama opreme i koordinaciji preko NATO-ove grupe za koordinaciju obuka i opreme. Radi osnaživanja ove inicijative NATO saraduje sa vladom Iraka na strukturisanoj mreži saradnje u cilju razvoja dugoročnih odnosa Alijanse sa Irakom.

„Odnosi koje je general-potpukovnik Barbero izgradio u saradnji sa zemljama NATO-a rezultirali su obukom hiljada iračkih vojnika i policajaca i učvršćivanjem iračkih odnosa sa NATO-om i mnogim susednim zemljama u regionu”, rekao je Ostin.

Po rečima Barbera, napredak u Iraku tokom poslednjih petnaest meseci značajan je po svim standardima: smanjenje nasilja, poštenu i slobodni izbori, porast iračkih kapaciteta.

„Nestrpljiv sam da pomognem u stvaranju još jačeg partnerstva između Iraka, američkih snaga i američke ambasade, tako da se postave uslovi za uspešniju tranziciju i stabilan Irak u godinama koje dolaze”, rekao je Feriter.

Barbero je rekao: „General-potpukovnik Majk Feriter pravi je lider za borbu sa složenom i teškom tranzicijom koja predstoji.”

(05. januar 2011. godine)

## **Lt. Gen. Michael Ferriter assumes command of NATO Training Mission – Iraq**

*U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Michael Ferriter assumed command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission- Iraq (NTM-I) from U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Michael Barbero in a change of command ceremony Jan. 5 at the Babylon Conference Center in central Baghdad.*

U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Michael Ferriter assumed command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission- Iraq (NTM-I) from U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Michael Barbero in a change of command ceremony Jan. 5 at the Babylon Conference Center in central Baghdad.

Moments before the ceremony, United States Forces-Iraq commander, U.S. Army Gen. Lloyd Austin promoted Ferriter to lieutenant general.

Austin accepted the colours from Barbero and passed them on to Ferriter to signify the changing of command. Austin spoke to a crowd of senior Iraqi military, political and civilian leaders, including Iraq's Minister of Defense, Abdul Qadir Mohammed Jassim Obeidi, as well as senior military personnel.

*"Lt. Gen. Ferriter has demonstrated a mastery of leading and transforming large and complex organizations through challenging times,"* Austin said.

As NTM-I commander, Ferriter aims to assist Iraqis in establishing enduring security stability by advising, assisting, training and equipping Iraqi Security Forces, and organizing out-of-country training at NATO institutions in various countries.

The NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I) has been running since 2004 and is not a combat mission. Its operational emphasis is on training and mentoring, and equipment donation and coordination through the NATO Training and Equipment Co-ordination Group. To reinforce this initiative, NATO is working with the Iraqi government on a structured cooperation framework to develop the Alliance's long-term relationship with Iraq.

*"Relationships that Lt. Gen. Barbero has built with our NATO allies have resulted in the training of thousands of Iraqis soldiers and policeman and has solidified Iraq's relationship with NATO and many of its regional neighbours,"* Austin said.

Progress in Iraq over the last 15 months has been significant by all standards: reduced violence, free and fair elections, growing Iraqi capabilities, Barbero said.

*"I'm eager to help create an even stronger partnership between Iraq, the U.S. forces and the U.S. embassy, one that sets the conditions for successful transition and a stable Iraq for years to come,"* Ferriter said.

Barbero said. *"Lt. Gen. Mike Ferriter is the right leader to tackle the complex and challenging transitions that are ahead."*

### ***Udružimo se: zašto je važna sveobuhvatnost***



*Novi smer NATO-a koji je uobličio novembarski Strateški koncept podrazumeva veliki naglasak na rad sa partnerima.*

Partnerstvo je važno ne samo za zemlje koje nisu članice Alijanse, ono je takođe potreba i drugih organizacija, koje nude drugačije, komplementarne veštine.

U novom Konceptu jasno je rečeno: „Alijansa će se aktivno angažovati u cilju povećanja međunarodne bezbednosti kroz partnerstvo sa relevantnim zemljama i drugim međunarodnim organizacijama“.

Upravo ovo povezivanje sa drugim organizacijama i partnerima postalo je poznato pod imenom „sveobuhvatni pristup“.

Retki su oni koji gaje sumnje u vezi s tim. „Sveobuhvatni pristup ne samo da ima smisla – on je neophodnost“, kako je rekao generalni sekretar NATO-a Anders Fog Rasmussen prošle godine.

Od ovakvog pristupa korist imaju razne oblasti, od zdravstva do uprave. On može biti od pomoći i u konfliktnom i u post-konfliktnom okruženju.

Međutim, iako ideja nije nova, mnogi priznaju da potpuno funkcionisanje sveobuhvatnog pristupa još uvek zahteva mnogo posla i pažnje.

Na ovom video snimku (desno), NATO Revija pita ministre odbrane zemalja NATO-a i izaslanika UN u Avganistanu o tome kako, gde i zašto sveobuhvatni pristup može biti od pomoći.

(13. januar 2011. godine)

### **Come together: why getting comprehensive matters**

*NATO's new direction, outlined by November's Strategic Concept, places a heavy emphasis on working with partners.*

This partnership is important not just with non-Alliance countries; it's also needed with other organisations, who offer other, complementary skills.

The new Concept states clearly: 'The Alliance will engage actively to enhance international security, through partnership with relevant countries and other international organisations'.

This combining with other organisations and partners has become known as 'the comprehensive approach'.

Few doubt its merits. 'The comprehensive approach not only makes sense – it is necessary,' said NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen last year.

The approach benefits areas from healthcare to governance. It can help in conflict and post-conflict environments.

But, though the idea is not new, most concede a fully functioning comprehensive approach still needs more work and attention.

In this video (right), NATO Review asks NATO Defence Ministers and the UN's top envoy in Afghanistan about how, where and why the comprehensive approach can help.

### **Visoki zvaničnici NATO-a prisustvovali svečanom otvaranju Centra za energetska bezbednost u Viljnusu u Litvaniji**

*Novi Centar za energetska bezbednost u Viljnusu otvoren je 14. januara 2011. Pod vođstvom litvanskog ministra spoljnih poslova Centar će doprineti međunarodnim inicijativama, sa posebnim naglaskom na saradnju sa NATO-om.*

Alijansu su na ovoj ceremoniji predstavljali pomoćnik generalnog sekretara NATO-a za političke poslove i politiku bezbednosti, g. Dirk Brengelman, i zamenik pomoćnika generalnog sekretara NATO-a za nadolazeće bezbednosne izazove, dr Džejmi Šej.



Prema litvanskom ministru spoljnih poslova, g. Audronijusu Azubalisu, osnivanje Centra za energetska bezbednost u Viljnusu odgovor je na velike savremene globalne izazove na polju izvesnosti i sigurnosti snabdevanja energijom. Novi Centar za energetska bezbednost imaće za cilj



da postigne status NATO-ovog Centra za izvrsnost, doprinoseći time kapacitetima Alijanse na polju bezbednosti energije.

(14. januar 2011. godine)

### **NATO High-Level Officials attend the opening ceremony of the Energy Security Centre in Vilnius, Lithuania**

*The new Energy Security Centre in Vilnius was opened on 14 January 2011. Under the leadership of the Lithuanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs the centre will contribute to international initiatives with a special emphasis on cooperation with NATO.*

The NATO Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy, Mr. Dirk Brengelmann, and the Deputy NATO Assistant Secretary General for Emerging Security Challenges, Dr. Jamie Shea represented the Alliance at the ceremony.

According to the Lithuanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Audronius Azubalis, the establishment of the Energy Security Centre in Vilnius is a response to the major contemporary global challenges in the field of energy security. The new Energy Security Centre will aim to gain the status of a NATO Centre of Excellence contributing to the Alliance's capability in the field of energy security.

### ***Uхватiti trenutak – mladi talenti iz jugoistočne Evrope na fotografskom takmičenju pod sponzorstvom NATO-a***



*„Fotografisanje nepoznatih osoba može sobom nositi i rizik“, objašnjava 24-godišnji Dragos Rapeanu komentarišući svoju nagrađenu sliku na fotografskom takmičenju pod okriljem NATO-a. Njegova fotografija jedna je od 25 nagrađenih fotografija iz jugoistočne Evrope koje su snimili mladi uzrasta između 18 i 27 godina.*

Slika berberina koji viri iz svog izloga u Istanbulu pruža posmatraču pogled na njegov život, ali takve slike nije uvek lako snimiti, kaže on. *„Sa ljudima odavde mnogo je lakše raditi, po mom mišljenju“*, kaže Rapeanu iz Rumunije, sugerišući da negde drugde pitanje privatnosti i zaštite pojedinaca može dovesti do toga da fotograf dobro razmisli pre nego što fotografiše nekog nepoznatog.

