

Fiscal Year 2018

Report on Security Cooperation with Respect to Western Balkan Countries

Submitted in compliance with the reporting requirement contained in Section 1237 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (P.L. 115-91)



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THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE'S REPORT ON SECURITY COOPERATION WITH RESPECT TO WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES

Legislative Requirement

Section 1237 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, requires that the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall submit a congressional report on security cooperation with respect to Western Balkan countries. The report is to include: (1) an assessment of security cooperation between each Western Balkan country and the Russian Federation; (2) an assessment of security cooperation between each Western Balkan country and the United States; (3) an assessment of security cooperation between each Western Balkan Country and NATO; and (4) a description of each Western Balkan country's participation and activities in NATO's Partnership for Peace program, if applicable.

I. Assessment of Security Cooperation Between Each Western Balkan Country and the Russian Federation

- A. Serbia:** Serbia provides the most permissive environment for Russian influence in the Western Balkans. Serbia welcomes Russia's assistance regarding military training and procurement of military equipment. Prior to President Aleksandar Vucic's Serbian Progressive Party (SNS) assuming power in 2012, Serbian bilateral military relations with Russia were minor.

Following Serbia's 2012 election, the SNS took steps to increase its military relationship with Russia, resulting in the signing of a formal defense cooperation agreement in November 2013. Russia began to show more interest in developing the relationship to counter its international isolation after its illegal seizure of Crimea in early 2014. The first-ever military exercise between Russia and Serbia, codenamed SREM-2014, took place later that year in Serbia, involving more than 400 Russian and Serbian airborne forces. Further, in 2014, the Serbian Armed Forces (SAF) participated in a tank competition at the International Military Games in Russia for the first time. Serbia has continued to participate in the competition each year since. In 2014, the SAF staged a military parade for Russian President Vladimir Putin, moving its annual Armed Forces Day celebration on the calendar to accommodate Putin's visit.

The pace of training and exercises has increased since 2014. In 2016, Serbia hosted two training exercises with Russia. The first, held in September 2016, included the Slavic Brotherhood Special Forces as well as forces from Belarus. The second, held in October 2016, included the Brotherhood of Aviators from Russia and Serbia (BARS). In 2017, a Serbian infantry unit participated in a joint exercise near Leningrad, Russia. Serbia received a donation of six used Russian MiG-29s in October 2017. In February 2018, Serbia announced Russia would donate \$2.4 million to train Serbian pilots on the recently acquired MiG-29s. In June 2019, the Slavic Brotherhood hosted Russian and Belorussian forces inside Serbia's borders for a training exercise. According to press reports, Serbia has ordered four Mi-35 attack helicopters and plans to order Pantsir S1 (NATO SA-22) surface-to-air missile systems

from Russia. Russian Mi-35 helicopters headlined a large military parade in Nis, Serbia, on May 10, 2019.

- B. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH):** Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) relationship with Russia is complicated by ethnic and political tensions. BiH is composed of three major ethnic groups - Bosnian-Muslim, Bosnian-Croat, and Bosnian-Serb. There is evidence that Russia is supporting the Bosnian-Serb separatist movement, led by President Milorad Dodik. Russia's support for the separatist movement in BiH is motivated by its desire to prevent BiH from joining NATO and the European Union (EU). Internally, tensions within BiH are further strained by the relationship between state-level institutions and the sub-state Federation of BiH, on one hand, and the Serb-majority sub-state Republika Srpska (RS), on the other. Leading Serb parties' opposition to NATO membership and their embrace of Russian support offer Russia an opportunity to destabilize BiH.
- C. Kosovo:** Russia does not recognize Kosovo as a sovereign nation and has long supported Serbia's refusal to recognize Kosovo's independence. Kosovo does not cooperate with Russia on any security issues. Kosovo's initiative to develop a viable military force and desire to secure a NATO Membership Action Plan (MAP) limits Russia's opportunities to interfere in Kosovo's affairs.
- D. North Macedonia:** NATO membership is North Macedonia's primary driver regarding its defense policies. This has remained a durable aspiration for North Macedonia. North Macedonia's desire for NATO membership has reinforced its resistance to Russian meddling. North Macedonia has avoided participating in Russian-affiliated security cooperation activities.

II. Western Balkan Military Procurement from Russia (valued at \$1 Million or more since 2012)

- A. Serbia:** In 2016, Serbia purchased two Mi-17 helicopters for \$25 million from Russia. Both helicopters were delivered in June 2016. In 2017, Serbia announced a donation of 30 T-72 tanks and 30 BRDM-2 armored reconnaissance vehicles. In 2018, Serbia received six refurbished MiG-29s; although the aircraft were donated by Russia, Serbia is paying 185 million euros (\$208 million) to Russia for the refurbishment and upgrade of these aircraft, in addition to the four Mig-29s already operated by the SAF.
 1. The tanks and armored vehicles have yet to be delivered.
 2. Russia delivered the six aircraft and spare parts in 2017.
 3. Modernization of the six aircraft (plus four others in Serbian service) is planned as part of a broader military-technical cooperation agreement.
 4. Russia also announced the future donation of two refurbished An-26 transport aircraft in 2018, valued at \$10 million.
- B. Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Since 2012, Bosnia and Herzegovina has not purchased or been provided any Russian weapons systems or other military hardware and technology valued at \$1 million or more.

- C. **Kosovo:** Since 2012, Kosovo has not purchased or been provided any Russian weapons systems or other military hardware and technology valued at \$1 million or more.
- D. **North Macedonia:** Since 2012, North Macedonia has not purchased or been provided any Russian weapons systems or other military hardware and technology valued at \$1 million or more.

III. **Western Balkan Military Training and Exercise Participation with Russia Since 2012**

- A. **Serbia:** Since 2014, Serbia conducted at least two major exercises annually with Russia: BARS and Slavic Brotherhood Special Forces exercises.
- B. **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Since 2012, Bosnia and Herzegovina has not participated in security forces training or exercises with Russia.
- C. **Kosovo:** Since 2012, Kosovo has not participated in security forces training or exercises with Russia.
- D. **North Macedonia:** Since 2012, North Macedonia has not participated in security forces training or exercises with Russia.

IV. **Western Balkan Security Cooperation Agreements with Russia Since 2012**

- A. **Serbia:** In 2013, Serbia entered into a 15-year security cooperation agreement with Russia. The agreement addresses the sharing of strategic information, military exchanges, and participation in military exercises. In 2016, a special commission for Military-Technical Cooperation between Russia and Serbia was established.
- B. **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Since 2012, Bosnia and Herzegovina has not entered into any security cooperation agreements with Russia.
- C. **Kosovo:** Since 2012, Kosovo has not entered into any security cooperation agreements with Russia.
- D. **North Macedonia:** Since 2012, North Macedonia has not entered into any security cooperation agreements with Russia.

