



Centre for Security Cooperation

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Newsletter



23rd MAG & Budgetary Meeting

NEW AGREEMENT ON RACVIAC

CSDP

FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

DAYTON ARTICLE IV - ORIENTATION COURSE

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Newsletter editorial staff

1st Lt Igor Skenderović

1st Lt Marija Čičak

Mr Ivan Mikulić, M.A.

RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation

Rakitje, Stari hrast 53
10437 Bestovje, Croatia

Tel.: +385 (0)1 3330 813

Fax: +385 (0)1 3330 869

info@racviac.org

www.racviac.org

Visits to RACVIAC

Croatian Military Diplomatic School visited RACVIAC

Attendants of Croatian Military Diplomatic School came to "Vitez Damir Martić" Barracks on 8 February 2010 to visit RACVIAC - Centre for Security Cooperation and CAPSOC - Croatian PSO Center. The visit was organized for the new class of military



diplomats attending the School as an integral part of their curriculum. This year's class includes 16 students coming from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*.

The visit started with RACVIAC and CAPSOC's brief presentations of their respective missions, structures and achievements, followed by a lively questions & answers session and a subsequent open discussion during which the guests from the Diplomatic School demonstrated a great deal of interest in the two centres by giving a lot of questions and comments. At the end of the short visit everyone participating in it agreed that such encounters are extremely useful in promoting the visibility of RACVIAC and CAPSOC, and at the same time a nice opportunity for students of Croatian Military Diplomatic School to get better acquainted with the everyday work of the two Centres.

** Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name*

Canadian Defence Attaché Captain Karel Heemskerck visited RACVIAC

On 12 February 2010 Captain Karel Heemskerck, the Defence Attaché at the Canadian Embassy to Croatia, visited RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation. The occasion for the visit to RACVIAC was the desire expressed by Captain Karel Heemskerck to make personal acquaintance with RACVIAC's organization and to express support to efforts made by RACVIAC staff.

After being given the presentation of the current situation, organisational structure, and past achievements of the Centre, Captain Karel Heemskerck and his hosts, Deputy

Director Colonel Željko Cepanec and senior RACVIAC staff, engaged in a detailed discussion on RACVIAC's Programme of Activities for 2010.



Israeli Ambassador Yosef Amrani visited RACVIAC

Ambassador of the State of Israel to the Republic of Croatia H.E. Yosef Amrani visited RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation on 26 April 2010. The Israeli delegation also included Mr Itai Bar Dov, Second Secretary and Deputy Head of Mission in the Embassy of the State of Israel to the Republic of Croatia. The distinguished guests were



accompanied by Mr Davor Čutić, Head of International Defence Cooperation Department in Croatian MoD, and by Ms Marijana Klanac, Head of Multilateral Section and RACVIAC's Point of Contact at the International Defence Cooperation Department.

The guests were welcomed by Director of RACVIAC Ambassador Nikola Todorčevski and his Deputy, Colonel Željko Cepanec. After the reception in Director's Office, guests from Israel had a meeting with other senior staff members at RACVIAC, during which they were given a brief presentation on RACVIAC's mission, annual programme of activities, the completed process of transformation of the Centre's structure, and the recently signed new Agreement on RACVIAC's legal status.

Ambassador Yosef Amrani, heading the first Israeli diplomatic visit to RACVIAC in the Centre's 10-year existence, expressed significant interest in RACVIAC's achievements, current activities and plans for forthcoming period, and expressed his belief that there will be future meetings resulting in a successful cooperation between Israel and RACVIAC, especially having in mind RACVIAC's gained experience and lessons learned in the field of active support to regional stability, security and cooperation.



Dear readers,

It is my special pleasure to address You after the successful 23rd Meeting of the Multinational Advisory Group, held on the beautiful Montenegrin coast. I consider it an obligation to once again express my genuine appreciation to all MAG Members and all our partner organizations for the outstanding and very considerable ongoing support to RACVIAC - Centre for Security Cooperation.

The 23rd MAG Meeting also served as the venue for an event of historical importance in our ten-year old Centre - the signature of the new RACVIAC Agreement. The Agreement was signed by eight SEECF countries on 14 April 2010, with two more promising to do so in the near future, and it has demonstrated the maturity of the region to undertake political commitment of increasing regional security and cooperation through the concept of regional ownership.

Nonetheless, it should be stressed that we still have a lot of projects ahead of us, the two primary ones being the preparation of the Financial Regulations and the preparation of a paper titled "Vision 2014". With regard to the former, I am certain that the welcome assistance of the MAG representatives in the work of the Working Group on Financial Regulations will undoubtedly lead to satisfactory solutions to be presented for the MAG adoption at the Autumn MAG Meeting. As the latter is concerned, I am pleased to inform you that with the great support of RACVIAC staff, I already started working on the paper that should outline RACVIAC's vision for the future period, also to be submitted to the distinguished MAG Members at the 24th MAG Meeting.

Finally, this year RACVIAC celebrates its ten-year anniversary, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all my predecessors and all of RACVIAC staff who have worked for the Centre during our first ten years, for their commitment to the achievement of our mission of fostering dialogue and cooperation on security matters in South East Europe. I would also like to thank all our regional and international partners, who have greatly assisted us in the organization and execution of our programme of activities, and thus added their contribution to the security and stability of SEE region. Our special gratitude goes to RACVIAC's core and associate member countries, whose contribution in the form of both highly qualified seconded personnel and very generous contributions, has secured the long-lasting future of our joint endeavour. And last, but not the least, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the lecturers and participants of our activities. Without your expertise and desire for knowledge and cooperation, our everyday work would be futile. Therefore, it is on behalf of all RACVIAC and my own when I say that we stand ready for continuing and further intensifying our joint cooperation.

It is needless to stress that the 10th anniversary of RACVIAC and the achievements we have jointly made in our past ten years, culminating with the signature of the new Agreement, are justifiable causes for celebration for all those that have invested themselves and their resources in our mutual mission. Therefore, parallel to our work on the new Financial Regulations and the Vision 2014 Strategy, we are also preparing special events to mark our 10th year anniversary. As always, the details of this will be distributed to you timely in advance.

Sincerely yours,

Ambassador Nikola Todorčevski

RACVIAC, May 2010

NEW AGREEMENT ON RACVIAC



The 23rd MAG & Budgetary Meeting, the semi-annual summit of RACVIAC's steering body - the Multinational Advisory Group, was held in the Montenegrin town of Bečići from 13 to 15 April 2010. The meeting was organized by the MAG Chairmanship of Montenegro and it gathered the majority of MAG member countries.