### ***Hobi ili posao?***

Za Rapeanua, inženjera telekomunikacija, istraživanje sveta kroz objektiv foto-aparata je zadovoljstvo i hobi. Za druge, poput njegovog kolege pobednika Igora Markova iz Srbije, to je posao.

Markov, koji ima 26 godina i radi kao slobodni fotograf, koristi svoj posao da mnogo putuje po domovini i regionu slikajući fotografije. *„Zanimam se za fotografiju još od ranog detinjstva“*, kaže on. *„Isecao sam fotografije da bih pravio album od njih. Nekih dvadeset godina kasnije, sa nastankom digitalne fotografije, svima je jednostavnije slikaju.“*

Markov je bio na rođendanskom putovanju u grad na jugu Srbije, Novi Pazar, kada je na fotografskom filmu uhvatio lepotu muslimanke koja prolazi pokraj trošne kuće. *„Tumarao sam ulicama u potrazi za snimkom koji bi prikazao orijentalnu prošlost i sadašnjost grada“*, kaže on. *„Teško je fotografisati muslimanke jer se kriju od kamere. Video sam je kako prilazi sa druge strane, ugledao staru kuću i čekao pravi trenutak.“*

Ovo nije prva pobjeda Markova na takmičenju fotografija. Pobjednička fotografija iz 2008. godine donela mu je sredstva koja je uložio u profesionalnu opremu i bila je odskočna daska za karijeru fotografa.

### ***Analogna ili digitalna?***

Za druge, poput srpske studentkinje umetnosti i dizajna, 23-godišnje Hristine Papadopulos, fotografija je bila nastavni predmet. „Našla sam očev stari analogni foto-aparat Zenit još kao učenica“, kaže ona. „Od tada fotografišem, ali tek na fakultetu sam počela da zaista razumem fotografiju. Kod analognih kamera volim to što se ne može predvideti krajnji izgled onoga što je preneto na film.“

Pobjednička fotografija Papadopulosove na kojoj je zmaj koji prekriva lice njene drugarice rezultat je srećnog sticaja okolnosti tokom nastavnog video projekta. „Na pauzi sam uzela aparat da napravim nekoliko panoramskih fotografija beogradskog neba,“ objašnjava ona. „Duvao je veoma jak vetar i u trenutku kada sam slikala, papirni zmaj se zalepio na lice moje drugarice. Gotovo uvek nosim foto-aparat sa sobom...fotografija je za mene hobi.“

Slično njoj, albanska umetnica Brilanta Kadiljari radi u različitim medijumima. Ona je svoju pobjedničku fotografiju izabrala iz fotografskog projekta o harmoniji, suprotnostima i neskladu albanskih plaža. „Fotografija je poruka ljudima i ogledalo realnosti u kojoj živimo,“ kaže ova 24-godišnjakinja. „Fotografija dečaka i bunkera nije nameštena jer se on tamo igrao kao da se ništa ne dešava.“

### ***Izgradnja poverenja i afirmacija talenata***

Evroatlantske integracije usmerene su ka ljudima: tu se radi o izgrađivanju mostova, partnerstava i saradnje kako bi se postigao trajni mir i bezbednost u Evropi i šire. Tu se radi o izgradnji puzdanja i poverenja.

Ovo takmičenje, koje je privuklo 230 učesnika iz regiona i čiji vebsajt je imao oko 30.000 poseta, ima za cilj da okupi mlade ljude iz regiona i da afirmiše njihov talenat.

„Mislim da je dobra promocija važna isto koliko i snimanje dobrih fotografija“, kaže Markov. „Naravno, promocija jedinstvenih fotografija visokog kvaliteta takođe je važna.“

„Poslednjih 20 godina nije nastala nijedna fotografija koja bi bila uzor svima“, kaže Repeanu, koji navodi češkog fotografa Jozefa Kudelka kao svoju inspiraciju. „Mislim da digitalizacija igra glavnu ulogu u tome... ljudi se više fokusiraju na kvantitet nego na kvalitet.“

Izložba pobjedničkih fotografija dostupna je na [www.enato.org](http://www.enato.org), a putovaće i po galerijama jugoistočne Evrope tokom 2011. godine.

(18. januar 2011. godine)

### **Capturing the moment - young talent from south-eastern Europe take part in NATO-sponsored photo competition**

“Taking photographs of random strangers can be risky,” explains 24-year-old Dragos Rapeanu, as he discusses his winning image in the 2010 eNATO photography competition. His picture is one of 25 winning images of south-eastern Europe taken by the region’s 18- to 27-year-old photographers.

The image of a barber peering out through his shop window in Istanbul gives the viewer a small glimpse into his life, but such images are not always easy to capture, he says. “People here are a lot easier to work with, in my opinion,” says Rapeanu from Romania, suggesting that elsewhere issues of privacy and protecting individuals might make a photographer think twice about snapping shots of strangers.

### ***Hobby or work?***

For Rapeanu, a telecoms engineer, exploring the world through his camera lens is a pleasure and a hobby. For others, such as fellow winner Igor Markov from Serbia, it is a job.

Working as a freelance photographer, Markov, 26, uses his work to travel a lot around his homeland and the region taking photographs. *“I had been interested in photography since my early childhood,”* he says. *“I used to cut out photos to make an album out of them. Some twenty years later, with the rise of digital photography, it is much simpler for everyone to make photos.”*

It was as Markov was on a birthday trip to the southern Serbian town of Novi Pazar that he caught on film the beauty of a Muslim woman walking past an old decrepit house. *“I wandered the streets looking for a shot to represent the town’s oriental past and present,”* he says. *“It is really difficult to portray Muslim women because they hide from the camera. I saw her approaching from the other side, saw an old house and waited for the right moment.”*

It’s not Markov’s first victory in a photography competition. His winning entry in a 2008 competition gave him the capital to invest in professional equipment and kick-started his career as a photographer.

### ***Analogue or digital?***

For others, such as Serbian art and design student, Hristina Papadopulos, 23, photography was a subject at school. *“I found my father’s old analogue Zenit camera when I was at school,”* she says. *“Since then I’ve been taking photos, but I really began to understand photography at university. What I like most about analogue cameras is that I cannot predict the end result of the photo I have taken.”*

Papadopulos’ winning entry of a kite covering her friend’s face was the result of an opportune moment during a school video project. *“During a break I took out my camera to take a few panoramic shots of the Belgrade skyline,”* she explains. *“The wind was blowing very strong and the moment I shot my friend got the kite in her face. I almost always bring my camera with me...photography for me is a hobby.”*

Similarly, Albanian artist Brilanta Kadillari, works in various mediums. She selected her winning image from a photographic project she put together on the harmony, contradictions and dissonance of Albanian beaches. *“Photography is a message to people and a mirror of the reality where we live,”* says the 24-year-old. *“The picture of the boy and a bunker is not posed because he was playing there as if nothing was happening.”*

### ***Building trust and promoting talent***

Euro-Atlantic integration is about people: it is about building bridges, partnerships and cooperation to achieve lasting peace and security in Europe and beyond. It is about building confidence and trust.

The eNATO competition, which attracted 230 entrants from the region and some 30,000 hits to its website, aimed to bring the area’s young people together and promote their talent.

*“I think that good promotion is just as important as making good photos,”* says Markov. *“Of course, promoting high quality and unique photography is also important.”*

*“We don’t have any iconic pictures from the last 20 years,”* says Rapeanu, who cites Czech photographer Josef Koudelka as inspiration. *“I think digitization played a major role in this...people focus more on quantity than on quality.”*

The exhibition of winning entries is available at [www.enato.org](http://www.enato.org) and will be travelling around galleries in south-eastern Europe throughout 2011.



## ***Od vojnika do preduzetnika: NATO-Ukrajina program reintegracije donosi plodove***

*Jurij Sosekto i Viktor Poltorak su dva bivša pripadnika ukrajinske vojske koji su se okrenuli uspešnim civilnim karijerama zahvaljujući programu preobuke i reintegracije vojnih kadrova koji sponzorise NATO.*



Alijansa radi sa ukrajinskim institucijama na podršci različitim inicijativama za pomoć ublažavanju socijalnih problema u naporima zemlje da modernizuje i smanji svoju veliku regrutnu vojsku, nasleđenu iz sovjetskog doba.

### ***Od održavanja aviona do upravljanja hotelima***

Jurij Sosekto je bio major u rezervi koji je održavao borbene avione u sovjetskoj armiji. Slučajno je naišao je na oglas za prekvalifikaciju za ekonomiju i menadžment, što je bila jedna od prvih mogućnosti prekvalifikacije na Krimu, gde je ko-sponzor bio program za reintegraciju i prekvalifikaciju NATO-a i Ukrajine.

