

CZECH ARMED FORCES

2019







CZECH ARMED FORCES 2019



Dear citizens, soldiers, airmen and defence civilians,

for the Czech Armed Forces, the year 2019 saw changes associated with meeting the Armed Forces' missions and its key development priorities. Those were defined in two key policies authorised by the Government in the last year – the Longterm Perspective for Defence 2035, which provides the primary guidance for defence planning and for subordinate policies, and the Czech Armed Forces Development Concept 2030 that builds on the Longterm Perspective for Defence.



After thirty years from the victory of democracy and twenty years in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Czech Armed Forces finds itself at yet another turning point. The changes have been primarily relative to the structure of the Armed Forces, which transformed to ensure an optimal system of command and control. In addition, we are developing new capabilities and besides the Land Forces, the Air Force and the Special Forces, the Cyber Forces and Territorial Forces were formed. We have preparations underway for the largest armaments replacement programs in the history of the Czech Armed Forces. Those steps would however be futile without committed personnel on high quality training standards. That is why we pay a high attention to the recruitment of new soldiers, airmen and members of the Active Reserve Component.

We are delivering on the Armed Forces' primary mission, which is to ensure the defence of the state and the Czech citizens and consistently perform our commitments to NATO, EU and the UN, which entail new challenges for us. The following pages will offer you an insight into how we performed on meeting those missions and priorities in 2019.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to General Aleš Opatá.

General Aleš Opatá
Chief of General Staff of the Czech Armed Forces





PERSONNEL

In 2019, a total of 1,464 new military professionals enlisted in the line of recruitment plus 428 were enlisted as students of the University of Defence and the Military Department of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports of the Charles University.

The total number of outgoing personnel in 2019 comprised 1,186 military professionals, 554 defence civilians and 85 civil servants.

In 2019, a total of 673 servicemembers were newly assigned to the Active Reserve Component.

Actual number of MoD personnel in 2005–2020

At	Military professionals	Defence civilians	Civil servants	Total strength
1 Jan 2005	22,272	17,858		40,130
1 Jan 2006	23,092	15,992		39,084
1 Jan 2007	24,245	14,400		38,645
1 Jan 2008	24,355	11,773		36,128
1 Jan 2009	24,103	10,575		34,678
1 Jan 2010	23,136	9,017		32,153
1 Jan 2011	22,261	8,303		30,564
1 Jan 2012	21,751	8,248		29,999
1 Jan 2013	21,733	8,288		30,021
1 Jan 2014	21,011	7,530		28,541
1 Jan 2015	20,864	7,487		28,351
1 Jan 2016	21,970	6,411	1,131	29,512
1 Jan 2017	23,184	6,515	1,148	30,847
1 Jan 2018	24,251	6,691	1,178	32,120
1 Jan 2019	25,105	6,796	1,183	33,084
1 Jan 2020	25,899	6,896	1,163	33,958





Actual strength of the Czech Armed Forces Active Reserve Component

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1,098	1,093	1,128	1,214	1,237	1,259	1,488	2,194	2,788	3,190

Performance on the Czech Armed Forces' 2019 recruitment target

Year 2019	Recruitment target	Applicants	Enlisted	%
*Mil. Department	750	1,143	428	57.1
Recruitment	1,450	5,701	1,464	101.0

*Military Department of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport of the Charles University



Performance on the recruitment target for the Active Reserve Component of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic

Year	Recruitment target	Applicants	Enlisted	%
2018	700	1,581	811	115.9
2019	700	1,463	673	96.1

Active Reserve Component in 2019

	December 2018	December 2019	Growth	Growth in %
Active reserve	2,788	3,190	402	14.4

Performance on recruitment targets

	Mil recruitment target	Mil actually enlisted	Mil %	ARC recruitment target	ARC actual recruitment	ARC %
2016	2,000	2,148	107.4	-	-	-
2017	2,000	2,174	108.7	700	886	126.5
2018	2,000	1,977	98.9	700	811	115.9
2019	2,200	1,892	86	700	673	96.1





INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STRUCTURES

CZECH SERVICEMEMBERS IN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STRUCTURES IN 2019

In 2019, a total of 201 Czech Armed Forces servicemembers were assigned to the NATO and EU international military staffs, NATO and EU agencies, Czech Armed Forces national representations in international military staffs, who were posted to assignments in the territory of fifteen NATO nations and Ukraine.

Czech Armed Forces representatives also served in the capacity of Director J7 ACO/SHAPE Mons, Belgium, Deputy Chief of Staff Joint Force Command (JFC) Brunssum, the Netherlands, Chief of Staff Joint Force Training Centre (JFTC) Bydgoszcz, Poland, and Deputy Commander Multinational Division Northeast (MND NE) Elblag, Poland.

Assignments to international staffs and workplaces abroad	Number
Permanent mission in Mons: Belgium, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom and Ukraine	158
Permanent mission in Brussels: Belgium	35
Permanent mission in Norfolk: USA	8
TOTAL	201





INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STRUCTURES





**READINESS FORCES,
INTERNATIONAL
OPERATIONS
AND OBSERVER MISSIONS**

NATO AND EU READINESS FORCES

NATO Response Force (NRF)

Units with total strength of 1,200 personnel were assigned to NRF in 2019. A Czech Armed Forces Ground Based Air Defence (GBAD) battery comprising 200 servicemembers was assigned to the NATO Very High Readiness Joint Task Force German-led Brigade on standby to deploy within days. A mechanised battalion complemented with combat support forces and combat support service units with total strength of 1,000 personnel was assigned to the Polish led NATO Response Force brigade at 45 days' notice to move. The units were on standby in the territory of the Czech Republic.