As usual practice, the Budgetary Meeting was held one day prior to MAG Meeting, on Tuesday 13 April. It

gave the opportunity to MAG representatives to discuss all relevant issues regarding RACVIAC's Budget for 2010 and 2011.

The next day was the day of the 23rd MAG meeting. It was officially opened by Mr Draško Jovanović, MAG Chairperson, from the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro. The Meeting Agenda consisted of a brief presentation of Director's Annual Report provided by the Director of RACVIAC Ambassador Nikola Todorčevski, followed by the

presentation of RACVIAC's Annual Programmes for 2010 and 2011 for each of RACVIAC's three pillars. The last presentation was given by Deputy Director Colonel Željko Cepanec, who talked about the current financial issues in the functioning of RACVIAC, as well as about the current personnel situation in the Centre.

One of the most significant achievements of the 23rd MAG Meeting was the signing of the new Legal Status Agreement, previously accepted by MAG at the 21st MAG meeting as Draft Agreement and an appropriate legal framework for the accomplishment of RACVIAC's mission. The signing ceremony was held on 14 April, following the central session of the MAG Meeting. The RACVIAC Agreement was signed in Bečići by distinguished representatives of the following countries: Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Hellenic Republic, Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, and Republic of Turkey. ■

** Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name*



During plenary session of 23rd MAG & Budgetary Meeting

Chairman's Conclusions

Herewith, I provide you with my Conclusions of the aforementioned Meeting:

Opening of the 23rd MAG Meeting and Adoption of its Agenda, Introduction of Participants

The Agenda was adopted with no further amendments.

MAG expressed its sincere condolences to the Republic of Poland and observed a minute of silence for those who died in the tragedy at Smolensk.

Director's Annual Report

MAG took note of Director's Annual Report.

RACVIAC Programme

MAG approved the updated Annual Programme for 2010 and took note of the projection of the RACVIAC Programme for 2011.

Financial issues

MAG accepted the Recommendations of the Budgetary Meeting, which took place one day before the MAG Meeting, as stated hereunder:

- MAG decided to establish a Working Group on RACVIAC Financial Regulations immediately after the 23rd MAG Meeting (NLT mid May), in accordance with the new RACVIAC Agreement, which is to propose new Financial Regulations for MAG adoption at the Autumn MAG Meeting 2010.
- MAG directs the Working Group to examine options for rebalancing the Budget.
- Representatives of the Working Group should have an appropriate mandate to make and to agree proposals.
- MAG encourages that contributions to both the Core and Activity Budget of RACVIAC be made as soon as possible.

MAG directs the Working Group to prepare a proposal that moves the Centre towards a three-year rolling budget cycle.

All MAG Nations are encouraged to nominate representatives to the Working Group within the next four weeks. MAG Secretariat will inform MAG Nations of the date and venue of the first meeting.

MAG adopted the Budget 2010 with following statements regarding pledges to the Core and Activity Parts of the Budget:

- Albanian MOD and MFA expressed their willingness to support organization of the RACVIAC activity on Inter Dialogue for the Stability of the Balkans (IRC-09-P). A final decision will be forwarded to RACVIAC in the near future.
- Austria is prepared to allow RACVIAC to use the remaining 5,000.00 € from their financial contribution for 2010 within the SSR Pillar.
- MOD of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* and RACVIAC will organize Regional Conference "NATO Integration in SEE: Developing a common transatlantic Vision and future Perspectives". They will cover all costs other than travel costs, which will be covered by RACVIAC.
- France confirms its commitment to contribute 15,000.00€ for the ESDP Seminar in 2010 and will also provide two lecturers.
- Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey, confirmed their respective support to RACVIAC
- Germany expressed its willingness to support the Activity Budget 2010 with up to 60,000.00€ and aims to continue to do so in future years.
- Hungary confirmed its continued support to RACVIAC staff, as well as substantial support to Open Skies Course.
- Moldova will pay its contribution for RACVIAC Core Budget for years 2009 and 2010 before the end of 2010, after finding a legal solution to the current impasse. Moldova will inform MAG within two months of the results of budgeting issue and their position on signing new RACVIAC Agreement. Furthermore, Moldova will host a RACVIAC activity on the Transition on Military Personnel in June 2010.
- Romania expressed its interest in the continuation of its participation in RACVIAC activities and has initiated the internal procedures required in order to obtain approval to sign the new RACVIAC Agreement. In parallel, Romania has also initiated the internal procedures for the payment of its contributions to the RACVIAC Core Budget
- Slovenia will organize one RACVIAC activity, either at the end of 2010 or at the beginning of 2011. Furthermore, Slovenia will contribute an amount of 10,000.00€ for RACVIAC Budget 2010. RACVIAC may decide whether it is to be allocated to the Core or Activity Part of the budget.
- Norway has already paid its financial contribution to the Activity Budget 2010 in the amount of 40,000.00 €. Norway is willing to consider allocating its future contribution as part of any proposed three-year Budget.

MAG took note of the Projection for the Budget 2011. Furthermore, MAG took note of the Financial Audit Report for the year 2009.

RACVIAC Personnel situation

MAG took note of the personnel situation as presented and the vacant posts announced. Countries indicated that they would respond to further RACVIAC Vacancy Notification in a timely fashion.

Taking into consideration the agreed alphabetical rotation system but also taking account of the current urgent personnel situation MAG recommends than any MAG Nation that would be willing and able to contribute to strengthening the SSR Pillar nominate qualified personnel immediately, regardless of the alphabetical rotation principle.

MAG concluded that the mandate of Working Group on Financial Regulation should be expanded and that it should also tackle all personnel aspects for RACVIAC for the foreseeable future.

Turkey informed MAG that the Program Manager for IRC Pillar, Colonel Ömer Faruk Baştürk, will be replaced in August 2010 by Lt Col Nedim Uluşan, at the end of his tour of duty in RACVIAC.

Date and Venue of the next MAG Meeting, and Any other Business

The date for the next Budgetary and the 24th MAG Meeting is from 25th – 26th October 2010 in RACVIAC, Republic of Croatia. MAG directed that concise paper, outlining RACVIAC's vision for the future ("Vision 2014") should be prepared by the Director for presentation and adoption by the MAG in October 2010, in concert with the proposals from the Working Group on Financial Regulations.