On i njegova žena potom su osnovali finansijsku kompaniju koja je investirala kapital u izgradnju. Ubrzo potom su oboje su završili kurseve engleskog jezika koje je ovaj program nudio i Jurij je postao menadžer hotela Blu Vejev Holidej u Alušti na Krimu. Već razmišlja o tome kako da hotelu obezbedi veću konkurentnost time što će ponuditi prevođenje engleskog jezika.

„Održavaju se međunarodne konferencije i... organizatori govore engleski,” kaže Sosekto. “Bilo bi jednostavnije komunicirati sa tim ljudima na njihovom jeziku. A za njih bi to bio dodatni faktor da se opredele za naš hotel.”

### ***Od vazdušne odbrane do ljudskih resursa***

Rezervni pukovnik Viktor Poltorak služio je u istočnoj Aziji kao i u Nemačkoj pre nego što je postao zapovednik protiv-vazdušnog i raketnog puka u Kmelnickijiju u zapadnoj Ukrajini. Proveo je tri godine tražeći posao nakon vojske, nalazio privremene poslove, pre nego što se 2006. godine prijavio za obuku za „menadžment preduzeća” u Centru za reintegraciju i prekvalifikaciju pri Univerzitetu u Kmelnickijiju kome NATO pruža podršku. Poslednje tri godine radi kao direktor za ljudske resurse u velikom poljoprivrednom preduzeću.

„Stekao sam vrlo dobro znanje koje mi je kasnije pomoglo”, kaže pukovnik Polterak. „Osećam da sam sada na pravom mestu. Srećan sam.”

Kako bi pronašao nove radnike, on posećuje sajam zapošljavanja koji dva puta godišnje organizuje ovaj centar za prekvalifikaciju.

### ***Inicijative koje sponzorise NATO***

Dve važne inicijative koje podržava NATO i zemlje članice NATO-a su u toku kako bi pomogle Ukrajini u prekvalifikaciji i reintegraciji bivših vojnih kadrova koji su postali višak kao rezultat postepenog smanjivanja ukrajinskih oružanih snaga i planova koji idu ka potpuno dobrovoljnom služenju vojnog roka.

Do kraja 2010. godine programi NATO-Ukrajina prekvalifikovali su 4.673 bivša vojnika ukrajinske armije, pri čemu se prosečna stopa nalaženja novog zaposlenja u roku od šest meseci kretala do 70%.

„Ukrajinske vlasti izuzetno cene uspešnu praktičnu saradnju na ovom polju”, rekao je Žerar Male, koji je odgovoran za nadgledanje programa u okviru odeljenja za političke poslove i bezbednosnu politiku NATO-a.

- **Program prekvalifikacije**

Po zahtevu Ukrajine, NATO finansira program prekvalifikacije u okviru koga je nova znanja steklo 3.227 bivših vojnika od 2000. godine do danas. Korisnici mogu poboljšati svoje znanje stranih

jezika (engleski, francuski, nemački i italijanski) i steći profesionalne i menadžerske veštine u širokom spektru oblasti, koje uključuju i poljoprivredu, turizam i hotelijerstvo, privatno obezbeđenje, reklamiranje i izdavaštvo, kao i špediciju.

Očekuje se da tokom 2011. godine još 600 ukrajinskih oficira završi prekvalifikaciju na kursovima koji se organizuju u 21 gradu, imajući u vidu i zahteve tržišta rada i regionalnu raznolikost.

- **Centar za reintegraciju i prekvalifikaciju**

I Centar za reintegraciju i prekvalifikaciju pri Univerzitetu u Kmelnickijiju na zapadu Ukrajine, osnovan početkom 2006. godine, kao i projekat u istočnom regionu Karkivu, koji traje od 2009. godine, finansiraju se kroz mehanizam Povereničkog fonda Partnerstva za mir. Time se omogućava određenim zemljama članicama Alijanse i partnerskim zemljama da ponude svoju podršku vodećim nacijama, Holandiji i Danskoj, koje ovde imaju ključnu ulogu.

Centar pomaže bivšem vojnom kadru da se pripremi za karijeru u civilstvu, nudeći savete i pomoć u traženju posla, kao i kurseve za menadžment i tehnologiju. Ovaj centar je najveća pojedinačna organizacija koja pruža takvu pomoć vojnim kadrovima koji ostaju bez posla u Ukrajini, obezbeđujući prekvalifikaciju za 1.446 oficira u periodu od januara 2006. do 2010. godine.

(18. januar 2011. godine)

### **From soldiers to entrepreneurs: NATO-Ukraine resettlement programmes bear fruit**

*Yuriy Sosedko and Viktor Poltorak are two former Ukrainian soldiers, who have transitioned to successful civilian careers thanks to NATO-sponsored retraining and resettlement programmes.*

The Allies are working with Ukrainian institutions to support various initiatives to help mitigate the social impact of the country's efforts to modernize and downsize its large conscript armies, a legacy from Soviet times.

#### ***From maintaining aircraft to managing hotels***

Yuriy Sosedko was a Reserve Major, who maintained fighter aircraft in the Soviet Army. He came across an announcement on retraining in economics and management, one of the first retraining opportunities in Crimea co-sponsored by the NATO-Ukraine Resettlement and Retraining Programme.

He and his wife then set up a financial company that invested construction company capital. Soon afterwards, both finished the English language courses offered by the programme, and Yuriy became the manager of the Blue Wave Holiday Hotel in Alushta, Crimea. He is already thinking about how to give the hotel a competitive edge by offering English interpretation.

“International conferences take place and ... the organizers speak English,” Sosedko says. “It would be simpler to communicate with these people in their own language. And for them this would be an extra factor in favour of this hotel.”

#### ***From air defence to human resources***

Reserve Colonel Viktor Poltorak served in East Asia as well as Germany before becoming Commander of the Anti-Aircraft and Rocket Regiment in Khmelnytskyi in western Ukraine. He spent three years looking for work after the army, finding ad hoc employment, before enrolling in “enterprise management” training at the NATO-supported Resettlement and Retraining Centre based at the University of Khmelnytskyi in 2006. For the last three years, he has worked as the human resources director of a large agrarian company.

“I gained very good knowledge which helped me later on,” Colonel Polterak says. “I feel that now I am in the right place, I am happy.”

To find new employees, he attends the recruitment fair that the retraining centre organizes twice a year.

### ***NATO-sponsored initiatives***

Two important initiatives supported by NATO and NATO countries are underway to help Ukraine retrain and resettle former military personnel made redundant as a result of the progressive downsizing of the Ukrainian armed forces and plans to move towards an all-volunteer service.

By the end of 2010, NATO-Ukraine programmes had retrained 4673 former Ukrainian military servicemen with an average re-employment rate within six months of up to 70 per cent.

“The successful practical cooperation in this field is highly appreciated by Ukrainian authorities,” says Gérard Malet, who is responsible for overseeing the programmes within NATO’s division for Political Affairs and Security Policy.

- **Retraining programme**

Following a request from Ukraine, NATO funds a retraining programme which has retrained 3227 former soldiers from 2000 to date. Beneficiaries can enhance their knowledge of foreign languages (English, French, German and Italian) as well as gain professional and managerial skills in a wide range of areas including agriculture, hotels and tourism, private security, advertising and publishing, and civilian shipping.

In 2011, another 600 Ukrainian officers are expected to be retrained at courses organized in 21 cities, taking into account labour market demands and regional diversification.

- **Resettlement and retraining centre**

Both the University of Khmelnytskyi’s Resettlement and Retraining Centre in western Ukraine, established in early 2006, and a project in the eastern region of Kharkiv, which has been running since 2009, are being financed through the Partnership for Peace Trust Fund mechanism. This allows individual Allies and Partner countries to offer their support with lead nations, the Netherlands and Denmark, playing a key role.

The Centre helps former military personnel prepare for civilian careers, offering advice and job-seeking assistance alongside management and technology courses. It is the single largest provider of such assistance to retiring military personnel in Ukraine, and provided retraining for 1446 officers from January 2006 to 2010.

### ***Generalni sekretar rešen da reči iz Lisabona pretvori u dela***



*Na svojoj prvoj konferenciji za štampu u 2011. godini generalni sekretar NATO-a Anders Fog Rasmussen predstavio je budući plan o tome kako namerava da reči iz agende lisabonskog skupa pretoči u dela pre sledećeg samita NATO-a u proleće 2012. godine.*

Rasmussen je istakao svoja tri ključna prioriteta za ovu godinu: održiva tranzicija u Avganistanu, napredovanje reforme NATO-a i efikasnije angažovanje sa partnerima NATO.