European Union Battle Groups (EU BG)



The international preparation was completed for the Visegrad Four European Union Battle Group in the first half of 2019, built through a joint effort of the V4 countries. Led by Poland, the V4 EU BG was on standby in the second semester of 2019. The Czech Republic was the lead nation in the domain of logistics, medical support and air support with the total contribution of 550 personnel. At the same time, national and international preparation was ongoing for the German-led EU BG, which will be on standby in the second semester of 2020. The Czech Republic has contributed to the German-led EU BG a mechanised company and specialist teams comprising 250 personnel.





INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS

In 2019, the Czech MoD and the Czech Armed Forces joined 13 international operations and 4 UN missions in 15 countries. The Czech Republic assigned the total of 1,617 service personnel into those operations in multiple rotations, while reducing its overall engagement in international operations from 913 servicemembers at the beginning of the year to 721 in December 2019. The year 2019 also saw the first member of the Active Reserve Component to deploy for an international operation.

NATO OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS



Resolute Support Mission, Afghanistan

The Czech Republic engaged in the Resolute Support Mission in the territory of Afghanistan in 2019 in the area of three regional Train, Advise and Assist Commands (TAAC): TAAC-Capital (TAAC-C), TAAC-East (TAAC-E) and TAAC-West (TAAC-W). The Czech Republic deployments averaged altogether 330 personnel with the total mandated strength of 390 personnel. The division across the regions was as follows:

TAAC-C – Kabul, Hamid Karzai International Airport (HKIA), hosted the following Czech forces:

- Czech Armed Forces Task Force Headquarters Resolute Support with the total strength of 34 personnel, who were responsible for a comprehensive support to all Czech deployments in the territory of Afghanistan;
- Guardian Angels (GA) comprising 21 personnel, whose mission is to provide force protection to mentors posted in the Kabul area;
- National representation in the Resolute Support Headquarters comprising 21 personnel at Kabul and the Bagram Airfield (BAF), where they performed specialist functions;
- Support units as required, such as the Deployable Communication Module



(DCM), which performed duties associated with the provision of connectivity for command and control.

In TAAC-E, the BAF Guard Company (GC) with mandated strength of 173 personnel was deployed in the Parwan province. Its order of battle comprised support elements including the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR) with unmanned aerial systems. The Guard Company performed missions relative to security measures in the assigned area of responsibility with the objective to eliminate the opposing forces' activities targeting the Bagram airbase.

In TAAC-E (Logar, Wardak) and TAAC-W (Farah, Herat), a support and influence unit was deployed. The unit's command element was based at HKIA and BAF as part of TAAC-C. The support and influence unit

comprised as many as 90 personnel, and stabilised at 60 personnel at the end of the year. The unit detachments provided mentoring and support to Afghan special defence and security forces.

In addition, twenty personnel of the Czech Military Police operated in the territory of Afghanistan. The unit's mission was to provide security to persons and property of the Czech Embassy in Kabul including the Czech Ambassador's residence.

KFOR Operation Joint Enterprise, Kosovo



Ten Czech Armed Forces specialists posted in the HQ KFOR at Camp Film City in Pristina. Czech Armed Forces servicemembers were involved in performance of operational assignment as part of the international staff.

Enhanced Forward Presence (eFP), Lithuania



As part of the German led enhanced Forward Presence (eFP) effort in Lithuania, the Czech Republic deployed a company sized Czech Armed Forces Task Force eFP Lithuania comprising 235 servicemembers (till the end of June 2019). That effort was followed by the platoon-sized 30-strong Czech Armed Forces EW Task Force eFP based in the Rukla training area, Lithuania.

Enhanced Forward Presence (eFP), Latvia



In the NATO eFP under Canadian leadership (in Latvia), the Czech Republic was involved with the Czech Armed Forces Task Force eFP Latvia comprising 55 service members based in the Adazi training area, Latvia.

The primary objective of the eFP is to take part in the multinational eFP Battle Group in common training and strengthening of NATO's deterrence



and collective defence capabilities in the area of deployment in peace, crisis and potentially in conflict.

The Parliament of the Czech Republic authorised the mandate for those eFP training missions at up to 290 personnel.

Baltic Air Policing, Estonia



The Czech Republic contributed the Czech Armed Forces Task Force Baltic Air Policing comprising 70 airmen stationed at Amari, Estonia. The overall mandate for this operation was up to 95 personnel with five JAS-39 Gripen aircraft.

The unit's mission was to provide air defence coverage to the airspace above the territory and territorial waters of the Baltic States: Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The airplanes were assigned to the NATO Integrated Air and Missile Defence System (NATINAMDS).