V. **Western Balkan Intelligence Cooperation with Russia Since 2012**

- A. **Serbia:** Open sources have linked the October 2016 visit of Russian Security Council Secretary Nikolay Petrushev with Serbia's deportation of two suspected Russian intelligence agents accused of plotting the failed coup attempt in Montenegro.

The director of Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service, Sergey Naryshkin, and Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic agreed during an April 17, 2018, meeting to a continuation of cooperation and activities in the intelligence and security sectors.

- B. Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Since 2012, Bosnia and Herzegovina has not entered into any intelligence cooperation agreement with Russia.
- C. Kosovo:** Since 2012, Kosovo has not entered into any intelligence cooperation agreement with Russia.
- D. North Macedonia:** Since 2012, North Macedonia has not entered into any intelligence cooperation agreement with Russia.

VI. Assessment of How Security Cooperation Between Each Western Balkan Country and the Russian Federation Affects the Security Interests of the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Western Balkan Country, and Each NATO Member State That Borders the Western Balkan Country

In the Western Balkans, Russia is intent on pushing back against EU and U.S. influence and undermining NATO's influence. The key to Russia's strategy is to turn public opinion against Euro-Atlantic integration. Russia leverages tools, including economic aid, diplomatic support, energy reliance, and targeted communications and disinformation campaigns.

U.S. national interests (and corresponding threats to those interests) regarding the Western Balkans are derived from the National Security Strategy and National Defense Strategy: (1) fortification of the transatlantic Alliance – of which Albania, Croatia, Montenegro, and Slovenia are a part –(threatened by Russia's intent to divide and weaken NATO); (2) preservation of the post-Cold War, rules-based international order – (threatened by Russian malign influence and support of regional ethno-nationalist movements); (3) preservation and projection of western democratic values (threatened by Russia's subversion of Western and pro-Western governments through cyber-attacks and disinformation campaigns); (4) stemming the flow of refugees and illegal migrants (threatened by Middle East and North Africa refugees using Balkan routes to reach the EU); and (5) curbing transnational terrorism (threatened by returning foreign terrorist fighters and Islamic State and al Qaeda networks in the region).

The Western Balkans is integral to realizing the United States' decades-long political aim of shaping a Europe that is whole, free, and at peace. Central to achieving that larger aim is a Western Balkans region that is safe, secure, prosperous, and embedded in the West. However, the crises of Eurozone debt, increase in refugees from the Middle East and North Africa (traveling through the Balkans), Brexit, and other European populist nationalist movements have adversely affected European attitudes toward EU and NATO enlargement.

That, in turn, has created an opportunity for a revisionist Russia to exploit. The United States and Europe cannot afford to be ambivalent in the Western Balkans because such an approach opens the door for Russian malign influence. There are multiple examples of Russian malign influence, including: the attempted coup in Montenegro; and an aggressive Russian disinformation campaign that tried to derail North Macedonia's referendum on its name change agreement with Greece, which was a prerequisite for North Macedonia's NATO membership.

Russia has not been successful in forming security relationships in the Western Balkans (except with Serbia). The Russian military has an insignificant relationship with the militaries of Albania, Croatia, and Montenegro (all NATO Allies), as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia, and has no relationship with the self-defense force of Kosovo.

However, except for Kosovo, the countries of the former Yugoslavia have been reliant on legacy Russian military equipment since they were collectively part of Yugoslavia. Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia are in the process of divesting themselves of legacy Russian military equipment. This presents an opportunity for the United States to become their partner of choice.

VII. An Assessment of Security Cooperation Between Each Western Balkan Country and the United States

- A. Serbia:** The U.S. defense relationship with Serbia remains complicated based on Serbia's desire to remain militarily neutral and non-aligned. Serbia adamantly refuses to pursue NATO membership, although it is a Partnership for Peace (PfP) member with an active Individual Partnership Action Plan. The United States is Serbia's most active military partner; Serbia has more than twice the number of engagements with the United States than it has with any other country. However, the lack of transparency into Serbia's strategic and operational priorities complicates the security cooperation relationship. Russia is also Serbia's preferred partner for Special Operations Forces (SOF).

Despite an unwillingness by the Ministry of Defense (MoD) to send participants to any engagement or conference in which Kosovo participates, the Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) in Serbia focuses engagements with the SAF on participation in regional exercises, regional conferences, peacekeeping operations training, and regional initiatives (e.g., Balkan Medical Task Force – a multinational medical unit, composed of personnel from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Slovenia, and Serbia that provides medical assistance in crisis situations and responds to disasters in the region).

The ODC in Serbia also works with the SAF to forecast and prioritize Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cases, including Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) projects over the next 3-7 years, to acquire defense articles and services primarily related to mutual peacekeeping operations (PKO) objectives. Projected FMS and GPOI areas of focus include: tactical wheeled vehicles (HMMWVs), horizontal engineering company equipment and training, small arms tactical training (SATT), explosive ordnance device (EOD) equipment, software upgrades on virtual battlespace software-3 (VBS-3), joint conflict and tactical simulation enhancements (JCATS), and counter-improvised explosive device (CIED) jammers.

Below are U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) lines of cooperation (LOC); corresponding focal areas within each LOC are specified in parentheses:

1. Increase regional partnerships and integration (work toward Serbia hosting and participating in regional, multilateral fora, including conferences, exercises, and deployments in support of UN, EU, and/or NATO operations; enable disaster preparedness capacity; and enhance intelligence cooperation).

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2. Develop and operationalize South Base as a regional pre-deployment peacekeeping training center, with courses certified by the UN (prepare the SAF for expeditionary operations, and enable operational logistics and support to defense institutions).
3. Facilitate combined U.S. Africa Command-Serbia-Africa Partners military medical engagement (enhance military medical capabilities, build disaster preparedness capacity, and prepare military forces for expeditionary operations).
4. Improve Serbian military and populace view of the U.S. military (build essential services capacity; enable SOF operations, actions, and activities; enable combined air operations and interoperability; eliminate conventional weapons and munitions (e.g., EOD); establish professional military development for land forces and air forces; and institutionalize a chaplaincy corps).
5. Sustain the defense relationship (across strategy and policy development, acquisition and procurement, inspector general functions, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation prevention, counter-narcotics, cyber space operations, maintenance and logistics, and command, control, communications, and computers (C4) interoperability).

B. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosnia and Herzegovina relies almost exclusively on international security assistance to modernize its military because more than 80 percent of its defense budget goes to personnel costs. The country's complex governance structure requires political consensus among the three members of the Presidency (Bosnian-Muslim, Bosnian-Croat, and Bosnian-Serb). This affects the scope, scale, and pace of security cooperation activities with the United States.

The U.S.-led and -resourced defense reform brought Bosnia and Herzegovina's separate armies under a single, multiethnic command structure and unified Ministry of Defense in 2006. This initiative resulted in Bosnia and Herzegovina being granted an Intensified Dialogue with NATO. Key missions of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH) include disaster response (e.g., floods and forest fires) and participation in demining efforts. AFBiH regularly contributes deployments to the NATO-led Resolute Support Mission (RSM) in Afghanistan. It also contributes to international peace support operations including UN peacekeeping and EU training missions in Africa.