Što se Avganistana tiče, rekao je da „ćemo na proleće videti novi početak u Avganistanu, sa objavom prvih provincija gde su avganistanske bezbednosne snage spremne da preuzmu vođstvo.” Generalni sekretar priznaje da 2011. godina neće biti laka: „Nastavićemo da prodiremo duboko u pobunjeničku teritoriju i očekujemo nastavak nasilja kako nam neprijatelj bude uzvrćao. Neće pobunjenici odrediti budućnost nego avganistanski narod.” Rasmussen je naglasio da preuzimanje vođstva od strane avganistanskih snaga mora biti trajno i da je posvećenost NATO-

a toj zemlji ojačana nedavnim sporazumom NATO-a i Avganistana o trajnom partnerstvu, od kojeg on očekuje konkretne ideje koje bi ministri spoljnih poslova utvrdili u aprilu.

U skladu sa obećanjima iz Lisabona, Generalni sekretar izjavio je da će insistirati na sprovođenju donetih odluka o reformi službi i agencija, vojnoj komandnoj strukturi i paketu najvažnijih kapaciteta. Priznajući potrebu za povećanom efikasnošću u vreme oštih ekonomskih mera, Rasmussen je rekao da će „*ove reforme poboljšati naše odbrambene kapacitete i obezbediti da NATO bude još efikasniji u korišćenju svojih resursa.*”

Generalni sekretar predstavio je pozitivan aspekt odnosa NATO-Rusija, ističući da je napredak u njihovim odnosima postignut pošto je Rusija u Lisabonu prihvatila poziv NATO-a da razvijaju praktičnu saradnju na raketnoj odbrani. On je primetio da će po prvi put zemlje članice NATO-a i Rusija saradivati na odbrani Evrope i da NATO predviđa postojanje dva nezavisna ali koordinisana sistema teritorijalne raketne odbrane. Generalni sekretar ohrabren je napretkom koji je postignut po pitanju ratifikacije novog sporazuma START.

U širem kontekstu partnerstva, Generalni sekretar ponovio je da „*NATO i dalje namerava da produbljuje i širi svoje partnerstvo sa zemljama i organizacijama sa kojima delimo zajedničke bezbednosne interese i pitanja od važnosti.*” Rasmussen je izjavio da će Alijansa saradivati sa ključnim akterima po pitanju zajedničkih bezbednosnih pretnji u nastajanju i da će NATO dati prioritet daljem razvoju dragocene saradnje sa partnerskim organizacijama, posebno sa Ujedinjenim nacijama i Evropskom unijom.

(24. januar 2011. godine)

### **Secretary General determined to turn Lisbon agenda into action**

*At his first press conference of 2011, NATO Secretary General, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, presented a forward looking plan on how he intends to turn the Lisbon agenda into action before the next NATO summit in the spring of 2012.*

Rasmussen highlighted his three key priorities for this year: sustainable transition in Afghanistan, moving forward with NATO reform and engaging more effectively with NATO's partners.

On Afghanistan he noted that “*this spring will see a new start in Afghanistan, with the announcement of the first provinces where Afghan security forces are ready to take the lead.*” The Secretary General recognised that 2011 will not be easy: “*We will continue to drive deep into insurgent territory and we expect continued violence as the enemy fights back. The future will be determined not by the insurgents, but by the people of Afghanistan.*” Rasmussen emphasised that the transition to Afghan forces needed to be durable and that NATO's commitment to the country is reinforced by the recently agreed Afghanistan-NATO Enduring Partnership, for which he expected concrete ideas to be agreed by Foreign Ministers in April.

In line with commitments made at Lisbon, the Secretary General stated he will push for the implementation of decisions taken on agency reform, the military command structure and the package of the most critical capabilities. Recognising the need for increase efficiency in a time of economic austerity, Rasmussen said “*these reforms will improve our defence capabilities and ensure that NATO is more efficient in its use of resources.*”

The Secretary General presented an positive view of NATO-Russia relations, highlighting the progress made in the relationship since Russia accepted NATO's invitation to develop practical cooperation on missile defence at Lisbon. He noted that for the first time NATO countries and Russia will cooperate to defend Europe and that NATO foresees two independent, but coordinated, territorial missile defence systems. The Secretary General was encouraged by the progress made towards the ratification of the new START treaty.

In the broader context of partnerships, the Secretary General reiterated that “*NATO intends to further deepen and expand its partnerships with countries and organisations with whom we*

*share common security concerns.*” Rasmussen stated that the Alliance will cooperate with key actors on the common emerging security threats and that NATO will give priority to further developing valuable cooperation with partner organisations, particularly the United Nations and European Union.

### ***Izjava Generalnog sekretara NATO-a o terorističkom napadu na moskovskom aerodromu***

*Šokiran sam terorističkim napadom na najprometnijem moskovskom aerodromu. Žestoko osuđujem ovaj užasni čin. Izražavam saučešće porodicama nastradalih i povređenih i ruskom narodu.*

Zajedno smo u ovoj borbi. Zato u Savetu NATO-Rusija moramo da ojačamo saradnju u borbi protiv terorizma.

Ovo je opšta pretnja i moramo se sa njom suočiti ujedinjeni. NATO izražava svoju solidarnost sa ruskim narodom i vladom.

(24. januar 2011. godine)



### **Statement by the NATO Secretary General on the Moscow airport terrorist attack**

*I am shocked by the terrorist attack at Moscow's busiest airport. I strongly condemn this horrific act. I express my condolences to the families of those killed and injured and to the Russian people.*

We are in this fight together. This is why in the NATO-Russia Council we have to strengthen our cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

This is a common threat that we have to face united. NATO expresses its solidarity with the Russian people and Government.

### ***Razvoj politike NATO-a u odbrani od visokotehnoloških napada***



*Najviši savetnici za nacionalnu politiku zemalja saveznica okupili su se u Briselu 25. januara kako bi razmenili mišljenja o tome kako će se dalje razvijati politika visokotehnološke odbrane NATO-a. Razgovarali su o tome kako NATO može da obezbedi dodatnu vrednost zajedničkoj odbrani Alijanse od visokotehnoloških pretnji i kako koristiti sredstva i kapacitete NATO-a na polju odbrane od visokotehnoloških napada.*

Tokom uvodnih napomena Generalni sekretar NATO-a rekao je da su visokotehnološke pretnje sve učestalije i sve složenije i naprednije. „Na našem novembarskom samitu u Lisabonu odlučili smo da će NATO morati da posveti daleko veću pažnju svemu što se dešava na polju informacionih i visokih tehnologija. Prava bezbednost jednostavno ne može postojati bez bezbednosti na tom polju“, rekao je. „Današnji sastanak veoma je važan na polju borbe protiv krivulje rasta ove vrste pretnji.“

Šefovi država i vlada zemalja članica NATO-a saglasili su se oko novog Strateškog koncepta koji u mnogo većoj meri od bilo kog ranije dokumenta NATO-a stavlja u žižu odbranu od visokotehnoloških napada. Oni su se takođe obavezali u smislu ambicioznog plana rada koji treba da podupre visokotehnološke kapacitete NATO-a.

(25. januar 2011. godine)



## Developing NATO's cyber defence policy

*Senior National Policy Advisors of NATO nations gathered in Brussels on 25 January for an exchange of views on how to further develop the Alliance's cyber defence policy. They discussed how NATO can provide added value for the Alliance's common defence against cyber threats and how to make use of NATO assets and capabilities in the field of cyber defence.*

During his opening remarks, the NATO Secretary General noted that cyber threats are growing both in terms of frequency and sophistication. *"We decided at our Lisbon Summit last November that NATO will have to devote far greater attention to cyberspace. There simply can be no true security without cyber security,"* he said. *"Today's meeting is an important part of getting ahead of the cyber curve."*

NATO Heads of State and Government agreed a new Strategic Concept that gives far more prominence to cyber defence than any previous NATO document. They also committed to an ambitious workplan to bolster NATO's cyber capabilities.

## Pomorska saradnja NATO-Rusija

*Još jedan primer poboljšanja odnosa između NATO-a i Ruske Federacije je sastanak komodora Mihiela Hijmansa, zapovednika misije NATO-a za borbu protiv gusara, operacije Okeanski štit, sa Pjotrom Potkopaikom, zapovednikom ruske operativne grupe, koji se juče odigrao na moru u blizini Roga Afrike.*



Bojni brod Ruske Federacije, Admiral Vinogradov, u pratnji konvoja trgovačkih brodova, prolazio je pored područja kojim je patrolirao komandni brod NATO-a koji pripada holandskoj kraljevskoj mornarici, HNLMS De Ruyter.

Od decembra 2008. godine NATO daje svoj doprinos međunarodnim naporima u borbi protiv gusara u blizini Roga Afrike. Ova misija proširila se sa praćenja brodova UN-a i Svetskog programa za hranu u okviru operacije 'Alijansa pruža' na zaštitu trgovačkog pomorskog saobraćaja u Adenskom zalivu u okviru operacije 'Saveznički zaštitnik'. U nastavku ovih aktivnosti, a kao deo najnovije misije, operacije Okeanski štit, NATO saraduje sa drugim stranim mornaricama na poboljšanju saradnje i koordinacije ovih međunarodnih napora.