EU MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS

European Union Training Mission in Mali (EUTM-M)



The Czech Republic was engaged in the in the operation with the Czech Armed Forces Task Force Mali totalling 120 personnel in 2019. The Task Force comprises the representation in the EUTM-M staff, the Bamako force protection unit, Koulikoro force protection unit and two training instructors. The force protection unit performed the missions associated with security of the HQ EUTMM and the Koulikoro Training Centre.

Two instructors assisted on training the Malian Armed Forces in the Koulikoro Training Centre. In performance of those tasks, they Czech servicemembers predominantly cooperated with French, Malian, German and Spanish units. Upon the establishment of the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Mali in September 2019, the mission for the Czech deployment was expanded with the task to support our the Czech Embassy.

EUFOR Althea, Bosnia and Herzegovina



The parliamentary mandate for the EUFOR Operation was two personnel in 2019. The Czech Republic was involved in the operation with two officers, who performed duties relative to the provision of camp security, checking and potential disposal of unexploded ordnance or munitions of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Czech Armed Forces service personnel were assigned to the Operation Headquarters at Camp Butmir Sarajevo.

EU NAVFOR Operation Atalanta, Somalia, United Kingdom



The Parliamentary mandate for EU NAVFOR Somalia Operation Atalanta was three service personnel in 2019. The primary mission is to provide antipiracy protection to vulnerable vessels and sea lines of communication in the maritime area of the Horn of Africa. The Czech Republic was engaged in the operation with two officers and one non-commissioned officer, who served at the Operation Headquarters (OHQ) at Naval Station Rota, Spain.



EU NAVFOR MED Operation Sophia, Italy

The Czech mandate for EU NAVFOR MED Operation Sophia authorised 5 service personnel in 2019. The mission was established in response to the migration crisis. The primary tasks include the elimination of people smuggling networks, rescue of migrants in distress and training of the Libyan Coast Guard. The Czech Republic engaged with three personnel, who performed tasks at the Operation Headquarters and one service member at the Force Headquarters (FHQ) based at Rome, Italy.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS • MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

MFO, Sinai, Arab Republic of Egypt



The Czech Republic engaged in MFO with three officers assigned at HQ MFO, and an air unit with the C-295 CASA aircraft comprising altogether 15 personnel. The air unit provided airlift for personnel and materiel among the MFO camps, Cairo and Tel Aviv, transport of government and liaison officials of the parties of the Peace Treaty, and partially also Search and Rescue (SAR) service and Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) as well as verification and observation flights.

Operation Inherent Resolve, Iraq, Kuwait



In 2019, the Czech Republic assigned the Czech Armed Forces Task Forces Iraq, which included service personnel posted at the OIR (Operation Inherent Resolve) and NMI (NATO Mission Iraq) headquarters and staffs in Baghdad, at Al Taji base, plus one service member in Kuwait. The Czech Armed Forces Task Force Iraq includes the Military Police Training Team and the CBRN Training Team with total strength of 38 personnel.

Air Advisory Team (AAT), Iraq



The Czech Armed Forces Air Advisory Team comprising 35 personnel was stationed at the Balad Air Force Base and provided mentoring to the Iraqi Air Force flight and ground personnel with respect to the L-159 aircraft. The team terminated air mentoring at 31 November 2018 and focused specifically on ground preparation.

The performance of operational assignment was terminated on 31 May 2019. On 30 June 2019, the complete AAT redeployed back to the Czech Republic, including personnel and materiel from the Balad Air Force Base.

The Air Advisory Team was transformed into the ALCA Training Unit, which comprises up to 13 personnel and deploys twice a year for about two month's tour.

Military Police Training Team (MPTT), Iraq



The Czech Military Police Training Team with 7 personnel was deployed in the territory of the Republic of Iraq in 2019 to provide training and mentoring to the Iraqi Police. The unit was a part of the Task Force Police Iraq led by the Italian Carabinieri and was based at the Iraqi Police School at Camp Dublin in Baghdad.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Training Team (CBRN TT), Iraq



In 2019, the territory of the Republic of Iraq also hosted the CBRN defence training team comprising 12 personnel, provided advisory support and mentoring to operational training of Iraqi Armed Forces CBRN on the protection against weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The unit was based at the CBRN defence school at Al Taji base.

The CBRN Training Team was temporarily reinforced with a lab specialist training unit of up to 13 personnel, who have operated autonomously and deployed twice a year for a two month's tour. The unit operated in the internal perimeter of the Baghdad International Airport.

UN MISSIONS

UNDOF, Golan Heights, Syria, Israel

While the mandate for UNDOF was up to 10 personnel in 2019, the Czech Republic was engaged with four officers serving at UNDOF Headquarters at Camp Faouar on the Syrian side (3 personnel) and in Camp Ziouani on the Israeli side (1 personnel). In the UNDOF Headquarters, the Czech personnel performed specialist functions.

MINUSMA, Mali



Until September 2019, the Czech Republic was engaged in MINUSMA with 5 personnel, who served at the MINUSMA Headquarters in Bamako (3) and in Camp Gao, embedded in the German ISR team (2). From October 2019, the engagement was reduced by two personnel who operated as part of the German contingent in Gao.

UN Military Observers

The Czech Armed Forces UN military observers served tours in 2019 in four UN peace missions comprising the total of 9 personnel.

MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo) – 2 personnel

UNMIK (Kosovo) – 2 personnel

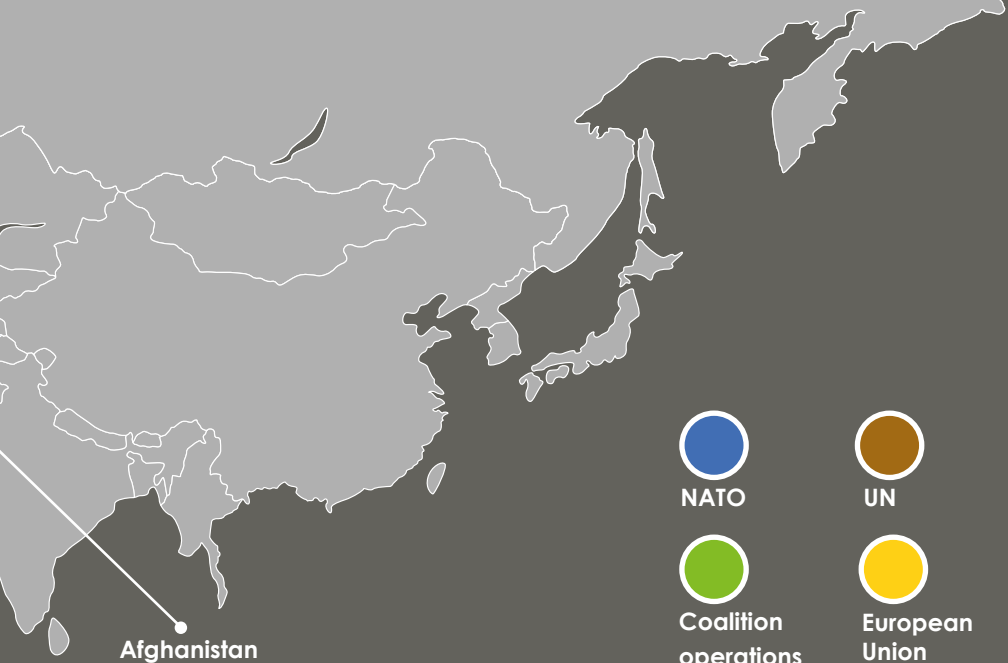
MINUSMA (Mali) – 2 personnel

MINUSCA (Republic of Central Africa) – 3 personnel









NATO



UN



Coalition
operations
based on
international
agreements



European
Union

Current operational
deployments of the
Czech Armed Forces



**TRAINING
PRIORITIES IN 2019
| EXERCISES WITH
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS**

TRAINING PRIORITIES IN 2019

Major exercises involving the Czech Armed Forces and international partners in the home territory

DARK BLADE 2019 – the EU Member States' helicopter exercise was organised under the auspices and in cooperation with the European Defence Agency (EDA) in the frame of the Helicopter Training Programme. It followed upon the Blade exercise series, which the Czech Air Force helicopter units regularly attend outside the territory of the Czech Republic. The year 2019 saw the exercise take place in the territory of the Czech Republic for the first time. The exercise primarily focuses on COMAO missions that may comprise a variety of scenarios – Air Assault, CAS (Urban CAS, Emergency CAS), CSAR, MEDEVAC, NVG, Fast Roping and Convoy Escort. The exercise objective was to provide a realistic training event using both air-land integration forces. In the territory of the Czech Republic, the exercise was attended by 650 personnel (CZE, BEL, DEU, HUN, AUS, SVN), including the Czech Land Forces with 20 aircraft, who made use of the Czech airspace involving the Libavá MTA and Boletice MTA.

CZECH LION 2019 – annual V4 exercise, also referred to as the V4 Training Initiative designed to train specific elements of the 7th BdeTF with international partners to the effect of developing interoperability and the ability to plan and control high intensity operations. The exercise was organised in the Libavá MTA and the Simulation and Trainer Technology Centre Brno with the attendance of up to 800 personnel and 50 vehicles.

CZECH LIZARD – this land exercise was based on a scenario reflecting the current high intensity symmetric conflicts, and verified the ability of the task force to plan control and perform operations in the order of battle of NATO forces in near real-world war conflict scenario. The exercise focused on combat operations by



mechanised forces in a high intensity conflict. It saw the participation of nearly 1,000 service personnel with two hundred vehicles including BMP-2s and T-72M4 CZ tanks. Contrarily to the initial concept, the exercise was not attended by service members of the Polish and Romanian Armed Forces. International participants included Germany and Bulgaria, who were present in the evaluating team. The exercise took place in the Libavá MTA.

EBONITE JAVELIN – the exercise was designed for mechanised and tank forces (73rd Tank Battalion, 7th Mechanised Brigade) and the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic (13th Mechanised Battalion) to harmonise the procedures of those forces for a potential common operational deployment. As part of the common training, both manoeuvre units underwent an all-arms training completed with a live fire exercise. In the Libavá MTA, the exercise trained some 350 personnel with more than 60 vehicles.

AMPLE STRIKE – the objective of what has become a traditional exercise was air-land integration, specifically with respect to the training of Joint Terminal Attack Controllers with flight crews and land commanders in a multinational environment. The exercise also verified the Host Nation Support (HNS) capabilities, whereas pilots honed their inflight refuelling and close air support skills. The exercise was attended by 301 servicemembers of foreign armed forces from 18 countries.