Mr Draško Jovanović
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Defence of Montenegro
MAG Chairperson

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After Oslo 2008:

Workshop on Cluster Munitions

Pursuant to RACVIAC Programme for 2010, the Co-operative Security Environment Pillar organized and executed the “After OSLO 2008: Workshop on Cluster Munitions” from 8-11 February 2010, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Croatia.

■ Lt Col Zoltán VÖLGYI

This was the second time that RACVIAC organized an activity related to Cluster Munitions and this year’s workshop proved to have excellent timing, being held just prior to 16 February 2010, the date when Burkina Faso and Moldova deposited their means of ratification. With these two, the total number of ratifications reached 30, which means that the Convention on Cluster Munitions will enter into force on 1 August 2010 and become a legally binding international law.

Program/Methodology

The purpose of this Workshop was to enable the participants to acquaint themselves with the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It comprised presentations, which provided the participants with all necessary information about the Convention and its aspects, followed by open discussions.

Workshop objectives were as follows:

- to inform the participants on various aspects of cluster munitions (specifically the technological characteristics and humanitarian impact);
- to inform the participants about the nature of the Convention (security and human rights issues);
- to provide a forum for discussion on the abovementioned issues in the context of disarmament and humanitarian law, with an eye to the growing effectiveness of non-traditional diplomacy.

Altogether 33 participants and lecturers, representing 21 countries or organizations, attended the Workshop. Participants came from: Albania (2), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Croatia (3), Germany (2), Hungary (1), Moldova (2), Slovenia (2), Spain (1), Turkey (2), Poland (1), and the United Kingdom (1). The lecturers

represented the following countries and organizations: Austrian Permanent Mission to the UN Office in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre, Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), International Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims (IRCT) in Zagreb, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) in Slovenia, Mine Aid from Croatia, Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), UNDP and UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

Opening Session

The workshop was divided into 3 main segments. The 1st segment examined the general background, problems and solutions. It consisted of the presentation of steps leading to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, introduction to cluster muni-



Workshop was coorganized with Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration

tions and their impact, and to victim assistance.

Dr Dijana Pleština, Advisor to the Minister for Mine Action, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Croatia, gave the opening remarks, stating the purpose and goals of the workshop. She was followed by Mr Christopher Clark (Senior Liaison and Programme Officer, United Nations Mine Action Service), who presented a solid picture of the cluster munitions used in operations in Kosovo and South Lebanon, as well as their disastrous consequences and key problems regarding their clearance.

In the end of 1st segment, Dr Cornelia Kratochvil (Counsellor for Military Affairs, Austrian Permanent Mission to the UN Office in Geneva) described the Convention on Cluster Munitions in the context of international humanitarian law, victim assistance and human rights law. She pointed out the importance of strong victim assistance and the necessity of wider approach in cases when whole communities are affected.

The 2nd segment focused on stockpile destruction. Mr Pjer Šimunović, State Secretary in the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia, briefed on the situation in his country regarding this issue. After Mr Šimunović's briefing, it was time for the presentations on theoretical issues and examinations of on-the-ground experience in cluster munitions. Ms Vera Bohle (Senior Expert at Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining) spoke about international standards in stockpile destruction, while Mr Lee Moroney (Programme Manager) from the Norwegian People's Aid and Mr Colin King (Technical Weapons Consultant) from CKing Associates Ltd. presented NPA's stockpile destruction support projects. Col Andrei

Sarban (Chief Logistic Command – Deputy Commander, Main Staff of the National Army, Republic of Moldova) shared his experience with the destruction of cluster munitions in Moldova.

The 3rd segment started with a session on assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration of mine victims. The main speakers on this subject were Zdenka Pantić (Director, International Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, Croatia), Ms Anesa Kundurović (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Ms Marija Breber (Social Worker, Mine Aid, Croatia). They focused on psychological aspects of the impact of cluster munitions and on the victim assistance. In the following session, experts from Mine Action Centres in the region, Mr Miljenko Vahtarić (Assistant Director, Croatian Mine Action Centre) and Mr Zoran Grujić (Chief of Information Department, Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre) presented their particular experiences, problems and lessons learned regarding their countries.

In the last session, which covered the topic of international co-operation, Mr Hans Risser (Senior Advisor and Programme Manager, United Nations Development Programme, Croatia) and Mr Gregor Sančanin (Project Manager, International Trust Fund for Demining & Mine Victims Assistance) provided detailed insight into the position and role of their organizations.

Summary/Recommendations

The lecturers successfully presented all issues related to cluster munitions: technological characteristics and their impact, the humanitarian aspects and the on-the-ground experience with cluster munitions. Their professionalism and experience were highly appreciated by all participants.

According to the participants' assessments provided at the end of the event, the workshop proved to be successful, interesting and well organized. Generally, participants were satisfied with the chosen topics. All participants considered the workshop valuable for their future work and beneficial to the security in the region. Participants also agreed on the necessity of conducting similar kinds of workshops in the future.

The cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Croatia was excellent. In particular, their contribution in the preparation of agenda and invitation of experienced lecturers was certainly the most important factor in the success of the workshop.

With the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the States Parties will have even more topics for discussions. Therefore, RACVIAC stands ready to continue the series of workshops on cluster munitions in the year 2011 for the benefit of the whole SEE region. ■



Cluster Munitions Workshop participants

The Seminar was organized together with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for the seventh time and it was the follow up of the last Seminar on CWC, which was held in RACVIAC in 2009. The seminar was carried out in English.

Chemical Weapons Convention Seminar



Lt Col Konstantinos Alexopoulos

Keynote speech was delivered by Mr John Freeman (2nd from the left), Deputy Director in TS OPCW

Pursuant to RACVIAC 2010 Programme, Cooperative and Security Environment with Focus on Arms Control Pillar organized and carried out the Seminar “Chemical Weapons Convention”, from 16-18 February 2010.

The purpose of this seminar was to discuss relevant issues related to CWC.

Its objectives were:

- to clarify uncertainties in the submissions of Article X obligations of the CWC by the Member States to the OPCW;
- to inform the participants about OPCW's contribution to global anti-terrorism efforts;
- to emphasize the importance of capacity building in the fight against Chemical Weapons Agents (CWA) and Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC), through projects on national and regional levels;
- to analyze updates on preparedness for Investigation of Alleged Use (IAU) and Delivery of Assistance (DA) operations;
- to talk about regional support during IAU and DA in the field; (ASSISTEX 3 exercise in Tunisia);
- to inform about the assistance offered by countries in the region under the Article X of CWC as well as their preparedness, reaction time, and provision of logistic support;

- to execute training with table exercises on Delivery of Assistance operations.