Rusi su dočekani na ovoj fregati holandske mornarice gde su tokom konstruktivnog sastanka obe strane razmenile informacije o svojim operacijama protiv gusara i razmotrile eventualne mogućnosti partnerskog izvođenja operacija i sprovođenja vežbi. Ovaj primer saradnje je još jedna ilustracija poboljšanja odnosa između NATO-a i Ruske Federacije posle prošlogodišnjeg samita NATO-a u Lisabonu.

Već nekoliko godina Ruska Federacija šalje brodove u Adenski zaliv da bi zaštitila brodove od gusara. Oni uglavnom prate konvoje od Crvenog mora i daleko u Indijski okean, što je vrlo slično operaciji NATO-a pod nazivom Okeanski štit.

Posle sastanka komodor Hijmans je izjavio: *„Koordinacija između naših snaga razvija se u pravcu praktične saradnje. I jedna i druga strana ima svoje zadatke koje treba da ispuni, ali složili smo se da razmotrimo zajedničko delovanje i vežbe kada je to moguće. Današnji sastanak će nam sasvim izvesno pomoći u saradnji na borbi protiv gusara u regionu kao i odnosima između Rusije i NATO-a“.*

(26. januar 2011. godine)

## **NATO-Russia Cooperation at Sea**

*As another example of the improving relationship between NATO and the Russian Federation, Commodore Michiel Hijmans, commander of the NATO counter piracy mission, Operation Ocean Shield, met at sea with Commander Pyotr Podkopaïlo of the Russian task group off the Horn of Africa yesterday.*

The Russian Federation warship Admiral Vinogradov was escorting a convoy of merchant ships and passed the area where the NATO flagship HNLMS De Ruyter was patrolling.

NATO has contributed to the international counter piracy effort off the Horn of Africa since December 2008. The mission expanded from escorting UN and World Food Programme shipping under Operation Allied Provider to protecting merchant traffic in the Gulf of Aden under Operation Allied Protector. Following on from these activities as part of the latest mission, Operation Ocean Shield, NATO is working with other international navies to improve cooperation and coordination of this international effort.

The Russians were hosted on the Dutch Navy frigate where during a constructive meeting, both sides shared information on their counter piracy operations and discussed possible opportunities to conduct operations and exercises as partners. This cooperation illustrates the improving relationship between NATO and the Russian Federation, following last year's NATO Summit in Lisbon.

The Russian Federation has been sending ships to the Gulf of Aden to protect shipping from piracy for several years now. They focus on escorting convoys from the Red Sea far into the Indian Ocean, very similar to NATO's operation Ocean Shield.

After the meeting, Commodore Hijmans said, *"The coordination between our forces is evolving into practical cooperation. We both have our tasks to fulfil, but we have agreed to look into joint action and exercises where possible. Today's meeting will surely help us to work together to tackle piracy in the region as well as strengthening the relationship between Russia and NATO."*

## **Vojni komitet NATO-a održao sastanak posle samita u Lisabonu**



*Ministri odbrane, načelnici generalštaba i vojni predstavnici šezdeset šest zemalja članica i partnera NATO-a održali su tokom dva dana seriju sastanaka u sedištu NATO-a. Predsedavao je admiral Đampaolo Di Paola, predsedavajući Vojnog komiteta, a ovi vojni sastanci na visokom nivou činili su 164. sastanak Vojnog komiteta na nivou šefova odbrane (načelnika generalštaba), prvi veći zvanični skup vojnih organa NATO-a od samita u Lisabonu novembra 2010. godine.*

Sastancima su prisustvovali i dva strateška zapovednika NATO-a, admiral Džejms Stavridis, vrhovni saveznički komandant za Evropu, nadležan za operacije (*SACEUR*) i general Stefan Abrial, vrhovni saveznički komandant nadležan za transformaciju (*SACT*), kao i predsedavajući Vojnog komiteta Evropske unije, general Hakan Siren.

Tokom sastanka posvećenog Avganistanu, visoki civilni predstavnik ambasador Mark Sedvil i zapovednik ISAF-a, general Dejvid Petraeus, izneli su svoje ocene za 2010. godinu, sa naročitim osvrtom na proces tranzicije. Došlo se do zajedničkog stava da je došao trenutak za konsolidaciju i dalji rad na osnovu već postignutog, čime će se obezbediti da trend napretka postane nepovratan. S tim u vezi ključni prioritet jeste da se bez odlaganja ulože dalji naponi na obezbeđivanju predavača i instruktora, što je od velike važnosti za pomoć u izgradnji avganistanskih snaga bezbednosti. Procene Vojnog komiteta predstavljaju najvažnije pouke Severnoatlantskom savetu u pripremama za sledeće sastanke NATO-a na nivou ministara odbrane u martu 2011. godine.

U vezi sa Kosovom šefovima odbrane pregled situacije dali su Vrhovni saveznički komandant za Evropu, komandant KFOR-a general Erhard Biler i šef misije Euleksa, g. Gzavije Bu de Marnak. Oni su opštu bezbednosnu situaciju ocenili kao pozitivnu u smislu napretka KFOR-a u pravcu odvratajućeg prisustva, ustupanja čuvanja spomenika baštine i sve većih kapaciteta kosovskih snaga bezbednosti (KSB). Zemlje čiji su vojnici tamo prisutni ponovile su svoju rešenost da KFOR delotvorno vrši svoje dužnosti, prepoznajući da će dobra uprava i napredak u borbi protiv korupcije i organizovanog kriminala biti od ključne važnosti za dugoročan mir i stabilnost u regionu.

Na sastancima su razmotrene i tekuće pomorske operacije NATO-a, Okeanski štit i Aktivni poduhvat. Šefovi odbrane preispitali su mogućnosti kako da ove misije, uzimajući u obzir raspoložive resurse, budu još delotvornije i bolje prilagođene sadašnjim i budućim pretnjama po bezbednost na moru.

Dva sastanka Vojnog komiteta odnosno načelnika generalštabova bila su posvećena partnerstvima NATO-a. Vojni predstavnici zemalja Mediteranskog dijaloga i Saveta evroatlantskog partnerstva usaglasili su dalji razvoj bezbednosne saradnje, što je jedan od ključnih zadataka koje predviđa novi Strateški koncept. Oni su izrazili svoju spremnost i želju za razmatranjem mogućnosti dublje vojne saradnje kako bi bolje mogli da se nose sa bezbednosnim izazovima u nastajanju, kao što su terorizam, širenje naoružanja, ilegalna trgovina drogom, visokotehnološki napadi, zaštita energenata i gusarenje.

Na sastanku posvećenom vojnoj saradnji NATO-a sa Ukrajinom šefovi odbrane razgovarali su o tekućim dešavanjima u okviru reforme i transformacije odbrane Ukrajine i dali preporuke zasnovane na iskustvima svojih zemalja u reformama i transformaciji odbrambenog sektora. Ponovo je pozdravljen nastavak dragocenog učestvovanja Ukrajine u operacijama NATO-a.

U okviru transformacija NATO-a razmatrano je nekoliko ključnih aspekata: reforma NATO-a, proces planiranja odbrane i razvoj kapaciteta, a naročito operacionalizacija novog Strateškog koncepta. U vezi sa ovom poslednjom temom, šefovi odbrane razgovarali su o tri ključna zadatka: zajednička odbrana, upravljanje krizama i bezbednosna saradnja, što će biti od velikog značaja za političko vođstvo koje usmerava vojnu primenu.

Na sastanku vojnih predstavnika Saveta NATO-Rusija (NRC-MR) 29 šefova odbrane odobrilo je prošireni vojni plan rada Saveta za 2011. godinu. Ovaj plan rada je ambiciozan i opsežan, i predstavlja prvi opipljivi rezultat daljeg razvoja vojne saradnje NATO-a i Rusije posle Lisabona. Razmena vojnih akademaca naročito je od velike koristi i moći će da omogući vojskama Rusije i NATO-a da razmene gledišta o zajedničkim strateškim bezbednosnim pitanjima u cilju širenja njihove saradnje. Raketna odbrana na terenu takođe predstavlja novo područje saradnje.

Osim toga, NRC je odobrio „Prečišćeni pojmovnik saradnje Saveta NATO-Rusija“. Ovaj glosar sadrži preko 6.000 izraza i pokriva ključna područja političke i vojne saradnje NATO-a i Rusije. General armije Nikolaj Makarov i admiral Đampaolo Di Paola zajedno će biti glavni urednici Pojmovnika NRC-a.