TOXIC SHELL 2019 – the aim of this specialist tactical exercise and command post exercise was to integrate and develop measures and countermeasures in case of a CBRN EOD incident and to rehearse interoperability in the frame of operational capabilities providing for management of Non Article 5 contingencies. The exercise practised the procedures applied by CBRN EOD teams in disposal of ordnance and IEDs possibly containing CBRN agents or in a CBRN contaminated area. The exercise trained 40 personnel from the Czech and Belgian Armed Forces.

TOXIC THREAT II – the exercise objective was to practically train Medical Emergency Response Team (MERT) operations by units of the 311th CBRN Defence Battalion, which are earmarked for the eNRF 2021 task force and perform their harmonisation in performance of specialist missions using new chemical warfare agents, radioactive agents and toxic industrial contaminants. The training further develops cooperation with the U.S. CBRN defence service with specific focus on detection, sampling, and identification. Forty personnel from the Czech and Belgian Armed Forces took part.

YELLOW CROSS 2019 – a command post exercise of the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC) CBRN Defence Brigade Command and Staff with the participation of affiliated units. For the ARRC CBRN Defence Bde HQ, this exercise represented another phase of training designed to sustain the full operational capability. The



exercise objective was to verify the readiness of the ARRC CBRN Defence Brigade Command for operational deployment in support of the army corps in a combat operation. The exercise was held on May 13-24, 2019, in the Tisá CBRN training area with the co-attendance of 22 foreign partners from four nations (GBR, DNK, CAN, POL).

MEDICAL MAN 2019 - exercise Medical Man is the primary training platform for the Czech Armed Forces field medical units. The exercise is organised on annual basis and, besides national training of field hospital modules, it serves as an environment for the certification of multinational medical units in the frame of the V4 countries' cooperation. On September 2-5, 2019, Hradec Králové was the venue to the MN MedTF V4 EUBG refresher training, where the Czech Republic was the lead nation for medical support. The exercise verified the actual condition of the unit in the course of the standby and to exercise specific capabilities of the medical task force in the area of STRATEVAC, Forward Surgical Teams (FST) and movements.

Major exercises with international partners outside the home territory

COMMON CHALLENGE 2019 – a V4 EUBG 2/2019 certification exercise including all multinational contributions saw the participation of 59 personnel and 6 vehicles on behalf of the Czech Armed Forces. The exercise trained interoperability among the training nations in the area of EU operation planning and conduct, assessed the performance of command and control between the FHQ and its subordinate multinational units, verified operational documentation (CONOPS, OPLANs, SOPs) and certified the FHQ and JLSG HQ for completion of international preparation to achieve the full operational capability. The exercise was held in the Nowa Deba training area in Poland.

COOPERATIVE SECURITY – a joint exercise of military and police forces of the Central European Defence Cooperation (CEDC). The aim of this training activity was to exercise reinforcement of political and military cooperation among the CEDC countries with focus on national investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating authorities and border police units in an environment with illegal mass migration. Hosted by Hungary, the exercise also trained almost 50 Czech Armed Forces personnel of the 153rd Engineer Battalion and 102nd Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare Battalion with 20 vehicles.

LION I – a CPX/FTX joint special forces training event with the involvement of the MoD SOFDir, 601st SFG and the SFSC in Kenya. The exercise objective was to train SOF capabilities for national crisis management operations, with the possibility of involving crisis management authorities and additional support forces and assets of the Czech Armed Forces, with specific focus on Hostage Rescue Operations (HRO). Some 50 operators without vehicles took part in the exercise in the territory of Kenya.

NORDIC FIRES – training of the 211th Tactical Squadron earmarked for the Baltic Air Policing 2019 and the 212th Tactical Squadron of the 21st Tactical Air Force Base. The exercise involved live fire of AIM-9M Sidewinder in engagement of targets over short range and live cannon ammunition in air-to-air scenarios. The aim of this training activity was to prepare flight personnel for possible use of live munitions ahead of BAP 2019 in Estonia. Hosted by Sweden, the exercise trained 66 personnel from the 21st TAFB and the Air Force Command with four JAS-39 Gripen and three L-159 Alca aircraft. The personnel and materiel were transported using air assets of the 24th Transport Air Force Base. The plan for the exercise was to fire twelve AIM-9M Sidewinder missiles and cannon munitions were used on JAS-39 Gripen and L-159 Alca.



TOBRUQ LEGACY 2019 – a multinational rotation exercise that emphasises development of both operational and technology interoperability capabilities. Already fifth edition in a row, it has a unique nature, size and focus. The last edition hosted by Poland saw the participation of over 19 nations with 20 thousand service personnel. The exercise verified the capability of ground based air defence to receive Allied forces in the territory of given nation, plan and control operations under common command, as well as the ability to integrate our forces into the order of battle of NATO forces outside the home territory, and to generate and share air picture among Allies. With this activity, the Czech Republic clearly demonstrates its readiness to collectively defend the airspace, and assures its NATO Allies of the validity of its commitment to the NATO Article 5 collective defence in the area of defensive operations that constitute the basis of any combat activity. The Czech Republic is one of the founding members, is on the exercise main planning group and is the lead nation for the very short range ground based air defence. Last but not least, this is an exemplary bilateral and regional cooperation of V4 countries. The exercise saw the participation of 150 personnel and 40 vehicles.