AFBiH has an active and valued relationship with its state partner, the Maryland National Guard. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, contributing more than 1,000 tons of its excess ammunition to the Government of Iraq.

The ODC in Sarajevo is working with AFBiH on forecasting and prioritizing FMS (including with FMF) over the next 3-7 years to acquire defense articles and services. Projected FMS areas are: Ministry of Defense Advisors (MoDA) program (DoD civilian experts that assist in building ministerial core competencies in functional areas such as personnel and readiness, logistics, strategy and policy, and financial management); modernization of tactical wheeled vehicles (HMMWVs); EOD; small arms modernization; rotary-wing aircraft; and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) countermeasures equipment.

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USEUCOM's security cooperation objectives in Bosnia and Herzegovina are: (1) enhance the professionalization of AFBiH and develop effective and modern defense capabilities to deploy forces out-of-area; (2) enable AFBiH to support civil society and institutions; (3) integrate AFBiH with NATO; (4) develop AFBiH as a partner to support Department of Defense (DoD) and NATO-led operations and initiatives; (5) address transnational threats; and (6) foster regional stability.

Below are USEUCOM lines of cooperation (LOC); corresponding focal areas within each LOC are specified in parentheses:

1. Defense institutions transformation (human resource management reform, procurement reform, defense disaster response capabilities, and development of a public affairs component).
 2. Enhance NATO interoperability (expand and enhance AFBiH's contributions and deployments, training and exercise capabilities, and English language proficiency).
 3. Security institution building (enable counterterrorism, counter-violent extremism, and counter-trafficking).
 4. Enhance AFBiH's role in regional cooperation (A5 activities, regional exercises, and Balkan Medical Task Force).
- C. Kosovo:** In December 2018, Kosovo adopted new laws governing the transformation of the Kosovo Security Forces (KSF), including establishing a Ministry of Defense and adding territorial defense to the mission set of the KSF. U.S. policy toward the development of the KSF calls for adherence to the 10-year transition plan adopted into law with U.S. assistance; continued recruitment of non-majority communities; and improved communication and coordination between the KSF and NATO. Near and mid-term efforts on security cooperation with Kosovo and the KSF will center on institutional development of the Ministry of Defense, integrating the territorial defense role into the KSF in accordance with the 10-year transition plan, and ensuring continued proficiency in the four core missions of the KSF. These four missions are handling of hazardous materials (HAZMAT); explosive ordnance disposal (EOD); firefighting; and search and rescue.

The ODC in Kosovo is working with the KSF on forecasting and prioritizing FMS (including FMF) over the next 3-7 years to acquire defense articles and services. Projected FMS areas include the following: training cases on hazardous materials (HAZMAT), equipping cases on HAZMAT, EOD, medical and emergency response, tactical vehicles (HMMWV), and search and rescue. Kosovo has a strong State Partnership Program with the Iowa National Guard.

The ODC in Kosovo is working to improve KSF procedures and organizational structure at the foundational level. These include decision-making processes, long-term planning, human resources, acquisition and lifecycle management, and development of a mission essential task list. Institutionally, the KSF faces significant challenges in conducting medium and long-term planning, identifying capability gaps, and making sound resourcing decisions.

Below are USEUCOM lines of cooperation (LOC); corresponding focal areas within each LOC are specified in parentheses:

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1. Counter-transnational threats (WMD/CBRNE consequence management, WMD proliferation prevention, and elimination of conventional weapons and munition).
2. KSF transformation (develop national-level policy that guides force structure and resourcing decisions, increase transparency between the KSF and Kosovo's multiethnic population, and ensure transformation occurs through an inclusive and legal process).
3. Enabling core competencies (advance land forces professional military development; enable combined armed forces capability and interoperability, as well as disaster preparedness capacity).
4. Intelligence, C4, and cyber (facilitate C4 interoperability, cyberspace operations, and intelligence cooperation).
5. Partnering (enable a deployable medical capability; enhance regional partnering and collaboration; and enable essential services, operational logistics, and counter-narcotics capability and capacity).

D. North Macedonia: The United States has enjoyed a productive security cooperation relationship with North Macedonia since 1992. The signing of the historic Prespa Agreement with Greece in June 2018 (which solved the decades-long name dispute) opened a new era for security cooperation with North Macedonia. With Greece now supporting North Macedonia's NATO accession, NATO Allies' representatives signed the accession protocols for North Macedonia to become NATO's 30th member on February 6, 2019. The next step requires NATO Ally governments to ratify North Macedonia's accession. These positive developments are accompanied by a new Strategic Defense Review completed by North Macedonia's Ministry of Defense in the summer of 2018. The Ministry is now moving out on implementing the changes called for in the Review. The United States will continue to support North Macedonia via security cooperation efforts as it seeks to establish priority units and fill capability gaps in preparation for full NATO membership.

Below are USEUCOM lines of cooperation (LOC):

1. Capable/Interoperable forces for U.S./NATO Operations: Focus specifically on the NATO-declared pool of forces (Light Infantry Task Force, Military Police Company, Engineer Platoon, Special Forces elements) in areas of training, equipping, and education, increasing lethality and effectiveness of units deployed in support of the alliance.
2. Sustainable Defense: Enable pro-western reforms through a U.S.-UK-facilitated Strategic Defense Review (SDR), allowing for a successful transformation from a former Yugoslav-modeled army into a modern NATO army. Key programs focus on SDR implementation, particularly in Human Resources, Policy, Plans, Budgeting and Reforms, and soldier professional development.
3. Defense Support of Civil Authorities: Improve interagency collaboration during domestic crises through expert exchanges, formal training, and professional seminars. The Embassy Counter-Terrorism Working Group synchronizes interagency efforts, including DoD in this area.

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4. **Enable Global Operations:** Prepare host nation military contributions for NATO missions, and provide U.S./NATO forces training facilities in North Macedonia. The Krivolak Training Area in central North Macedonia has hosted four U.S.-centric exercises since 2017, and will soon host the largest exercise in the history of the country, in which more than 1,500 U.S. soldiers will train.
5. **Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Partnerships:** Leverage regional capabilities to meet host nation gaps. Leverage U.S. assistance to have a regional impact. Current regional efforts include cyber defense, disaster management, and equipment maintenance. Regional cooperatives such as the Adriatic Charter (A5) are key drivers in this process.

VIII. Western Balkan Military Procurement from the United States (valued at \$1 Million or more since 2012)

Please see TAB B(1). TAB B(1) includes equipment that exceeds the \$1 million threshold and has been delivered through the Foreign Military Sales system. In addition, TAB B(1) includes foreign military sales cases that are implemented (signed letter of offer and acceptance and funds obligated to the case for the intended purchase of equipment.)