Vojna saradnja je važan deo daljeg razvoja odnosa između NATO-a i Rusije. Plan rada za 2011. deo je okvira vojnih predstavnika Saveta NATO-Rusija za vojno-vojnu saradnju u kome su ranije usaglašena četiri polja saradnje: logistika, borba protiv terorizma, pomorska potraga i spasavanje, i borba protiv gusarenja.

Ishod razgovora brojnih sastanaka Vojnog komiteta otvoriće put uspostavljanju „Novog NATO-a“, što je određeno kao jedan od važnih prioriteta na samitu u Lisabonu.

(26. januar – 27 januar. 2011. godine)

### **NATO's Military Committee meets in follow-up to Lisbon Summit**

*Chiefs of Defence (CHODs) and Military Representatives (MRs) of sixty-six NATO member and partner countries have concluded two days of meetings at NATO Headquarters. Chaired by*

*Admiral Giampaolo Di Paola, Chairman of the Military Committee, these high-level military meetings constituting the 164th Military Committee Meeting in CHODS format (MC/CS), is the first major official gathering of NATO's military authorities since the November 2010 NATO Summit in Lisbon.*

Also attending were NATO's two Strategic Commanders, Admiral James Stavridis (Supreme Allied Commander Europe, Operations - SACEUR) and General Stephane Abrial (Supreme Allied Commander, Transformation – SACT), together with the Chairman of the European Union's Military Committee, General Hakan Syren.

During the Afghanistan session, the Senior Civilian Representative, Ambassador Mark Sedwill and the ISAF Commander, General David Petraeus, gave their assessment for 2010, specifically with a view to the transition process. There was a common understanding that the moment has come to consolidate and build on achievements, ensuring that the progressive trend is irreversible. In this respect, a key priority has been set to make an urgent, additional effort to provide trainers, critical in assisting the buildup of the Afghan National Security Forces. The Military Committee's assessment will serve as essential advice to the North Atlantic Council, in preparation for the next NATO Defence Ministerial meetings in March 2011.

With regard to Kosovo, the CHODs received an overview by SACEUR, Commander KFOR, General Erhard Buehler and the head of EULEX, Mr. Xavier Bout de Marnhac. They assessed the overall security situation as positive with regard to KFOR's progress towards Deterrence Presence, the unfixing of the patrimonial sites, and the growing capability of the Kosovo Security Forces (KSF). Contributing Nations reiterated their commitment to KFOR in meeting its mandate effectively, acknowledging that good governance and progress in the fight against corruption and organized crime will be key in determining long-term peace and stability in the region.

NATO's current maritime operations, Ocean Shield and Active Endeavor, were also examined. The CHODs analyzed options to make these missions more effective still, adapting them to current and emerging maritime security threats, and taking into consideration the available resources.

Two sessions of the MC/CS focused on NATO Partnerships. Military representatives from both the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council agreed on the further development of Cooperative Security core task as outlined in the new Strategic Concept. They expressed their eagerness to explore options for a deeper military cooperation in order to be able to better tackle emerging security challenges such as terrorism, arms proliferation, drug trafficking, cyber attacks, energy protection and piracy.

In the session devoted to NATO military cooperation with Ukraine, CHODs discussed the current developments of Ukraine defence reforms and transformation, and provided their recommendations, based on their national experiences in defence reforms and transformation. Ukraine's continued participation in NATO operations was again welcomed for its high value.

Several key aspects were addressed under NATO Transformation: NATO Reform, the Defence Planning Process and Capabilities Development, and specifically the operationalization of the new Strategic Concept. On the latter, CHODs explored the military contributions to the three core tasks: Collective Defense, Crisis Management and Cooperative Security, which will be essential to inform the political guidance that directs military implementation.

At the NATO-Russia Council Military Representatives meeting (NRC-MR), the 29 CHODs approved the expanded NRC Military Work Plan for 2011. This Work Plan is ambitious and far-reaching and a first tangible result of furthering military cooperation between NATO and Russia since Lisbon. The Exchange of Military Academics is particularly beneficial and will allow Russian and NATO military to share views on mutual strategic security issues with the aim of broadening their cooperation. Theatre missile defence is also a new area of cooperation.

In addition, the NRC has approved the “NATO-Russia Council Consolidated Glossary of Cooperation”. This document contains over 6000 terms and covers key areas of NATO-Russia political and military cooperation. Army General Nikolay Makarov and Adm. Giampaolo Di Paola will assume the joint and general editorship of the NRC Glossary.

Military cooperation is an important part of the further development of the relationship between NATO and Russia. The 2011 Work Plan is part of the NRC-MR Framework for NATO-Russia Military-to-Military Cooperation in which four areas of cooperation were previously agreed upon: Logistics, Combating Terrorism, Search and Rescue at Sea and Counter Piracy.

The outcome of discussions across the various Military Committee sessions will pave the way to the establishment of the ‘New NATO’, which was set as an important priority at the Lisbon Summit.

### ***Šefovi odbrane Saveta NATO-Rusija odobrili plan rada za 2011. godinu***



*U Briselu se 26. januara sastalo 29 šefova odbrana Saveta vojnih predstavnika NATO-a i Rusije (NRC-MR). Predsedavajući Saveta izrazio je saučešće Ruskoj Federaciji povodom tragičnih događanja na aerodromu Domodedovo od pre dva dana, i rekao da stojimo rame uz rame u borbi protiv terorizma.*

Tokom sastanka šefovi odbrane Saveta NATO-Rusija odobrili su plan rada vojnih predstavnika NRC-a za 2011. godinu. Ovaj plan rada naslanja se na uspeh plana rada za 2010. godinu i teži tome da se produbi i proširi vojna saradnja NATO-a i Rusije. Plan je izrađen za šest usaglašenih polja saradnje, logistiku, borbu protiv terorizma, pomorsku potragu i spasavanje, borbu protiv gusarenja, među kojima se nalaze i dva nova polja saradnje – raketna odbrana na terenu i razmena između vojnih akademija.

Šefovi odbrane takođe su razmatrali kako se dalje mogu razvijati nastojanja u pravcu vojne saradnje NATO-a i Rusije. Aktivnosti vojske pružaju neposrednu podršku političkom okviru Saveta, doprinoseći time izgradnji pravog strateškog partnerstva, što se sve povezuje sa rezultatima samita Saveta NATO-Rusija koji je održan u Lisabonu 20. novembra 2010.

Šefovi odbrane Saveta NATO-Rusija pozdravili su Prečišćeni pojmovnik saradnje NRC-a koji će biti objavljen tokom godine i čiji su zajednički glavni urednici general armije Nikolaj Makarov i admiral Đampaolo Di Paola. Pojmovnik sadrži preko 6.000 izraza i obuhvata ključna područja političke i vojne saradnje NATO-a i Rusije.

(26. januar 2011. godine)

### **NATO-Russia Council Chiefs of Defence approve the Work Plan for 2011**

*On 26 January, the 29 Chiefs of Defence of the NATO-Russia Council Military Representatives (NRC-MR) met in Brussels. The Chairman of the NRC-MR offered his condolences to the Russian Federation on the tragic events at Domodedovo Airport two days ago, stating that we stand together in the fight against terrorism.*

During the meeting, the NRC CHODs approved the NRC-MR Work Plan for 2011. This Work Plan builds on the success of the 2010 Work Plan, and seeks to deepen and broaden NATO-Russia military cooperation. The plan covers six agreed areas of cooperation, Logistics, Combating Terrorism, Search and Rescue at Sea, Counter Piracy and two new areas of cooperation, Theatre Missile Defence and Military Academic Exchanges.

The CHODs also discussed how to further develop NATO-Russia military cooperation efforts. The work of the military directly supports the NRC political framework, contributing to building



a true strategic partnership. This links up with the outcomes of the NATO-Russia Council Summit held in Lisbon on 20 November 2010.

The NRC CHODs welcomed the NRC Consolidated Glossary of Cooperation, that will be published later this year under the joint and general editorship of Army General Nikolay Makarov and Admiral Giampaolo Di Paola. The Glossary contains over 6000 terms and covers key areas of NATO-Russia political and military cooperation.

### ***Zajednička izjava NRC-a o terorističkom napadu na moskovskom aerodromu Domodedovo***

Svih 29 zemalja Saveta NATO-Rusija oštro osuđuju teroristički bombaški napad na aerodromu Domodedovo koji je doveo do toliko velikog broja mrtvih i ranjenih. To je bila užasna tragedija za žrtve i to je zločin bez ikakvog opravdanja. Naše zemlje stoje rame uz rame u borbi protiv terorizma, i mi smo rešeni da ubrzano radimo na merama protiv ovakvog pustošenja.