TOXIC exercise series: TOXIC LEAK, TOXIC SHOWER, TOXIC LANCE and TOXIC VALLEY – an exercise series designed to hone the CBRN defence specialists' skills in application of procedures for the protection against weapons of mass destruction with the use of live chemical warfare agents. The exercises were held in a specialised facility of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic in Zemianské Kostofany, which is designed for training with live chemical agents. The Lance, Valley and the first rotation of the Leak exercise were attended by specialists from the 31st CBRN Defence Regiment, while the second rotation of the Leak exercise is designed for CBRN specialists of manoeuvre brigades, combat support regiments and the combat support service regiment. The total number of trainees in the whole exercise series were 160 personnel complemented with 52 vehicles.

VIGOROUS WARRIOR 2019 – the largest exercise of the NATO nations' and partner medical services organised on biennial basis under the auspices of MILMED CoE in Budapest, Hungary. In 2019, the exercise took place in Romania on April 1-14, 2019, and the Czech Armed Forces Medical Service was represented by 25 specialists of the Military Veterinary Institute Hlučín, Military Medicine Institute of the Biological Defence Department Těchonín and additional service members of the Military Medicine Agency. The Czech Armed Forces Medical Service joined this training exercise with a field veterinary surgical element, a mobile insulation unit for patients with highly contagious diseases and was also involved in exercise control.

Exercises of the Active Reserve Component units

The training of units of the Active Reserve Component (ARC) focused on achieving the objective capabilities based on ARC units' service assignment in the structure of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic. The Active Reserve Component units are trained in the three-year training cycle in accordance with the Intent of ARC Training at individual operation echelons, the MoD policy on ARC and actual ARC manning levels.

The Regional Military Headquarters (RMHQs) train individuals and specialists in the first training cycle, the second training cycle involves team training and the third cycle trains platoons. The cycle comes to a head with a platoon level live fire exercise.

At the other components of the Czech Armed Forces, the ARC units are trained for the performance of missions of their organic units. The training objective for ARC units active at the RMHQs is to prepare the RMHQ ARC Infantry Companies for the provision of security to critical defence infrastructures and reinforcement of the Police of the Czech Republic and other services of the Integrated Emergency System. The system of training

of ARC units in other service branches is designed to achieve the capability of performing the missions of their organic units, support and reinforcement of specific capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces and increase the peacetime manning levels in case required by the Czech Armed Forces. The training of the ARC units is performed in the military training areas, on garrison training sites and specialised lecture rooms with military equipment using simulation.

Major exercises of the Active Reserve Component

The important ARC training exercises performed by the ARC units at the RMHQs include those organised by the RMHQ Prague Capital and RMHQ Prague. The exercises sought to achieve interoperability with the Integrated Emergency System Prague, train the erection of flood control barriers and practise tactical activities.

Another important field training exercise was Safeguard Temelín 2019, which was an interoperability exercise for the Armed Forces, Police, the ČEZ Group and ČEPS Czech Transmission System Operator to practise the protection of the Temelín Nuclear Power Plant against possible attack. The exercise trained 110 reservists from ARC Infantry Companies at the RMHQ České Budějovice and RMHQ Pardubice. The reservists also acted at the Opposing Forces during certification exercises Sahel and Shield, which represent the final predeployment rehearsals for some units of the Czech Armed Forces.

In addition, the ARC units of individual service branches with their organic units joined the Czech Lion, Ebonite Javelin and Toxic Leak exercises.









MODERNISATION

MODERNISATION

Mechanised forces – efforts are underway to complete the project of replacing the primary equipment of the 7th Mechanised Brigade through procurement of a total of 210 new tracked infantry fighting vehicles in seven variants with deliveries planned in 2022–25. The military tests of 20 wheeled C2 and C3 vehicles on the Pandur platform were successfully completed with deliveries ongoing in 2019–20. The procurement has been ongoing of forty-two C2 and C3 wheeled armoured vehicles on the TITUS Tatra platform. The preparations for upgrade of T-72M4 CZ tanks, planned for 2022–25, have been recently finalised.

The deliveries of MUM-14 night vision goggles and universal ballistic vests for mechanised forces were completed. For another item of individual ballistic protection, Model 2017 ballistic helmets, verification tests and subsequently military tests were commenced. The new helmets are slated for introduction to the inventory in 2020.

Repeated military tests went through successfully of the project named Advanced Active Protection against the effects of handheld antitank weapons and antitank missiles.

Artillery – in the frame of the project to maintain and develop the Czech Armed Forces' artillery, the preparations have continued to develop documentation for the acquisition of the following projects: self-propelled NATO gun, artillery fire control system and the fire support coordination post. In the domain of science, development and research, the following projects are pursued:

- The project of implementation of radio sounding devices on the PODTEO wheeled platform successfully passed the military tests; action associated with its implementation is presently taking place;
- Calibre 60 mm SMK-LD shells and 60 mm ILL-LD shells;
- DPzP maintenance vehicle;

- Proposal of upgrade of the Czech Armed Forces' mortars after 2020 – the ROZMIN study was completed and accepted in timelines pursuant to the contract.