IX. Western Balkan Military Training and Exercise Participation with the United States (Since 2012)

A. Serbia: Please see TAB B(2) supplements for additional information.

- a. **COMBINED ENDEAVOR (2012-2014)** – USEUCOM J6-directed exercise consisting of a series of Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4)-related multinational interoperability conferences, culminating in an annual exercise. The aim of the exercise is to achieve and document C4 interoperability between the different participants in order to prepare and enable those nations to operate together in support of Crisis Response Operations (CRO).
- b. **COOPERATIVE LONGBOW (2012)** – NATO-led PfP Command Post Exercise (CPX) designed to train a multinational brigade headquarters to perform basic NATO staff functions and procedures in order to improve interoperability in a joint environment and prepare participants to take part in future higher-level NATO exercises and deployments.
- c. **COOPERATIVE LANCER (2012)** – NATO-led multinational Field Training Exercise (FTX) designed to train NATO, PfP, and partner forces using NATO standards under a UN Security Council-mandated NATO-led CRO scenario. NATO headquarters is the lead component for executing this exercise.
- d. **IMMEDIATE RESPONSE (2012-2013)** – U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR)-led platoon-level Situational Training Exercise (STX) followed by a battalion-led FTX. The exercise focuses on interoperability at the operational level.
- e. **RAPID TRIDENT (2012-2013)** – USAREUR-led multinational Combined Armed

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Exercise (CAX)/CPX and STX/FTX, designed to train staffs and units on the conduct of stability and support operations in support of coalition counter-terrorism operations.

- f. SEESIM (2012) – Multilateral event designed to build partner capacities within the participating nations to perform essential tasks and exercise the responsibilities necessary to respond to national and regional emergencies. SEESIM is used to develop and practice partner nation interoperability with NATO neighbors and other partner nations. The event is coordinated with the NATO, USEUCOM, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Military Emergency Preparedness team.
 - g. SHARED RESILIENCE (2012) – Joint Chiefs of Staff-sponsored regional, multilateral exercise in Central and Eastern Europe that supports the Commander of USEUCOM's security cooperation strategy. The focus of the exercise is to provide training and operational experience for U.S. personnel, while responding to a major humanitarian regional disaster.
 - h. SABER GUARDIAN (2012, 2017) – USAREUR-led, multinational exercise focusing on deterrence capabilities, specifically, the capability to mass forces.
 - i. PLATINUM LION (2014-2015, 2018) – Designed to enhance security cooperation activities with partnering nations in the Caucasus, Balkan, and Black Sea regions in order to improve operational interoperability, share information, and promote an enhanced understanding of the participant's tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). The exercise is also designed to maintain strategic access to these regions, and further develop enduring strategic relations with partner nations.
 - j. PLATINUM WOLF (2014-2018) – Between 2014-2016, the U.S. Marine Corps supported the PLATINUM WOLF exercise, which was designed to enhance security cooperation activities with partnering nations in the Caucasus, Balkan, and Black Sea regions in order to improve operational interoperability, share information, and promote an enhanced understanding of tactics, techniques, and procedures. The exercise promotes the use of non-lethal systems in operations, while training in other UN and EU Peacekeeping Operations tasks.
 - k. SABER JUNCTION (2014, 2016, 2018) – The exercise is designed to execute land operations in a joint, combined environment and to promote interoperability with participating allies and partner nations.
 - l. COMBINED RESOLVE (2015-2016) – USAREUR-led exercise designed to give rotational combat brigades a graded culminated event before they return to the United States. The exercise focuses on building readiness for all participants in support of future NATO coalition operations.
 - m. PLATINUM EAGLE (2016) – The exercise conducts platoon to company-level infantry field and mechanized skills in order to increase interoperability and reassure NATO allied forces, improve readiness, and reinforce relationships in a joint training environment.
- B. Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Please see TAB B(2) supplements for additional information.
- a. COMBINED ENDEAVOR (2012-2014) – USEUCOM J6-directed exercise consisting of a series of Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4)-related

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multinational interoperability conferences, culminating in an annual exercise. The aim of the exercise is to achieve and document C4 interoperability between the different participants in order to prepare and enable those nations to operate together in support of Crisis Response Operations (CRO).

- b. COOPERATIVE LONGBOW (2012) – NATO-led PfP Command Post Exercise (CPX) designed to train a multinational brigade headquarters to perform basic NATO staff functions and procedures in order to improve interoperability in a joint environment and prepare participants to take part in future higher-level NATO exercises and deployments.
- c. COOPERATIVE LANCER (2012) – NATO-led multinational Field Training Exercise (FTX) designed to train NATO, PfP and partner forces using NATO standards under a UN Security Council-mandated NATO-led CRO scenario. NATO headquarters is the lead component for executing this exercise.
- d. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE (2012-2016) – U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR)-led platoon-level Situational Training Exercise (STX) followed by a battalion-led FTX. The exercise focuses on interoperability at the operational level.
- e. SEESIM (2012) – Multilateral event designed to build partner capacities within the participating nations to perform essential tasks and exercise the responsibilities necessary to respond to national and regional emergencies. SEESIM is used to develop and practice partner nation interoperability with NATO neighbors and other partner nations. The event is coordinated with the NATO, USEUCOM, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Military Emergency Preparedness team.
- f. SHARED RESILIENCE (2012-2013) – Joint Chiefs of Staff-sponsored regional, multilateral exercise in Central and Eastern Europe that supports the Commander of USEUCOM's security cooperation strategy. The focus of the exercise is to provide training and operational experience for U.S. personnel, while responding to a major humanitarian regional disaster.
- g. SABER JUNCTION (2014-2016, 2018) – The exercise is designed to execute land operations in a joint, combined environment and to promote interoperability with participating allies and partner nations.
- h. COMBINED RESOLVE (2016) – USAREUR-led exercise designed to give rotational combat brigades a graded culminated event before they return to the United States. The exercise focuses on building readiness for all participants in support of future NATO coalition operations.
- i. PLATINUM WOLF (2016) – Between 2014-2016, the U.S. Marine Corps supported this exercise, which was designed to enhance security cooperation activities with partnering nations in the Caucasus, Balkan, and Black Sea regions in order to improve operational interoperability, share information, and promote an enhanced understanding of tactics, techniques, and procedures. The exercise promotes the use of non-lethal systems in operations, while training in other UN and EU Peacekeeping Operations tasks.
- j. CIVIL DISTURBANCE (2017) – National Guard-led exercise that simulates a multinational civil disturbance incident. Participants work on joint receiving, onward

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movement, staging, and integration (JROSI), in support of local law enforcement.