(26. januar 2011. godine)

### **NRC Joint Statement on the terrorist attack at the Domodedovo airport in Moscow**

The 29 countries of the NATO-Russia Council firmly condemn the terrorist bombing in Domodedovo airport, which resulted in so many deaths and injuries. This was a profound tragedy for the victims, and a crime without any justification. Our countries stand together in the fight against terrorism, and we are determined to expedite our efforts to counter this scourge.

### ***NATO učinio prvi korak ka kapacitetima raketne odbrane na terenu***



*Prvi kapaciteti NATO-a za odbranu od balističkih projektila na terenu (TBMD) predati su 27. januara vojnim zapovednicima NATO-a. Primopredaja se odigrala u centru za kombinovane vazduhoplovne operacije (CAOC) u Uedemu u Nemačkoj, u prisustvu zamenika Generalnog sekretara NATO-a, ambasadora Klaudija Bisonjerija i civilnih i vojnih organa NATO-a i zemlje domaćina, Nemačke. Centar za kombinovane vazduhoplovne operacije NATO-a pokazao je kako ovi prelazni kapaciteti omogućavaju zapovednicima NATO-a da po prvi put planiraju ograničenu odbranu od balističkih projektila i razmenjuju informacije sa sredstvima nacionalne raketne odbrane.*

*„Primopredaja ovih prelaznih kapaciteta obeležava važan korak u nastojanjima NATO-a vezanim za raketnu odbranu“, rekao je ambasador Klaudio Bisonjero. „U skladu sa odlukom donesenom na lisabonskom samitu NATO-a, ovi kapaciteti dalje će biti proširivani i predstavljace kamen temeljac budućeg sistema raketne odbrane za zaštitu teritorija i stanovništva.“*

*„Zapovednici NATO-a sada po prvi put imaju početne, ograničene, ali ipak integrisane kapacitete, i mogu da vode odbrambenu bitku radi zaštite angažovanih snaga protiv napada balističkim projektilima“, rekao je brigadni general Alesandro Pera, rukovodilac programa NATO-a za aktivnu višeslojnu odbranu od balističkih projektila na terenu (ALTBMD). Tokom kratke svečanosti on je predao kapacitete general-majoru Marku F. Remziju, zameniku načelnika za operacije i obaveštajni rad, koji je predstavljao vrhovnog savezničkog komandanta za Evropu (SACEUR) kao operacionog korisnika ovih kapaciteta.*

Rigorozni test „modela“ koji je izvršen u periodu od 6. do 10. decembra 2010. godine na integracionoj platformi za testiranje u objektima NATO-ove Agencije za konsultacije, komandovanje i kontrolu (NC3A) u Hagu potvrdio je mogućnost da NATO-ov sistem komande

i kontrole poveže i upravlja multinacionalnom koalicijom sistema naoružanja i senzora u raketnoj odbrani.

„Ovi prelazni kapaciteti izlaze u susret prvom setu vojnih zahteva i isporučeni su na vreme i u okvirima budžeta. Ovo je dobar primer faznog sprovođenja programa pod okriljem Konferencije direktora za nacionalno naoružanje (CNAD), gde se kombinuju sredstva NATO-a i ona na nivou pojedinih država u jednu zajedničku arhitekturu“, rekao je Patrik Oroj, pomoćnik generalnog sekretara NATO-a za investicije u odbranu i predsedavajući CNAD-a.

Test na terenu usledio je odmah posle testa modela i to na prvoj lokaciji na kojoj su ovi kapaciteti angažovani, u centru za kombinovane vazduhoplovne operacije u Uedemu u Nemačkoj. Sva ova testiranja poslednja su u seriji testova ovih prelaznih kapaciteta, koji su takođe obuhvatali i testiranje sa bojevom municijom u blizini obale Krita u Grčkoj tokom 2009. godine. „Performanse ovih kapaciteta ispunile su vojne zahteve“, dodao je general Alesandro Pera.

Sistemi naoružanja i senzora pet zemalja saveznica – Francuske, Nemačke, Italije, Holandije i Sjedinjenih Država – učestvovali su testu modela, zajedno sa subjektima NATO-a koji će koristiti ove kapacitete.

Ovo je primer uspešne saradnje kancelarije za program ALTBMD, u koju su uključene članice Alijanse, vojni komandanti NATO-a, agencije i službe NATO kao što su NC3A i NACMA (agencija NATO-a za sistem komande i kontrole u vazduhoplovstvu), kao i industrijski sektor.

NATO u okviru programa ALTBMD obezbeđuje komandni i kontrolni sistem koji povezuje senzore i presretače različitih zemalja u kapacitete koji mogu zaštititi angažovane vojne snage od napada balističkim projektilima.

Kancelarija za program ALTBMD nastaviće da postepeno unapređuje komandni i kontrolni sistem NATO-a za raketnu odbranu na terenu u periodu od 2013. do 2018 godine, sa ciljem da se tada dođe do krajnjih operacionih kapaciteta. U skladu sa odlukom na lisabonskom samitu iz novembra 2010. godine, kapaciteti ALTBMD biće prošireni tako da štite ne samo angažovane vojne snage, već i teritorije i stanovništvo evropskih članica NATO-a.

(27. januar 2011. godine)

### **NATO achieves first step on theatre ballistic missile defence capability**

*On 27 January 2011, NATO's first ever theatre ballistic missile defence (TBMD) capability has been handed over to NATO's military commanders. The handover took place at the NATO Combined Air Operations Centre (CAOC) in Uedem, Germany, in the presence of NATO Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador Claudio Bisogniero, and civil and military authorities from NATO and host nation Germany. The NATO Combined Air Operations Centre demonstrated how this interim capability allows NATO commanders, for the first time ever, to do limited ballistic missile defence planning and exchange information with national ballistic missile defence assets.*

*“The handover of this interim capability marks an important step in NATO's missile defence efforts,” said Ambassador Claudio Bisogniero. “In line with the NATO Lisbon Summit decision, this capability will be further expanded to form the cornerstone of a future missile defence system for the protection of territory and populations.”*

*“NATO commanders now have for the first time an initial, limited but integrated ability to manage a defence battle to protect deployed forces against ballistic missile attacks,” said Brigadier General Alessandro Pera, Head of the Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence (ALTBMD) Programme Office. During a short ceremony, he handed over the capability to Major General Mark F. Ramsay, Deputy Chief of Staff Operations & Intelligence, representing the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) as the operational user of the capability.*

A rigorous ‘ensemble’ test, held from 6 to 10 December 2010 at the Integration Test Bed hosted at the NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency (NC3A) facilities in The Hague, verified the ability of the NATO Command and Control system to connect and direct a multinational coalition of weapon and sensor systems in a missile defence battle.

*“This interim capability meets a first batch of military requirements and was delivered in time and within the budget envelope. It is a good example of phased programme implementation under the auspices of the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD), combining NATO and national assets in a common architecture”* said Patrick Auroy, NATO Assistant Secretary General for Defence Investment and Chairman of the CNAD.

A Field Test followed immediately after the Ensemble Test at the capability’s first deployed location, the NATO Combined Air Operations Centre in Uedem, Germany. These two tests were the last in a series of tests of this interim capability, which also included ‘live fire’ tests off the coast of Crete, Greece in 2009. “The performance of the capability met its military requirements,” added General Alessandro Pera.

Weapon and sensor systems from five Allies – France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States - took part in the Ensemble Test, along with the NATO operators who will be using the capability.

This is an example of successful collaboration under the ALTBMD Programme Office, involving Allies, NATO military commanders, NATO Agencies such as NC3A and NACMA (NATO Air Command and Control System Management Agency), and the industry.

Under the ALTBMD Programme, NATO provides a command and control system that links sensors and interceptors from Nations into a capability that can protect deployed forces from ballistic missile attacks.

The ALTBMD Programme Office will continue to upgrade the NATO Command and Control System for Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence in incremental steps from 2013 to 2018, to field a more robust Final Operational Capability. In line with the Lisbon Summit decision of November 2010, the ALTBMD capability will also be expanded to protect not just deployed forces, but NATO European territories and populations as well.

# Češka Republika i NATO

## Czech Republic and NATO



<http://www.natoaktual.cz>

<http://www.jagello.org>

<http://www.army.cz>

### „Panduri“ stigli u Šank

U ponedjeljak 10. januara 2011. godine logistički konvoj iz Kabula stigao je u bazu Šank, a deo tog konvoja bila su i četiri potpuno nova oklopna „točkaša“ za prevoz žive sile, PANDUR II CZ M1, koji su nedavno prebačeni u Avganistan i koji će obavljati zadatke za tim provincijske obnove u Logaru.