The participants who attended the Seminar came from the following countries: Albania (1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2), Croatia (6), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* (1), Hungary (2), Moldova (2), Romania (1), and Serbia (1). They were senior and junior military and civilian recommendation makers dealing with CWC issues and being responsible for escorting inspections from the Secretariat of OPCW. The content of this seminar was of particular interest for members of National Authorities dealing with declarations.

The seminar was conducted with the assistance of four (4) lecturers from OPCW: Mr Željko Jerkić, Mr Alexander Studenikin, Mr Marian Rudović and Mr Ervin Farkaš.

It was carried out as a combination of lectures/presentations followed by discussions, and a tabletop exercise at the end. This seminar was designed with the aim to share expertise, opinions, lessons learned, identify problems and find possible solutions, as well as to explore the way ahead. The seminar also provided a good environment and atmosphere to encourage focused discussions.

The Execution

The CWC seminar was opened on 16 February 2009, with welcome addresses by RACVIAC Director Ambassador Nikola Todorčevski, and Deputy Director Colonel Željko Cepanec, followed by the keynote speech delivered by Mr John Freeman, Deputy Director in TS OPCW.

During the 1st day the following topics were presented:

- The History of Chemical Disarmament and the Steps that Led to the Signature of the CWC, Establishing the OPCW.
- The Structure of the Organization and its Activities by Mr Željko Jerkić (OPCW). This presentation covered the history of chemical disarmament and the steps that led to the signature of the CWC, establishing the OPCW. It also covered the structure of the organization and its activities.
- Implementation Program Against CBRNe Proliferation and Terrorism, by Ambassador Fuad Šabeta, Head of the Department for Peace and Security, MFA of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The presentation emphasized the contribution of B&H to the implementation of the CWC.
- OPCW Contribution to Global Anti-terrorism Efforts by Mr Željko Jerkić (OPCW). This presentation portrayed OPCW as a member of the UN Counter-

Terrorism Implementation Task Force and said that OPCW has played a significant role in the elaboration, development and implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

- Overview of Provisions of Article X. Implementation Challenges in the Region by Mr Alexander Studenikin (OPCW). The presentation provided the participants with details about OPCW's efforts in increasing the transparency of national programmes related to protective uses. The Member States ought to both provide information to the Technical Secretariat on its national programmes annually (Article X, paragraph 4) and also provide assistance through the Organization by electing to take one or more of the three measures: voluntary fund, bilateral agreement or unilateral offers (Article X, paragraph 7).

- Regional Support for Investigation of Alleged Use (IAU) and Delivery of Assistance (DA) Operations. Assistance Offered by Countries by Mr Alexander Studenikin (OPCW). The presentation provided information about the IAU and DA operations that OPCW executes throughout the world. It also referred to the various kinds of assistance that the Member States offered to the abovementioned operations.

- Technical Secretariat Preparedness for Response in Case of a Request for Assistance by Mr Ervin Farkaš (OPCW). The speaker analyzed the methodology of the relation between OPCW and donor states, in order to help the Member States to either establish or increase their capacity to protect themselves from CW attacks.

During the 2nd day the following topics were presented:

- Overview of Chemical Warfare Agents and Toxic Chemicals by Mr Marian Rudović. The presentation provided details about the use and the influence of the different kind of chemical weapons and toxic chemical means.

- Analysis of Scenarios for IAU and DA Operations. OPCW's Readiness for Delivery of Assistance.

- OPCW Exercises for Delivery of Assistance. (DA)- Assistex 3 Tunisia by Mr Ervin Farkaš (OPCW). The lecturer pointed out the OPCW's leading role among international actors for investigation of Alleged Use of CWs. This role may vary considerably, depending on other major actors involved, the scenarios encountered and the region where assistance needs arise. The OPCW improves its reaction capability with annual exercises. The 2010

exercise Assistex 3 includes the threat and use of chemical weapons against a country (Tunisia).

- Databank for Assistance and Protection by Mr Alexander Studenikin (OPCW). The presentation provided information on various databases available to National Authorities, in order to facilitate their work on identifying declarable activities and submitting declarations.

The end of the 2nd day was allocated to the National Representatives, in order to allow them to present their national point of view on practical issues regarding controlling and declaring chemicals.

The 3rd day included the execution of the aforementioned tabletop exercise Assistex 3 Tunisia. The aim of the exercise was to provide National Representatives with



Mr Željko Jerkić spoke about Structure of the Organization and Activities of OPCW

practical insight into the techniques of anticipation of a chemical weapons attack in their country. It also provided practice for relevant government representatives who might be involved in a request for assistance under Article X of CWC.

Conclusion

The cooperation between RACVIAC and OPCW ensured the presence of the high-level instructors. Their professionalism and experience were highly appreciated by the participants, who were provided with very useful information. The practical part proved to be particularly useful, not only for the participants, but also for the lecturers. Since this kind of training was conducted for the first time outside OPCW-Netherlands, the lecturers gained feedback by running this exercise in "real" circumstances.

According to the participants' assessments provided at the end of the event, the seminar was successful, very interesting and well organized. Most of the participants were members of the national authorities that are dealing with the chemical weapons in their countries and they considered it valuable for their continuing work.

The participants were interested and

highly motivated during the Seminar. They expressed various opinions regarding the topics of the possible future activities, which may prove to be a valuable source of needs assessment. In particular, they supported the need to prolong the practical phase of the seminar and to shorten the theoretical part, which has already been covered during the past seminars.

The following topics were considered as interesting for future seminars:

- Advanced training on Electronic Declaration tool for National Authorities (EDNA) and the request of assistance by the OPCW in a case of a CW attack. The participants asked for more exercises of this kind to be included in the next year activities, because they would provide them with the significant information, experience and "food for thought".

- Discussion on control/proliferation of chemical substances' trade with the participation of the appropriate personnel apart from the State Parties' representatives. (i.e. customs personnel).

- Updated information about terrorism topics related to CBR substances and security measures.

- Report on activities of OPCW and State Parties during 2010, with special focus on SEE region. -Exchange of experiences and information.