- k. **JACKAL STONE (2017)** – Counterterrorism-focused CPX and FTX. Exercise Jackal Stone is an annual bilateral Bosnia and Herzegovina and U.S. SOF-focused exercise that takes place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Jackal Stone provides training opportunities for exercise participants included interdiction operations, sensitive site exploitation, rule of law, assault and contingency operations, lifesaving first-aid procedures, and convoy operations.
- l. **JOINT REACTION (2017)** – Regional exercise, executed by the National Guard. Company-level FTX for the A-5 countries (Albania, Croatia, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro), focusing on interoperability and capacity training.
- m. **SWIFT RESPONSE (2018)** – USAREUR-led exercise focused on allied airborne forces' ability to respond quickly and effectively to crises as an interoperable, multinational team. The exercise conducts airborne operations and air assaults.

C. Kosovo: Please see TAB B(2) supplements for additional information.

- a. **SHARED RESILIENCE (2013)** – Joint Chiefs of Staff-sponsored regional, multilateral exercise in Central and Eastern Europe that supports the Commander of USEUCOM's security cooperation strategy. The focus of the exercise is to provide training and operational experience for U.S. personnel, while responding to a major humanitarian regional disaster.
- b. **IMMEDIATE RESPONSE (2014-2016)** – Immediate Response 2014 was an exercise designed to deploy multinational forces in response to a disaster relief mission. The exercise also improved North Atlantic Treaty Organization interoperability between U.S. forces and participating nations to include Albania, Denmark, Great Britain, Montenegro, Kosovo, Croatia, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, and Slovenia. This year, the exercise was held in Slovenia and there were over 450 participants.
- c. **ANACONDA (2016)** – The exercise demonstrates and maintains expeditionary capability in the post-NATO International Security Assistance Force environment as well as interoperability of military forces within NATO and partnered nations.
- d. **COMBINED RESOLVE (2017)** – USAREUR-led exercise designed to give rotational combat brigades a graded culminated event before they return to the United States. The exercise focuses on building readiness for all participants in support of future NATO coalition operations.
- e. **EXERCISE KFOR (2017)** – The exercise focuses on the theater operational environment, incorporating lessons learned, and drawing on subject matter experts in order to prepare units for peace support operations, deterrent presence, and contingency operations in Kosovo.
- f. **SABER JUNCTION (2018)** – The exercise is designed to execute land operations in a joint, combined environment and to promote interoperability with participating allies and partner nations.

D. North Macedonia: Please see TAB B(2) supplements for additional information.

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- a. COMBINED ENDEAVOR (2012-2014) – USEUCOM J6-directed exercise consisting of a series of Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4)-related multinational interoperability conferences, culminating in an annual exercise. The aim of the exercise is to achieve and document C4 interoperability between the different participants in order to prepare and enable those nations to operate together in support of Crisis Response Operations (CRO).
- b. COOPERATIVE LANCER (2012) – NATO-led multinational Field Training Exercise (FTX) designed to train NATO, PfP and partner forces using NATO standards under a UN mandated NATO-led CRO scenario. NATO headquarters is the lead component for executing this exercise.
- c. COOPERATIVE LONGBOW (2012) – NATO-led PfP Command Post Exercise (CPX) designed to train a multinational brigade headquarters to perform basic NATO staff functions and procedures in order to improve interoperability in a joint environment and prepare participants to take part in future higher-level NATO exercises and deployments.
- d. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE (2012-2016) – U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR)-led platoon-level Situational Training Exercise (STX) followed by a battalion-led FTX. The exercise focuses on interoperability at the operational level.
- e. LOGICAL DECISION (2012) – The aim of the exercise is to improve the operational capability of aircrews and helicopters in a multinational environment. The exercise encompasses standardized flight preparation (with planning and briefings), and after-flight evaluation procedures.
- f. RAPID TRIDENT (2012) – USAREUR-led multinational Combined Armed Exercise (CAX)/CPX and STX/FTX, designed to train staffs and units on the conduct of stability and support operations in support of coalition counter-terrorism operations.
- g. SEESIM (2012) – Multilateral event designed to build partner capacities within the participating nations to perform essential tasks and exercise the responsibilities necessary to respond to national and regional emergencies. SEESIM is used to develop and practice partner nation interoperability with NATO neighbors and other partner nations. The event is coordinated with the NATO, USEUCOM, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Military Emergency Preparedness team.
- h. SHARED RESILIENCE (2012-2013) – Joint Chiefs of Staff-sponsored regional, multilateral exercise in Central and Eastern Europe that supports the Commander of USEUCOM's security cooperation strategy. The focus of the exercise is to provide training and operational experience for U.S. personnel, while responding to a major humanitarian regional disaster.
- i. PLATINUM EAGLE (2014, 2017-2018) – The exercise conducts platoon to company-level infantry field and mechanized skills in order to increase interoperability and reassure NATO allied forces, improve readiness, and reinforce relationships in a joint training environment.
- j. PLATINUM WOLF (2014, 2016, and 2019) – Between 2014-2016, the U.S. Marine Corps supported this exercise, which was designed to enhance security cooperation activities

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with partnering nations in the Caucasus, Balkan, and Black Sea regions in order to improve operational interoperability, share information, and promote an enhanced understanding of the tactics, techniques, and procedures. The exercise promotes the use of non-lethal systems in operations, while training in other UN and EU Peacekeeping Operations tasks. Platinum Wolf 2019 included 10 training exercises including: detention operations, crime scene investigations, Military Operations on Urban Terrain, Crowd and Riot Control, patrolling, and Traffic Control Point/Vehicle Check Point. Countries represented were: Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Romania, North Macedonia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The two-week exercise took place June 3-18 at Serbia's South Base, a training center designed by Ohio Army National Guard personnel, and the Borovac Training Area.

- k. SABER JUNCTION (2015-2016, 2018, 2019) – The exercise is designed to execute land operations in a joint, combined environment and to promote interoperability with participating allies and partner nations.
- l. ANACONDA (2016) – The exercise demonstrates and maintains expeditionary capability in the post-NATO International Security Assistance Force environment as well as interoperability of military forces within NATO and partnered nations.
- m. ALLIED SPIRIT (2017) – The exercise provides hands-on experience and testing of secure communications between NATO allies and partners.
- n. PLATINUM LION (2017) – Designed to enhance security cooperation activities with partnering nations in the Caucasus, Balkan, and Black Sea regions in order to improve operational interoperability, share information, and promote an enhanced understanding of the participant's tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). The exercise is also designed to maintain strategic access to these regions, and further develop enduring strategic relations with partner nations.
- o. JOINT REACTION (2017) – Regional exercise, executed by the National Guard. Company-level FTX for the A-5 countries (Albania, Croatia, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro), focusing on interoperability and capacity training.
- p. DYNAMIC FRONT (2018, 2019) – U.S. Army-led exercise focusing on the integration of joint fires and allied artillery interoperability. The exercise is designed to develop the capabilities of U.S. and allied fires units to operate side-by-side, from identifying targets at a multinational, theater-level command to tactical units pulling lanyards in the field.
- q. SABER GUARDIAN (2017, 2019) – USAREUR-led, multinational exercise focusing on deterrence capabilities, specifically, the capability to mass forces.
- r. SABER STRIKE (2018) – Exercise Saber Strike 2018 was an annual combined-joint exercise conducted at various locations throughout Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. About 18,000 participants from 19 different countries took part. The combined training prepared allies and partners to respond more to regional crises and meet their own security needs by improving the security of borders and countering threats. North Macedonia (then Macedonia) took part in the exercise along with other partners and allies.
- s. COMBINED RESOLVE (2016-2019) – USAREUR-led exercise designed to give

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rotational combat brigades a graded culminated event before they return to the United States. The exercise focuses on building readiness for all participants in support of future NATO coalition operations.