Engineer service – to ensure freedom of movement of own forces, specifications were developed and submitted for the procurement of new floating bridges with higher loadbearing capacity to replace the obsolescent PMS pontoon bridging system and for the acquisition of new bridges on wheeled platform with adequate ballistic protection and a higher loadbearing capacity to overcome both water and land obstacles.

In order to enhance the combat engineer support capabilities, the public procurement case was started to acquire 5 units of ballistic resistant earthmoving machines (High Mobility Engineer Excavators) for the engineer service. Specifications were developed for ordering a feasibility study for the procurement of a single medium wheeled platform for the engineer service.

CBRN defence – the acquisition process is designed to progressively modernise the equipment and materiel in the inventory of the Czech Armed Forces CBRN Defence Service. The performance commenced of the contract for the procurement of light armoured vehicles designated S-LOV-CBRN and LOV-CBRN II for sampling and identification of chemical and radiological agents. The deliveries of a total of 80 vehicles to the CBRN defence units are scheduled for 2021-22. Preparations were commenced for an upgrade of the AL-3 field lab planned for 2020, which will allow for its use as part of CJ-CBRND-TF with standby starting at 1 Jan 2021. A progressive modernisation has taken place of the parts of the instrumentation and equipment in the area of detection, identification

and monitoring including the development of decontamination capabilities. Specific science, research and innovation projects are designed to cover forensic sampling, detection of specific chemical warfare agents, decontamination of sensitive and internal surface of military vehicles and equipment including small arms and light weapons as well as projects designed to develop new individual personal protective equipment.

In 2019, the formation and intensive training took place of the DAAM-FP-CBRND unit, whose primary mission is to provide CBRN defence to a NATO operational airbase.

Airborne forces – the development started of the airborne regiment, which will be formed on the basis of the 43rd Airborne Battalion in Chrudim at 1 October 2020. Based on the unit development plan, drafting of mandatory documentation for the renovation of immovable infrastructure in the Chrudim garrison is underway as well as the planning of progressive introduction of military equipment and materiel for the nascent regiment.

The airborne, rescue and paradrop service section of the MoD Force Development Division has taken over the responsibility for the development of the sniper military occupational specialty of the Czech Armed Forces.

The members of the section are involved in paratrooper training in the Czech Armed Forces including military tests of equipment and materiel associated with such training.

Intelligence support – the prototype highly automated reconnaissance unmanned ground vehicle prototype designated UGV-Pz was successfully completed, primarily designed for land reconnaissance and land reconnaissance support, which attained new unmanned reconnaissance capabilities. Specific development projects resulted in the introduction of new electronic warfare systems – the STARKOM jammers and Deployable Passive Electronic Support Measures Trackers (DPETs) for covert information gathering from the electromagnetic spectrum, and TUAS (Tactical Unmanned Aerial System) to



attain new unmanned aerial systems capabilities. Essential components and materiel were acquired to support the operation of the ScanEagle unmanned aerial system on a foreign deployment.

Military medicine – modernisation continued of the equipment of rehabilitation facilities that are an essential component for the provision of primary care in selected Medical Services Centres. Further, instrumentation was modernised for the provision of pre-hospital care, helicopter emergency medical service and renewal of equipment in the inventory of field hospitals. A contract was executed to replace the instrumentation in stationary and mobile labs of the Military Medicine Institute essential to perform hygienic and counter-epidemic support of the MoD, and modernisation of the BIOROVER and BIOSCAM superstructures. The performance of the contract was extended through the first half of 2020. The realisation started of the replacement of medical

evacuation vehicles on the UAZ and Land Rover Defender platforms through the introduction of the LZTOP system (light medical evacuation system). The program will continue in the years ahead until the final modernisation of this equipment is completed by 2030. Concurrently, the replacement takes place of obsolete ambulance cars at the Medical Services Centres with modern Volkswagen ambulance vehicles.

Ground Based Air Defence – the RBS-70NG procurement program is designed to acquire 16 units of the RBS-70NG man-portable air defence systems in 2020–2021 as a replacement of the 9K35M STRELA-10M2D/IFF (SA-13 Gopher) system. The RBS-70NG system passed the military tests prior to the introduction into the inventory and the first batch of 8 units is scheduled for delivery in 2020. The strategic project of new SHORAD system to replace the 2K12 KUB (SA-6 Gainful) in 2022–26 is on schedule, with the contract execution planned by the end of 2020.