RACVIAC will continue promoting this Convention in all appropriate international and regional fora, as well as in its bilateral communications. It is the only multilateral treaty to ban an entire category of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), provide for international verification of their destruction and conversion of their production facilities to peaceful purposes, and actively involve the world chemical industry in treaty negotiations and ongoing verification.

In the end, CWC promotes the international cooperation and coordination in the peaceful uses of chemicals and in protection against chemical weapon attack or threat. It must also continually adapt to an evolving situation in which CW are part of the wider area of possible use of hazardous materials by criminal organizations or terrorists. The CWC is a universal, non-discriminatory, verifiable and enforceable model for multilateral undertakings to build global consensus on security through arms control, create confidence and deter treaty violations. ■

With the aim to continue with the well received training on Security System Reform (SSR) for the countries of South East Europe (SEE), RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation and CESS – Centre for European Security Studies conducted the “STARLINK” Advanced Training Course on SSR.



■ Lt Col Sergiu Railean

The Course took place in Zagreb (Croatia) between 22 – 25 March 2010. The countries’ feedbacks in the aftermath of the Introductory Training Course on SSR, organized in November 2009, as well as the assessments of SSR needs in the region conducted by both partner organizations, served as the primary sources for designing the structure and content of the Advanced SSR Course. The feedbacks and assessments helped in determining the main goal of the Course – to help and encourage the countries of South Eastern Europe in developing their own capacity for providing SSR training.

The STARLINK course comprised interactive training sessions, a full-day simulation exercise and open discussions. The participants were representatives of various governmental institutions from SEE countries as well as different organizations.

The course was opened on 22 March 2010, with the speeches by Ambassador Nikola Todorčevski, Director of RACVIAC – Centre for Security Cooperation; Brigadier General Manfred Sulzgruber, the Defence Attache of Austria; and Dr Sami Faltas, the Executive Director of Centre for European Security Studies.

Course Sessions

The first day started with a brief overview of the material provided during the Introductory Training Course on SSR, in which Mr Merijn Hartog, Programme Manager at CESS reminded the audience of the basics of SSR: security sector actors, principles of SSR (transparency, accountability, rule of law), etc.

The next instructor, Major General (ret.) Kees Homan, Advisor in the Security and Conflict Programme, at Clingendael – Netherlands Institute of Foreign Affairs, presented the topic of SSR in an International Context. During this session the participants learned about the role of Inter-governmental Organizations (IGOs) in SSR, general SSR norms of various IGOs, their SSR-related activities, and implications for the involvement of IGOs in SSR. In his speech Major General Homan put special emphasis on analysis of the approaches to SSR of such IGOs as OECD DAC, EU, UN, OSCE and NATO. By dividing these approaches into four main parts: SSR instruments, geographic focus, country contexts, and thematic approach, General Homan provided a detailed profile of each of the mentioned IGOs, illustrating the scope and extent of their involvement in SSR.

As part of the same training session, participants were introduced to a multi-faceted concept of “human security”. General Homan emphasized the distinction between “being secure” and “feeling secure”, thus contributing to participants’ understanding of common characteristics of “human security” as listed below:

- it starts from the individual citizens and the communities in which they live, rather than from the states;
- person-centered security is an integral element of international peace and security;
- security of states is essential but not sufficient in guaranteeing person-centered security and well being;
- human security focuses on threats to persons, both if their origin is military or non-military;
- it considers security a continuum that starts with conflict prevention and extends over intervention to conflict resolution.

General Homan also held the following session on NATO’s Contribution to SSR. He covered a number of topics ranging from NATO policy documents on SSR to the current progress of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and its SSR-related efforts in Afghanistan.

Dr Amadeo Watkins, Head of the Strategic Unit, Law Enforcement Department at OSCE Mission to Serbia, concluded the first day of the course with a training session on “OSCE and SSR: Policy, Policy Documents and Programmes”. Amongst many other important issues, Dr. Watkins made a specific reference to the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, as the most important normative instrument adopted by the OSCE in the post-Cold War era – the main OSCE statement on SSR. It provides an important norm-setting function within the evolving political and security architecture in Europe. However, Dr Watkins mentioned that due to lack of an integrated SSR concept, the Code of Conduct does not acknowledge these activities as formal SSR undertakings.

Dr Watkins also mentioned one of the current challenges of OSCE – the need for a holistic approach at both the institutional and political level. He also defined the organization’s priorities in that regard:

- strategic approach to SSR with a focus on human security;
- coordination with other organizations and the issue of sustainability;
- improved recruitment, especially in key operational posts (experts).

On 23 March 2010 the course recommenced with the training sessions conducted by Colonel Hamza Višća, Head of International Cooperation Branch, Joint Staff, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The participants had an opportunity to hear about the “Consequences of the Lisbon Treaty” and “European Security and Defence Policy” and subsequently discuss these interesting issues. Three interactive mini-exercises that followed the sessions greatly facilitated the participants’ understanding of the aforementioned topics.

The next session, lead by Mr Merijn Hartog, focused on “SSR and EU Enlargement”, the topic of great interest for the majority of the countries from SEE region. Mr Hartog referred to the implicit SSR conditionality set by “Copenhagen Criteria” and pointed out that the EU until recently only dealt with increasing the capacity of potential EU member states to strengthen its Eastern borders (the so-called Schengen Acquis). At the same time the EU largely neglected the capability of these candidate states to protect the rights of refugees and making their law enforcement bodies accountable to parliament and society-at-large. After 2005 the EU clearly acknowledged this democratic governance and human rights aspect in the new Acquis for Turkey and Croatia and no longer focused only on making the law

enforcement agencies stronger and more effective.

The second day was concluded with very interesting sessions conducted by Mr Jos Boonstra, Senior Researcher at FRIDE – European Think Tank for Global Action (Spain). During these sessions the participants learned about “EU External Policy and Assistance” and “Security Sector Reform and Central Asia”. Supplemented with case studies and a mini-exercise, both sessions were received with great interest and attention.

During the whole working day of 24 March 2010 the participants played assigned roles within a simulation exercise titled “Tense Peace and Slow Reforms in Karina”. The exercise, designed by CESS instructors, had a main goal of encouraging the trainees to apply the previously learned lessons in practice. It also served

Bauke provided the definitions of “integrity” and “corruption” and illustrated the negative impacts of corruption in defence systems. As the overarching conclusion, he emphasized the need for a “whole of Government” and “all encompassing” approach to the problems of weak governance and minimizing the risk of corruption.