- t. DECISIVE STRIKE (2019) – North Macedonia hosted exercise focused on NATO declared units. More than 1,500 U.S. soldiers from the Pennsylvania National Guard will travel with more than 200 vehicles, including Strykers. This will be the largest bilateral exercise and the largest national exercise in the history of the country.

X. Western Balkan Security Cooperation Agreements with the United States

E. Serbia

- a. Agreement on status protections, access to, and use of military infrastructure.
 - i. Signed at Washington September 7, 2006 - Entered into force June 15, 2009.
- b. Acquisition and cross-servicing agreement, with annexes
 - i. Signed at Belgrade November 8, 2006 - Entered into force June 15, 2009.
- c. Agreement regarding grants under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or successor legislation, and the furnishing of defense articles, related training and defense services, including pursuant to the U.S. International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program.
 - i. Exchange of notes at Belgrade December 2 and 15, 2011 - Entered into force December 15, 2011.

F. Bosnia and Herzegovina

- a. Agreement related to the provision of defense articles, related training or other defense services from the United States to Bosnia and Herzegovina, with related exchange of notes.
 - i. Exchange of notes at Sarajevo January 6 and 7, 1996 - Entered into force January 7, 1996.
 - ii. Amended: March 15 and November 28, 2006.
- b. Agreement on status protections and access to and use of facilities and areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
 - i. Signed at Washington November 22, 2005 - Entered into force November 28, 2006.
- c. Acquisition and cross-servicing agreement
 - i. Signed at Stuttgart and Sarajevo June 1 and 9, 2015 - Entered into force June 9, 2015.

G. Kosovo

- a. Agreement regarding grants under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or

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successor legislation, and the furnishing of defense articles, defense services and related training, including pursuant to the United States International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program.

- i. Exchange of notes at Pristina June 16 and 17, 2008 - Entered into force June 17, 2008.
- b. Agreement on the status of armed forces of the United States of America in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo.
 - i. Exchange of notes at Pristina February 18, 2012 - Entered into force June 27, 2012.
- c. Acquisition and cross-servicing agreement
 - i. Signed at Pristina and Stuttgart January 10 and 27, 2014 - Entered into force January 27, 2014.

H. North Macedonia

- a. Agreement regarding grants under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or successor legislation and the furnishing of defense articles, related training, and other defense services from the United States of America to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
 - i. Exchange of notes at Skopje June 5, 1997 - Entered into force June 5, 1997.
- b. Acquisition and cross-servicing agreement, with annexes.
 - i. Signed at Skopje and Stuttgart September 16 and 22, 2008 - Entered into force September 22, 2008.
- c. New Memorandum of Understanding for Security Cooperation is in progress.

XI. Western Balkan Intelligence Cooperation with the United States

Please see classified annex on TAB C.

XII. Assessment of Security Cooperation Between Each Western Balkan Country and NATO

A. Serbia (https://www.nato.int/cps/ua/natohq/topics_50100.htm)

- a. The NATO Military Liaison Office (MLO) in Belgrade, established in December 2006, supports Serbian defense reforms, facilitates Serbian participation in activities in the framework of the Partnership for Peace program, and provides assistance to NATO's public diplomacy activities in the region.
 - i. Despite Serbia's lack of intention to join NATO, areas of cooperation include: security cooperation/training and defense/security sector reform/noncommissioned officer development.

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- ii. In January 2015, Serbia agreed to deepen cooperation with NATO through an Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP).
- b. The Serbia/NATO Defense Reform Group (DRG) was jointly established in February 2006 to provide advice and assistance to the Serbian authorities on reform and modernization of Serbia's armed forces, and to build a modern, affordable, and democratically controlled defense structure.
- c. Serbia is actively engaged in the NATO Building Integrity (BI) Program – a defense capacity-building program aimed at providing practical tools to strengthen integrity, transparency, and accountability and reduce the risk of corruption in the defense and security sector. Following the completion of the NATO BI Self-Assessment Questionnaire and Peer Review Process in November 2012, the defense ministry started to implement the resulting recommendations. Furthermore, Serbia contributes to the development of the educational component of the BI Program by hosting workshops and sharing best practices and lessons learned with NATO members and partner countries participating in the BI Program.
- d. The 18th Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Cell (EADRCC) consequence management field exercise, called SRBIJA 2018, was jointly organized by the EADRCC and the Ministry of Interior of Serbia. This exercise was conducted from October 8-11, 2018, in and around Mladenovac, Serbia. The aim of the exercise was to improve interoperability in international disaster response operations.

B. Bosnia and Herzegovina (https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_49127.htm)

- a. NATO HQ in Sarajevo: NATO retains a military headquarters in Sarajevo with the primary mission of assisting the government with reforms and commitments related to the PfP and closer integration with NATO, and the secondary mission of providing logistic and other support to the EU Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
 - i. To facilitate cooperation, Bosnia and Herzegovina has a diplomatic mission at NATO Headquarters as well as a liaison office at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE, Belgium).
- b. The country's cooperation with NATO is set out in an Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP). The first IPAP was agreed by the Alliance in September 2008, and an updated version was agreed in September 2014. Continued security cooperation is sought with the purpose of making Bosnia and Herzegovina's armed forces NATO interoperable.
- c. Contributes to the NATO RSM in Afghanistan (more forces than 10 of the Allies).
- d. Allies granted a Membership Action Plan (MAP) to BiH in 2010 in Tallinn, Estonia, and in 2018 NATO Foreign Ministers invited Bosnia and Herzegovina to submit its first Annual National Program (ANP), which it has not yet done due to disagreement among the three members of the Presidency.
- e. NATO's consequence management field exercise, "BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA 2017," a flood and earthquake scenario, was conducted September 25-29, 2017, in and around the city of Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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- i. International training and exercises increase interoperability between providers of disaster response operations, enhance exercise cooperation, and contribute to enhancing national capabilities of NATO Allies and partners.
- f. Civil emergency planning: NATO and Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperate in the field of civil emergency planning. BiH is developing its national civil emergency and disaster management capabilities. In consultation with Allies, BiH has developed the legal framework for coping with civil emergencies and is working to establish a civil crisis information system to coordinate activities in the event of an emergency.
 - i. In May 2014, BiH requested assistance from NATO's Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre following devastating floods. NATO coordinated emergency assistance from Allied and partner countries, sending helicopters, boats, drinking water, food, shelter, and funds.