Vojnici kombinovanog voda za podršku bojnim dejstvima, koji čine pripadnici 41. mehanizovanog bataljona iz Žateca u Češkoj, prošli su šestodnevnu obuku za upravljanje ovim vozilima da bi se u potpunosti upoznali sa opremom kojom raspolažu za operacije u avganistanskom okruženju. „Ova vozila imaju snažniji oklop i posebna ojačanja i prepreke oko celog vozila radi zaštite od direktnih pogodaka ručnim protivtenkovskim oružjem“, objašnjava poručnik Jirži K., komandant voda. Izuzetno važni delovi opreme su moćni ometači „starlajt 3“ i transiveri (primopredajnici) tipa „haris“, koji su kompatibilni sa opremom drugih snaga iz koalicije. „Svi vojnici su prošli obuku za instruktore u Republici Češkoj za ova vozila, tako da su i primopredaja i kurs obuke završeni brzo i bez problema“, kaže zapovednik ove jedinice. Na kraju, kod primopredaje ovih borbenih vozila, obavljena je i korekcija njihovog naoružanja – topa kalibra 30 mm i mitraljeza kalibra 7,62 mm, a potom je usledilo i prvo korišćenje bojeve municije na teritoriji Avganistana, na strelištu Blek Hors u blizini Kabula. „Vožnja do strelišta i nazad omogućila nam je da testiramo ova vozila i u saobraćajnoj gužvi u centru Kabula“, kaže jedan od vozača, vodnik tehničke službe Martin B. „Kod 'pandura' mi se dopada i njihov motor“, dodaje.

Posle strelišta 'panduri' su se prebacili osamdeset kilometara dalje, do baze Šank. Tamo će biti podvrgnuti daljem testiranju, uključujući tu i provere sa bojevom municijom, a posle toga će biti raspoređeni na redovne patrolne dužnosti. „Veoma mi je drago da naš tim za obnovu ima ova vozila, jer su ona među najmodernijima kojima raspolaže naša vojska“, kaže potpukovnik Ctirad Gazda, zapovednik 6. jedinice tima za provincijsku obnovu, i nastavlja: „Ne samo da ona doprinose količini važne opreme koju imamo, već pre svega povećavaju mogućnosti kod donošenja odluka o njihovoj primeni kod određenih zadataka“.

## **Pandurs have arrived to Shank**

On Monday, January 10, 2011 a logistic convoy from Kabul had arrived to Shank Base which also included four brand new wheeled armoured personnel carriers PANDUR II CZ M1 transported to Afghanistan recently and earmarked for fulfilling tasks with the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Loghar Province.

Soldiers of the combined arms combat support platoon, composed of the members of 41<sup>st</sup> Mechanised Battalion, Žatec, were trained in driving and controlling the vehicle for 6 days in order to fully familiarise with the equipment the vehicles were fitted with for operation in Afghanistan's environment. "These vehicles have been fitted with stronger armouring and bar-and-rail protection around the whole vehicle in order to protect it against direct hits by hand-thrown anti-tank weapons," explains First Lieutenant Jiří K., the platoon commander. Indispensable pieces of the outfit are STARLIGHT 3 powerful jammers and HARRIS transceivers, compatible with the coalition forces' outfit. "All soldiers are trained trainers in the Czech Republic for these vehicles so both the hand over and the training course was prompt and without any problems", says the unit commander. In conclusion, when handing over the combat vehicles the rectification of their carriage weapons took place – 30 mm calibre cannon and 7.62 mm calibre machine gun -, what was followed by the first live fires on the territory of Afghanistan namely at Black Horse Shooting Range near Kabul. "Trip to the shooting range and back enabled us to test the vehicles also in heavy traffic at Kabul's centre", says one of the drivers, Technical Sergeant Martin B. "I like Pandur in terms of the engine as well", he added.

On finishing the fires Pandurs moved eighty kilometres to Shank Base. Here they will undergo further tests including live fires and afterwards they will be assigned to regular patrolling duty. "I am very glad our PRT has these vehicles available since they belong to the most modern weapons our military is equipped with," says Lt. Col. Ctirad Gazda, commander of 6<sup>th</sup> PRT unit and continues: "They not only widen numbers of major equipment, but first of all increase variability in decision-making on their use in relation to specific tasks. "

## ***Vojnici iz Strakonica i Klatovija na dežurstvu u okviru NATO snaga za odgovor***



U ponedjeljak 10. januara 2011. godine osnovana je operativna grupa NRF-2011/1 u garnizonu 25. raketne brigade protivvazdušne odbrane u Strakonicama.

Grupu čine vojnici 25. raketne brigade protivvazdušne odbrane iz Strakonica i 124. remontnog puka iz Klatovija.

Osnivanjem ove grupe obeležen je početak službe dežurstva pripravnosti operativne grupe NRF-2011/1 i početak priprema operativne grupe NRF-2011/2, gde skraćenica NRF označava NATO-ove snage za odgovor.

„Krajem 2010. godine pripreme za našu operativnu grupu privedene su kraju i od 1. januara 2011. mi smo u pripravnosti, a naša služba dežurstva završava se krajem juna. Moramo biti sposobni da odgovorimo na zahteve i potrebe NATO-a u roku od 30 dana od dana izdavanja naredbe“, naglasio je u govoru vojnicima zapovednik operativne grupe NRF-2011/1, major Vlastimil Hujer.

Tokom druge polovine prošle godine vojnici su imali obuku čiji je cilj bio da se uoče i isprave nedostaci u sistemu komande i upravljanja, kao i da se do detalja usklade aktivnosti pojedinih elemenata grupe. Višemesečna obuka vojnika okončala se u novembru vežbom i polaganjem na poligonu u Hradištu. Nadzor su vršili rukovodioci 25. raketne brigade protivvazdušne odbrane i evaluatori iz združenih snaga vojske Republike Češke.

„Cilj polaganja bio je da se utvrdi da li je operativna grupa spremna za eventualno angažovanje.



proveravanih polja rada dobili smo odličnu ocenu. Samim tim, zadovoljan sam rezultatima provere“, ocenio je rezultate major Vlastimil Hujer.

Visokoprofesionalni nivo i gotovost jedinica za borbene zadatke kasnije su potvrđeni i tematskom proverom koju je u garnizonu 25. raketne brigade protivvazdušne odbrane u Strakonice sproveo Centar za združene operacije Ministarstva odbrane već 21. decembra 2010. godine.

Od 1. januara 2011. godine operativna grupa NRF-2011/1 podređena je i odgovorna zameniku načelnika generalštaba – direktoru Centra za združene operacije Ministarstva odbrane.

### **Soldiers from Strakonice and Klatovy are in readiness in NATO Response Forces**

On Monday, January 10, 2011 the Task Group NRF-2011/1 formed up at the 25<sup>th</sup> Anti Aircraft Missile Brigade's garrison at Strakonice.

It is composed of the soldiers of 25<sup>th</sup> Anti Aircraft Missile Brigade, Strakonice, and of 142<sup>nd</sup> Repair Regiment, Klatovy.

The formation took place on the occasion of the start phase of readiness duty of the Task Group NRF-2011/1 and of the start phase of preparations of the Task Group NRF-2011/2 (NATO Response Force).

In the end of 2010 the preparation of our task group was finished and since January 1, 2011 we have been in readiness and will complete our duty by the end of June. We have to be capable of responding to NATO requirements within 30 days as of the date of order,” emphasises in his speech to soldiers the commander of the Task Group NRF-2011/1, Major Vlastimil Hujer.

In the second half of last year the soldiers underwent a training the goal of which was to identify and cure shortcomings in the system of command and management, and to fine tune activities of individual elements of the group. The several-months-long training of soldiers was capped by the certification exercise at Hradiště training area, taking place in November. Its course of action was supervised by the directing staff from 25<sup>th</sup> Anti Aircraft Missile Brigade and by evaluators from the Joint Forces of the ACR.

The purpose of certification was to find out whether the Task Group is ready for potential deployment. Units were examined based on the CREVAL (Combat Readiness Evaluation) methodology. In four out of five test areas we were rated excellent. Therefore I am satisfied with the certification results”, evaluates the results Major Vlastimil Hujer.

The high professional level and the readiness of units to fulfil combat tasks has afterwards been confirmed also by a thematic check carried out by the Joint Operation Centre of MoD. That took place at 25<sup>th</sup> Anti Aircraft Missile Brigade in Strakonice as early as on December 21, 2010.

Since January 1, 2011 the Task Group NRF-2011/1 has been subordinated to the Deputy Chief of the General Staff – the Director of the Joint Operation Centre of the Ministry of Defence.

Ovu brošuru, uz saglasnost Odeljenja za javnu diplomatiju 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. Ukoliko nije drugačije naznačeno, informacije sadržane u ovoj brošuri potiču sa vebajta NATO-a, [www.nato.int](http://www.nato.int), [www.natoaktual.cz](http://www.natoaktual.cz), [www.army.cz](http://www.army.cz)

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