The last training session of the course “SSR in the Context of Peace Support Operations” was given by Dr Sami Faltas, the Executive Director of CESS.

Guiding the participants through early stages of “traditional” peacebuilding, such as disarmament, demobilization and re-integration, Dr. Faltas managed to illustrate the importance of conducting SSR as part of the overall effort aimed at ensuring sustainable peace and security in post-conflict countries.



Session on NATO's Contribution to SSR by Maj Gen Kees Homan

to show the complexity of SSR-related challenges through experiencing simulated situations. The exercise scenario involved the situation in a fictitious country “Karina” that had experienced a violent inter-ethnic conflict in the past. The same exercise was played during the Introductory Training Course on SSR, but this time its scenario was set further in the future in order to present the trainees with a set of new problems preventing the establishment of durable and sustainable peace in this post-conflict country.

Mr Bauke Snoep, an Independent SSR and Human Rights Expert and an Associate of CESS, opened the last day of the course with a training session “Integrity Building in Defence Establishments and Minimizing the Risk of Corruption”. The presented topic was received with particular interest because of its relevance to the socio-political realm of SEE region. Mr

Conclusions And Proposals For The Next SSR Activities

The selected course content and methodology justified the initial expectations of both partner organizations. All learning objectives were fully achieved. The diversity of participants, ranging from governmental officials to members of national parliaments and representatives of international organizations, together with their positive feedbacks, allow us to conclude that the training on SSR for SEE region proved its timeliness and importance. The participants acknowledged that the information provided and issues discussed were of great benefit to their countries and they also expressed their willingness to be part of the next RACVIAC-CESS “STARLINK” Training of Trainers Course on SSR, planned to be conducted from 14 – 18 June 2010. ■



English

Arms Control Terminology Course

From 12 to 23 April 2010 RACVIAC - Centre for Security Cooperation successfully conducted its traditional and highly regarded English Arms Control Terminology Course. The EACTC is one of RACVIAC's most appreciated events, extremely well excepted among regional countries.

■ Capt Jože Čebular, M.Sc.

The number of countries in SEE and their readiness to accede to different kinds of treaties or agreements stress out the importance of a common understanding of those documents. The course therefore promotes a common understanding of the Arms Control Treaties by civilians and military personnel who deal with Arms Control in the Southeast European region. The course also provides an excellent opportunity for establishing good relationships, sharing experience, expertise and lessons learned.

In two weeks of the course 19 students from 7 Southeast European countries improved their command of English using Arms Control Terminology as a tool. The students represented not only arms control agencies but also ministries, general staff, military academies as well as other organizations and institutions involved in this field.

The Faculty consisted of the following instructors: three English teachers - Ms

Natalija Tisanić (from Croatia), Ms Katarina Terzić and Ms Mirjana Korica (from



Faculty staff:
Ms Mirjana Korica and Ms Katarina Terzić (from Serbia), Ms Natalija Tisanić (from Croatia),
SSgt Sara Plant (from UK) and 1st Lt Elvir Spahić (from Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Serbia), two Arms Control Instructors – SSgt Sara Plant from JACIG (UK) and 1st Lt Elvir Spahić from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and three RACVIAC staff – Lt Col Stefan Miene, Lt Col Zoltàn Völgyi and Capt Jože Čebular.

Working methodology/English grammar and military topics

Based on the results of the written examination and the oral performance during the introductory session, the participants were appointed to three different ability groups.

These three ability groups were established for the morning sessions, which were divided into two parts. The first part consisted of grammar related tasks, while the second part focused on reading and conversation on topics closely related to Arms Control.

The purpose of the first part was to refresh the knowledge of grammar, which included Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future, Past Simple and Past Continuous, Present Perfect and Past Perfect, Conditionals and Passive Voice, Reported Speech, Modal Verbs and Articles and Prepositions. The second part focused on military life, learning through reading a specific topic followed by an open discussion, focusing on the most common words used in daily military life.

Arms Control Treaties

For the afternoon sessions the participants were divided into two groups, according to their professional experience in Arms Control. The afternoon sessions concentrated more on understanding of actual Arms Control Treaties e.g. VD 99, Dayton Article IV, CFE etc. The instructors first explained the main objectives of a chosen topic, followed by reading and conversation in the spirit of achieving a common understanding. Overall, the course focused mainly on communication skills, but it also comprised reading, listening and some writing.

As the finale of the afternoon sessions on Arms Control topics, the participants conducted a practical inspection, through which they were able to put into practice the theoretical knowledge gathered during the two weeks. This gave the participants a clear picture of an inspection through learning how to execute it step-by-step. It also provided participants with an excellent opportunity to see how they could use the acquired terminology and theoretical knowledge in “real life” situations.

SSgt Sara Plant and 1st Lt Elvir Spahić put considerable effort in organizing the practical part of the course. Unfortunately,

SSgt Sara Plant left the course three days earlier, because of the eruption of the volcano on Iceland. Nevertheless, 1st Lt Elvir Spahić comprehensively executed the practical part and the participants expressed great appreciation for his endeavor.



Group preparation for inspection

During the weekend RACVIAC prepared a short social program for the participants. On Saturday we visited downtown of Zagreb and had a dinner in a nearby restaurant where the participants enjoyed in a more informal relaxed atmosphere. These social events also assisted participants in creating and maintaining a very valuable network for their future duties.

Summary

The participants showed strong willingness to improve their English language skills as well as high interest in increasing

nology Course significantly contributed to achieving a standardized approach to the Agreements.

Since the knowledge of English language is essential for common understanding and co-operation among the countries, participants from the SEE countries ex-

pressed their strong interest in continuation of such courses in the future. What is more, they are convinced that they should not be organized only on Arms Control issues, but on other topics as well.

One of the most important features of the Language Training Course is the opportunity to host participants and lecturers from all the countries interested and observe a unique cooperative and friendly spirit among them. In that regard, the period of two weeks was long enough to establish good friendly relationships, hence setting up the foundations for strong pro-



Execution of inspection and search for hot spots

their capabilities of discussing arms control issues. Individual progress of participants was noted and one could therefore say that this English Arms Control Termi-

professional networking in the future with the aim of enhancing CSBMs in the SEE region. ■

Common Security and Defence Policy and Its Future Implementation in SEE



Course was opened with welcome address by Amb Nikola Todorčevski, and keynote speech by Ms Ines Troha Brdar

The Seminar on “Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and Its Future Implementation in SEE” was held in RACVIAC - Centre for Security Cooperation from 27 – 29 April 2010.