C. Kosovo (https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_48818.htm)

- a. NATO has been leading a peace-support operation in Kosovo – the Kosovo Force (KFOR) – since June 1999, authorized by the open-ended mandate of UNSCR 1244.
- b. KFOR's original objectives were to deter renewed hostilities, establish a secure environment and ensure public safety and order, demilitarize the Kosovo Liberation Army, support the international humanitarian effort, and coordinate with the international civil presence.
- c. Today, KFOR continues to contribute towards maintaining a safe and secure environment in Kosovo and freedom of movement for all.
- d. KSF: NATO has supervised the establishment and training of a multiethnic, professional, and civilian-controlled KSF. The KSF is a lightly armed volunteer force. It has primary responsibility for security tasks that are not appropriate for the police such as emergency response, explosive ordnance disposal, management of hazardous material, fire-fighting, and civil protection. The KSF's total strength is mandated to a maximum of 2,500 active personnel and 800 reservists. In January 2019, the Government of Kosovo initiated the 10-year transition of the KSF into a force with a territorial defense mandate.
- e. Aside from KFOR, NATO engages with Kosovo through the NATO Advisory and Liaison Team (NALT), which provides advice and support to the KSF. The 40-person, multi-national NALT focuses on capacity building, education, and training in areas such as logistics, procurement and finance, force development and planning, and leadership development in relation to the KSF's core four missions under its original civil protection mandate. The NALT also oversees "enhanced interaction" between NATO and Kosovo, a demand-driven process based on tailored NATO activities to enhance dialogue and practical cooperation, including exercises, conferences, and other partnership activities.
- f. NATO is currently in the process of reexamining its relationship with Kosovo (excluding KFOR), following the adoption of the KSF transition legislation. Under the terms of NATO's 2012 decision to support the KSF, any change in the KSF mandate requires an automatic reexamination of this relationship.

D. North Macedonia (https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_48830.htm)

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- a. North Macedonia submitted its first MAP in 1999 under its previous name, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. At the April 2008 Bucharest Summit, Allies agreed an invitation to join NATO would be extended to North Macedonia as soon as a mutually acceptable solution to the country's name had been reached with Greece. In June 2018, Greece and North Macedonia signed the Prespa Agreement and opened the path for NATO accession talks for North Macedonia to begin in July 2018. North Macedonia approved a constitutional name change on January 11, 2019. NATO Allies signed the NATO accession protocols for North Macedonia's full membership in the Alliance on February 6, 2019.
- b. An important focus of NATO's cooperation with North Macedonia is to develop the ability of the country's forces to work together with forces from NATO countries and other partners, especially in peacekeeping and crisis-management operations. Participation in joint planning, training, and military exercises within the framework of the PfP program is essential. Moreover, in 2013, the country's Public Affairs Regional Centre in Skopje was recognized as a NATO Partnership Training and Education Centre, opening its activities to Allies and partners.
 - i. The NATO Liaison Office, Skopje, located within North Macedonia's Ministry of Defense, plays a role in monitoring the development and implementation of the defense reform plans.
 - ii. NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Program since 1998.
- c. North Macedonia deployed forces in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) from 2003-2008, and in support of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan from 2002 to the end of 2014. It currently deploys forces to the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan.
 - i. Previously a key partner in supporting NATO-led stabilization operations in Kosovo in 1999 – North Macedonia forces were deployed to halt the spread of the conflict and provide logistical support to KFOR and provide support to the refugees from Kosovo.
 1. North Macedonia continues to provide valuable host nation support to KFOR forces with a dedicated logistic support element.
- d. NATO is assisting the Ministry of Defense of North Macedonia to implement reforms and actions outlined in the country's most recent Strategic Defense Review.
- e. North Macedonia is enhancing its national civil emergency and disaster-management capabilities in cooperation with NATO and through participation in activities organized by the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre. It established a national crisis-management system to ensure that structures are in place to serve effectively and efficiently in the case of a national crisis.

XIII. Description of Each Western Balkan Country's Participation and Activities in NATO's Partnership for Peace Program, If Applicable

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A. Serbia

- a. Serbia joined the PfP in 2006. Serbia also joined the PfP Planning and Review Process (PARP) in 2007. The PARP provides a structured basis for identifying partner forces and capabilities that could be available to the Alliance for multinational training, exercises, and operations.
- b. The Allies support a number of NATO/PfP Trust Fund projects in Serbia, including projects to destroy small arms, light weapons, ammunition, explosives, and landmines. In addition, the Trust Fund has supported discharged Serbian defense personnel starting small businesses.

B. Bosnia and Herzegovina

- a. Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the PfP in 2006 and began participating in the PfP Planning and Review Process (PARP) in May 2007.
- b. Bosnia and Herzegovina has declared a number of forces and assets as potentially available for PfP activities. These activities include NATO-led crisis response operations.
- c. Bosnia and Herzegovina has made a number of training facilities available to NATO member nations, including a Combat Training Centre at Manjača and a Peace Support Operations Training Centre at Butmir. A Professional Development Centre in Travnik has also been established that would be available within the PfP framework.

C. Kosovo: N/A

D. North Macedonia:

- a. The country became a full member of PfP in November 1995. In January 1997, it became a member of the Planning and Review Process (PARP).
- b. Once North Macedonia becomes a member of NATO, it can no longer be a member of PfP.

Enclosures:

- **TAB B(1):** List of Military Procurements of Western Balkan Countries from the United States since 2012 valued at \$1 million or more. (Note: signed letter of offer and acceptance and funds obligated to the case for the intended purchase of equipment.)
- **TAB B(2):** List of U.S. Funded Training with Western Balkan Countries
- **TAB C:** CLASSIFIED Intelligence Cooperation between Western Balkan Countries and the United States

A. ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Force
DoD	Department of Defense
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DW	Defense-Wide
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
FTX	Field Training Exercise
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Geographic Combatant Command
JTF-B	Joint Task Force - Bravo
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operation
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid
USPACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
SC	Security Cooperation
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
SPMAGTF-SC	Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force – Southern Command
T&E	Train and Equip
U.S.C.	United States Code

20-May-19

TAB B(1): List of Military Procurements of Western Balkan Countries from the United States since 2012 valued

List of In-Country Deliveries (All equipment delivered in country since 2012, regardless of case origin year)