■ Lt Col Ioanis Papavasileiou

The purpose of this seminar was to promote a common understanding of CSDP in SEE, thus further developing a common security culture and efficient co-operation between the EU and SEE Countries. It gathered participants with knowledge and experience in the field of CSDP, representing different ministries involved in this issue.

The seminar was conducted in two days and it included three sessions, followed by questions and answers, which encouraged the participants to exchange views and lessons learned and openly discuss the future perspectives of CSDP in SEE.

The participants and lecturers were representatives of eleven countries and five organizations, namely: Albania (2), Austria (1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2), Croatia (12), the Former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia* (2), Moldova (2), Serbia (3), Greece (1), Turkey (1), France (3), Slovenia (1), NATO HQ in Sarajevo (1), University of Zagreb (7), European Council (1), Center for European Security Studies (2), and Egmont – Royal Institute for International Relations (1).

Seminar Opening

In his opening speech, Ambassador Nikola Todorčevski, Director of RACVIAC, expressed his warm welcome to all the participants and pointed out that the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) has been an inherent part of the European integration and since the SEE countries are on the road to EU membership, their engagement in CSDP has definitely become their common obligation for the future.

Ms Ines Troha Brdar, Minister Plenipotentiary and the Head of Department for CFSP and CSDP in MFAEI of the Republic of Croatia, stressed the importance of CSDP for the region and emphasised that EU has learned from the experience in the Balkans that Europe needs an efficient and persuasive tool to deal with security challenges. She added that countries of the region have gathered experiences that can be considered as an added value in their capacity of present or future contributors.

Plenary Session

The Seminar lectures focused on the following CSDP aspects: priorities, evolution, means, strategy, instruments and capabilities, operations, experiences and challenges in SEE, and future perspectives.

Mr Hans-Bernhard Weisserth, Head of CSDP Task Force at the Council of the European Union, delivered the keynote speech titled “CSDP as a Component of the EU’s CFSP: Priorities, Evolution and Means”. He provided an overview of the historical development of CSDP and

The next speaker, Ph.D. Vladimir Prebilič, Professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences in Ljubljana, provided an overview of CSDP’s achievements in SEE, the major obstacles to regional cooperation and the modern security challenges which the region faces nowadays.

zations need to cooperate better and pay attention to the practical aspects of such cooperation.

The subsequent presentation was given by Dr Jochen Rehr, security policy expert from the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports of Austria. Dr Jochen Rehr presented the key steps of EU planning and decision-making process in practice as well as the course of crisis management planning for EU missions.

At the end of session three, Dr. Willem Frederic van Eekelen, Chairman of the Board of CESS and the former Secretary-General of the WEU, provided an overall assessment of the relationship between EU enlargement and the CFSP. He also presented the impact of new issues and new tasks in the scope of CFSP on CFSP’s ability to function effectively in redefining the EU’s borders, as well as the important challenges raised by the prospect of enlargement to Central and Eastern Europe.



The participants and lecturers were representatives of eleven countries and five organizations

pointed out its basic priority areas, focusing both on areas in which progress has been reached and areas where CSDP can further evolve. During his lecture, Mr Weisserth also put special emphasis on the policy implications.

The first session, moderated by Mr Hans-Bernhard Weisserth, began with the lecture by Prof. Dr. Sven Biscop from EGMONT - the Royal Institute for International Relations. Prof. Biscop introduced the European Security Strategy (ESS), its established principles, the main strategic objectives identified in the strategy, and the policy implications for Europe.

He was followed by Mr Srđan Gligorijević, an independent security policy analyst, who provided a comprehensive overview of the existing institutional architecture of CSDP and explained the respective roles of their functioning and their inter-relationship in the field of CFSP/CSDP. In the last presentation in session one, Colonel Pascal Roux, from the French Military representation to the EU, provided an overview of the current state of capabilities and underlined the precise steps towards a better development of the CSDP in order to meet its headline goals for 2010.

In the second session, moderated by Dr. Jochen Rehr, Ph.D. Sandro Knezović, from the Institute for International Relations in Zagreb, presented the main lessons learned and experiences from three missions (EUFOR-Althea, EUPM, EULEX) in SEE as well as the main efforts of stabilisation in the region involving EU’s contribution.

Dr. Sami Faltas, Executive Director of Centre for European Security Studies, completed the second session with a presentation on the role and responsibilities of European and National Parliaments in the launch of a CSDP civilian or military mission and the main principles for more effective Parliamentary Oversight.

In the third session, moderated by Prof. Dr. Sven Biscop, Mrs Julie Mercier, from the Direction for Strategic Affairs of the French MoD, presented the framework introduced by the Lisbon Treaty and the

Summary/Conclusions

The seminar provided a successful platform to promote a common understanding of CSDP in SEE, thus further developing a common security culture and efficient co-operation between the EU and SEE Countries. The contribution of experts from Council of the EU and different organizations proved outstanding in creating fruitful discussions. The speakers and audience expressed an opinion that the intensification and enhancement of existing regional cooperation should remain among most important foreign policy goals for all SEE countries.



Seminar participants

added value it brought to a Europe more coherent, more capable and more active.

Mrs Mercier’s lecture was followed by Dr. Athanasios Drougos, from the Hellenic National Defence General Staff. Dr. Athanasios Drougos presented the most prominent Transatlantic security issues in the 21st century and how different organi-

All panellists assessed the three sessions as very successful and useful. They recommended co-organizers to carry on with similar activities in the future. ■

* Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name



The purpose was to train the participants in the role of inspectors and escorts in the framework of the Dayton Peace Agreement

Dayton Article IV Orientation Course

Pursuant to the RACVIAC 2010 Programme, the Cooperative Security Environment Pillar carried out the Course “Dayton Article IV” CSE-04-C in the period of 03 – 07 May 2010.

■ Lt Col Konstantinos Alexopoulos

The Course was organized in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Office of the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office for Article IV of the Dayton Peace Accords. It was carried out in English language with simultaneous translation into local languages.

The purpose of this Course was to instruct designated individuals on how to successfully perform their duties as inspectors and escorts pursuant to Dayton Agreement Article IV and to establish a common understanding of the Agreement in order to foster mutual trust and confi-



Course was opened with welcome address by Amb Nikola Todorčevski, and keynote speech by Dr. Heinz Vetschera

dence, as well as transparency during the performance of inspections.

The Course objectives were:

- To inform and educate the participants on the Dayton Peace Agreement, with a particular focus on the Article IV of Annex 1B;

- To train the participants in the role of inspectors and escorts in the framework of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

Twenty-one participants from seven countries and organizations attended the course, namely from: Bosnia and Herzegovina (5), Croatia (3), Germany (3), Montenegro (2), Serbia (3), Slovenia (1), United Kingdom (1) OSCE (1) and PSOTC (1). They represented relevant Ministries and Agencies involved in the Arms Control Regime of Dayton Article IV.

The course was conducted with the assistance of nine lecturers, coming from Bosnia and Herzegovina (2), Croatia (1), Germany (1), Montenegro (1), Serbia (1), United Kingdom (1), PSOTC (1) and OSCE (1).

The course lasted 5 days and it consisted of a theoretical (first three days) and a practical (one day) part, with the debriefing on the 5th day. The theoretical part focused on lectures about the history of Arms Control and the Dayton Peace Agreement. The practical part included training inspection on a declared site - Petrinja, Barracks "Puk. P.Matanović", enabling the participants, divided into two teams, to practice the roles of inspectors or escorts.

The Execution

The Course was opened by welcoming remarks from Ambassador Nikola TODORČEVSKI, Director of RACVIAC-Centre for Security Cooperation.

The theoretical part included the following topics:

- Information about OSCE and the history of Arms Control and the DPA.

- Detailed analysis of the Article IV

- Overview of CFE Treaty and Comparison to Dayton Article IV

- Preparation of the training inspection

- Practical advice about inspection procedures

During the practical part, the participants were divided into two teams. Each team conducted the training inspection - one as the inspection team and one as the escort team in one OOI (Object of Inspection) under the following procedures:

- Preparation of the inspection
- Execution of the Inspection
- Debriefing- Evaluation of the Inspection- Lessons learned.



Practical part of the inspection

Conclusion

According to the participants' assessments provided at the end of the event, the course proved successful, very interesting and well organized. Generally, they were satisfied with the topics chosen and co-nsidered the overall course very valuable for their future work. They all agreed on the necessity of conducting these kinds of courses in the future aimed at contributing to the security and confidence building measures in the region.

The lecturers covered the theoretical part of the Agreement in a satisfactory way. Their professionalism and experience were highly appreciated by the participants. Two lecturers, one from Bosnia and Herzegovina and one from Croatia, were observers during the practical part in Petrinja and their assistance was extreme-

ly beneficial to all the participants.

Participants' interest and motivation were very high, probably due to the fact that most of them had low or no experience in inspection procedures. During the practical part, participants showed exceptional professionalism in performing their mission both as inspectors and escorts and demonstrated a remarkable cooperation, thus fulfilling the standards of a real Inspection. The experienced observers expressed very positive comments about the participant's progress.

The practical part of the Course was well-organized thanks to the preparation of the Declared Site, as well as the good and close cooperation between RACVIAC and the General Staff and Verification Centre of the Republic of Croatia. ■

Goodbyes & Hellos

Major Vladimir Plečko joined RACVIAC in May 2010 as Operations Manager, coming from the office of the Croatian Armed Forces.

Major Plečko was born and grew up in Canada, where he finished the British Institute of Technology. Since joining the infantry in the Croatian Armed Forces, he has served up to a company commander, and he subsequently served in the General Staff, the MoD, and in 3 UN Peacekeeping Missions.



In his career, Major Plečko has completed numerous courses from PSO to IHL of Armed Conflict and Human Rights. He is fluent in English and Croatian, with basic knowledge of French. His hobbies include skiing, deep water diving, travelling and photography.

RACVIAC welcomes Staff Sergeant Vera Ivezić, new staff member in the Administration and Finance Cell filling the post of Paying Agent.

SSgt Ivezić was born in Vinkovci, Croatia. After getting Bachelor of Science degree, she joined the military in 1991, serving first as a member of the 109th brigade, and then in the 5th brigade. In the course of her career SFC Ivezić finished the Military Diplomatic School in 1996 and worked at different positions within Croatian MoD and HQ of CAF.



In 2003 she was deployed to peacekeeping operation ISAF Afghanistan. In 2004 she joined the CAPSOC as instructor, teaching subjects related to women in peace support operations (Human Rights; SEA; Child Protection; Woman, Peace and Security; Gender and Equality in Peacekeeping).

RACVIAC bids farewell to Colonel Mihajlo Mladenović, a Serbian National Representative who served for the past two years as the Programme Manager of Security Sector Pillar.



Thanks to his extensive professional experience and knowledge, Colonel Mladenović made a great contribution to RACVIAC, especially during the establishment of the Security Sector Pillar and in the organization and conduct of their activities.

However, he was not only an excellent colleague, but also a helpful considerate friend to all of us and it was a genuine pleasure to work with him in RACVIAC - Centre for Security Cooperation.

Colonel Mihajlo Mladenović continues his professional carrier in Serbian Armed Forces, and we take this opportunity to thank him for his work and friendship. RACVIAC wishes all the best to him and his family.

In March 2010 Major Mira Žutić ended her three-year tour of duty in RACVIAC where she served as the Operations Manager. She came to RACVIAC from Croatian MoD, after many years of se-

Centre, providing her great experience and knowledge of several foreign languages.

All RACVIAC staff have only nice memories of Major Žutić, both on personal



vice in the Office for Protocol and in International Defence Cooperation Department.

Therefore, besides her main tasks in Operations, she was also of valuable assistance during protocol events in our

and professional level, and we would like to take this opportunity to thank her for her efficient work and sincere friendship.

Major Mira Žutić will continue her carrier in the management of Croatian Military Academy.

Forthcoming articles

Regional Conference on NATO Integration in SEE:
Developing a Common Transatlantic Vision and Future Perspectives

Annual Workshop on Transition of Military Personnel (WG 1)

“STARLINK” Training of Trainers

Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector
“Positive Experiences and Examples of the
Parliamentary Committees for Security in SEE”

NATO-RACVIAC Conference on Better Management on Defence Resources:
Defence Procurement Systems and Their Transparency

Open Skies Treaty - Aerial Observation Orientation Course



10th Anniversary



Centre for Security Cooperation



*“to foster dialogue and cooperation
on security matters in South East Europe”*