Country	REL CTRY CD	CTRY CD	CASE	RQN	Nomenclature	RQN QTY	SHP QTY	LATEST SHP DTE	LOA IMPL DTE	RQN VALUE
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK	BK	UBF	BBKC4N22899001	VHF HANDHELD RADIO	333	333	2013018	2012286	\$3,061,896.71
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK	BK	UBK	BBKC7N52729002	TRUCK UTILITY M1152	21	21	2016220	2015271	\$2,605,537.89
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK	BK	UBK	BBK04N70449012	M1152 HMMWV	20	20	2018354	2015271	\$2,295,736.17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK	BK	UBF	BBKC4N41499004	20W HF MANPACK RADIO	31	31	2014177	2012286	\$1,129,373.25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK	BK	UBF	BBKC4N22899002	VHF HH DISMOUNTED KIT	100	100	2013018	2012286	\$1,112,338.50
Rep. of Kosovo	KV	KV	UAF	BKVA7N60429001	VHF RADIO	60	60	2016125	2016039	\$3,452,296.32
Rep. of Kosovo	KV	KV	UAF	BKVA7N60429003	HF RADIO	60	60	2016125	2016039	\$1,607,501.28
Rep. of Kosovo	KV	7M	UGL	B7M57582579001	M1152A1 HMMWV	11	11	2019081	2018257	\$1,553,249.41
Rep. of Kosovo	KV	7M	UGL	B7M57582579002	M1155A1 TRUCK UTILITY	8	8	2019081	2018257	\$1,173,199.46
Rep. of Kosovo	KV	KV	UAE	BKVA7N51149001	HAZARDOUS INCIDENT RESPONSE KIT	1	1	2017155	2015112	\$1,095,470.16
Rep. of No. Macedonia	MK	MK	UBQ	BMKA9N00349001	GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) AND LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEMS (LIS)	1	1	2012104	2010034	\$2,567,512.12
Rep. of Serbia	RB	RB	WAE	BRBA9N200049001	M1151A1 ARMORED HMMWV	9	9	2012128	2012004	\$1,624,390.17
Rep. of Serbia	RB	RB	WAJ	BRBC7N51709002	M1151A1 ARMORED HMMWV	7	7	2016133	2015169	\$1,134,979.00

Data Source: LOA Data - DSAMS; Total Case Value - DIFS

20-May-19

TAB B(1) Continued: List of Military Procurements of Western Balkan Countries from the United States since 2012 valued

List of Implemented Cases (not necessarily delivered, but the country has signed the Letter of Offer & Accepted AND funds (FMF, Grant or FMS) are committed for the purchase of equipment (note: this list includes some of the delivered items listed above as some equipment was delivered in-country after 2012 from cases developed/implemented prior to 2012 [do not combine the lists])

Customer Name	Case ID	FY Implemented	Case Status	Date Implemented	Case Description	Implemented Value When the Case was signed	Current Total Case Value as of Feb. 28, 2019
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK-B-UBK	2015	Open/Implemented	9/28/2015	M1152 AND M1165 HMMWVS	\$3,550,169	\$9,598,298
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK-B-UBF	2013	Open/Implemented	10/12/2012	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$4,343,522	\$9,581,268
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK-B-UBH	2015	Open/Implemented	10/20/2014	UH-1H HELICOPTER PARTS SUPPORT	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK-B-DAB	2017	Open/Implemented	3/10/2017	DEFENSE REFORM AND TRANSITION TO A SINGL	\$600,000	\$1,350,000
Rep. of Kosovo	KV-B-UAF	2016	Closed	2/8/2016	TACTICAL RADIO COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$9,138,497	\$9,268,885
Rep. of Kosovo	KV-B-OAA	2012	Open/Implemented	10/7/2011	BLANKET ORDER TRAINING	\$600,000	\$2,100,000
Rep. of Kosovo	KV-B-MAA	2019	Open/Implemented	10/18/2018	FIELD ROLE 1 MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND MTT	\$1,710,314	\$1,710,314
Rep. of Kosovo	KV-B-UAE	2015	Closed	4/22/2015	HAZMAT EQUIPMENT.	\$1,546,926	\$1,362,081
Rep. of Kosovo	KV-P-AAZ	2015	Open/Implemented	11/18/2014	EOD/IED EQUIPMENT	\$1,275,609	\$1,275,609
Rep. of No. Macedonia	MK-B-UBW	2013	Open/Implemented	3/14/2013	CIS EQUIPMENT OF HERMELIN APCCS	\$2,400,697	\$4,369,327
Rep. of No. Macedonia	MK-B-UBU	2012	Open/Implemented	7/5/2012	RAVEN, TRAINING AND SUPPORT	\$2,874,449	\$2,874,449
Rep. of No. Macedonia	MK-B-UBX	2014	Open/Implemented	1/14/2014	JOINT CONFLICT TACTICAL SIMULATION SYS	\$1,141,623	\$1,766,106
Rep. of No. Macedonia	MK-B-UBZ	2019	Open/Implemented	11/20/2018	SPECIAL OPERATIONS REGIMENT EQUIPMENT	\$1,429,252	\$1,429,252
Rep. of Serbia	RB-B-WAI	2015	Open/Implemented	6/18/2015	HIGH MOBILITY MULTIPURPOSE WHEELED VEHs	\$3,866,442	\$3,866,457
Rep. of Serbia	RB-B-WAE	2012	Closed	1/4/2012	VARIOUS SERIES OF HMMWV'S	\$2,863,659	\$2,837,337

Data Source: LOA Data - DSAMS; Total Case Value - DIFS

TAB B(2): U.S. Funded Western Balkan Training

Updated 5-2-2019

Totals		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Courses		365	336	342	310	319	349	342	2363
Events		888	922	623	751	991	741	1127	6043
Funding	\$	7,706,500	6,888,023	6,284,606	7,478,019	6,991,669	7,014,436	8,502,870	\$ 50,866,123
Students		773	808	535	669	922	665	1015	5387
Bosnia and Herzegovina									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Courses		90	77	75	82	89	92	98	603
Events		221	162	145	138	142	188	209	1205
Funding	\$	1,792,193	1,486,044	1,359,523	2,913,310	1,616,387	1,905,291	1,909,858	\$ 12,982,606
Students		197	134	128	110	125	166	184	1044
Kosovo, Republic of									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Courses		85	83	96	74	72	79	98	587
Events		274	316	159	269	282	208	148	1656
Funding	\$	1,612,991	1,622,797	1,519,314	1,284,974	1,611,447	1,420,711	2,436,014	\$ 11,508,248
Students		237	282	125	252	270	194	124	1484
North Macedonia, Republic of									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Courses		100	85	97	97	90	92	95	656
Events		225	193	188	184	294	179	559	1822
Funding	\$	2,201,991	1,758,425	1,856,423	2,042,613	2,081,492	1,877,200	3,137,336	\$ 14,955,480
Students		193	167	165	155	266	155	498	1599
Serbia, Republic of									
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Courses		90	91	74	57	68	86	51	517
Events		168	251	131	160	273	166	211	1360
Funding	\$	2,099,325	2,020,757	1,549,346	1,237,122	1,682,343	1,811,234	1,019,662	\$ 11,419,789
Students		146	225	117	152	261	150	209	1260