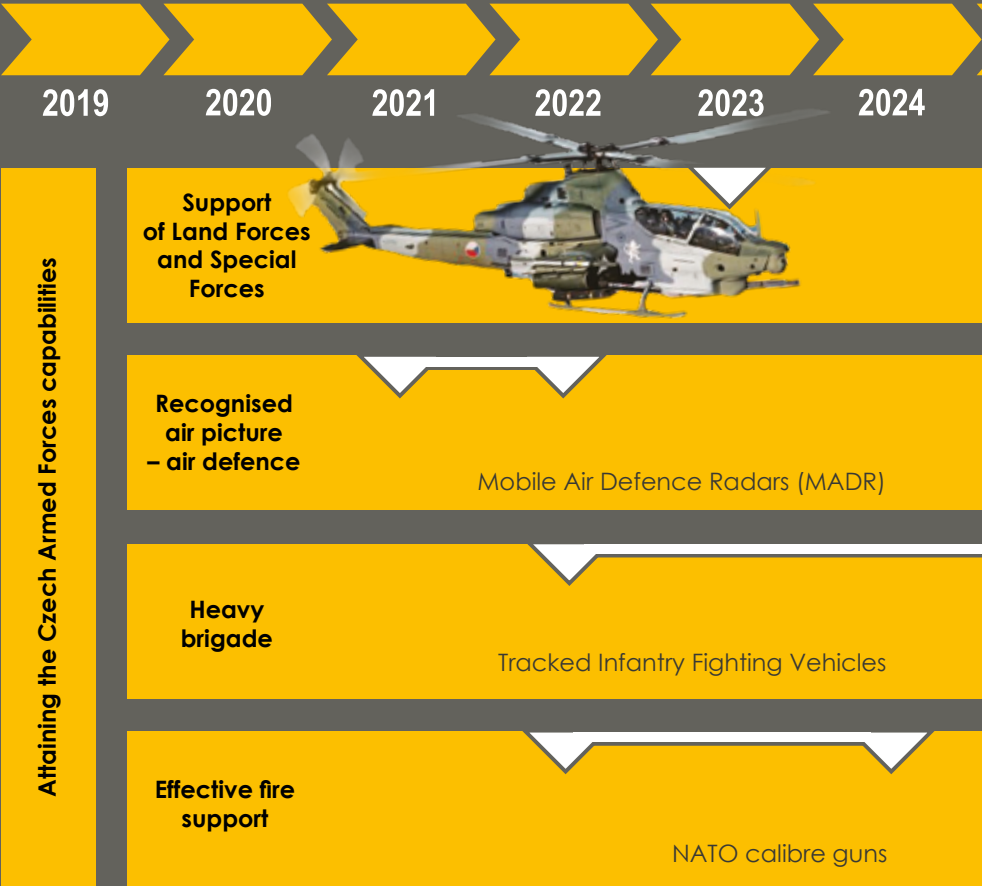
Helicopter and Transport Air Force – modernisation is underway of the Mi-17 helicopters linked with the Single European Sky/Single European Sky ATM Research (SES/SESAR) project and the Mi-171Sh helicopters to keep up the ability to provide airlift in support of the land forces and the performance of the missions by the Special Operation Air Task Unit (SOATU). In 2019, documentation was developed and contracts signed for the modernisation of the CASA C-295M transport aircraft in connection with the SES/SESAR project and for the procurement of two new C-295MW aircraft. In addition, a contracting procedure was initiated in 2019 for the procurement of a small business jet airplane, primarily to provide air transport of top constitutional and government leaders.

The Czech Republic joined the Multinational Multirole Fleet (MMF) program to gain access to the shared fleet of the Airbus A-330 MRTT multirole tanker transport aircraft.

Tactical air units – military tests were completed of the night vision goggles (NVG) for both the JAS-39 Gripen and L-159 aircraft pilots.

Deliveries and preparation in progress for the integration of the Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS) terminals for information transfer using LINK 16 with the military tests planned in 1Q 2020. The system will enable the transmission of tactical and operation data between the aircraft and the command and control elements and sharing of classified information on the operation of the opponent's assets between own assets and air and land command posts. Three L-159T2 dual control aircraft were accepted and introduced into the inventory of the Czech Armed Forces in 2019 as well. The third phase was completed of the modernisation of the KTL-159 trainer, which sought to upgrade the multimedia room and PC simulators for L-159 aircraft pilots. Preparations commenced for Secure Voice systems on the JAS-39 Gripen aircraft and military tests of special flight equipment (helmet, oxygen mask, anti g suit, pilot vest and ejection seat survival kit) for tactical aircraft pilots. Mandatory documentation is developed for contracting for an upgrade of the JAS-39 Gripen aircraft including the integration of IFF Mode 5 to improve the JAS-39 Gripen identification friend or foe capability, integration of new short and medium range missiles and GPS guided air-to-ground ammunition, integration of the Forward Air Controller (FAC) link to enhance the ability to perform close air support in cooperation with JTACs. The future introduction of the new standard Second Generation Anti-Jam Tactical UHF Radio for NATO (SATURN) radio communication system is in a preparation phase. An integrated working team was formed at the end of the year with the tasking to define the future shape of tactical air units beyond 2027, after the lease of the JAS-39 Gripen supersonic aircraft expires.

Key strategic projects



2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

Multirole helicopters



Images are only illustrative





NEW CAPABILITIES

The development of new capabilities is a direct result of the changes in the requirements presently facing the Czech Armed Forces. The changes can be divided into two main areas – changes in the C2 system and the development of forces capable of dealing with new requirements and missions. The new capabilities are built in accordance with the Czech Armed Forces Development Concept 2030.

Command and Control systems

1. Organisational redesign of the General Staff (GS). The Support Division of the Ministry of Defence (MoD SD) was abolished, and the MoD Logistics Division, MoD Communication and Information Systems Division and the MoD Military Medicine Division were formed. The Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare Department was reorganised into the MoD Czech Armed Forces Intelligence Support Division. All newly formed components achieved the initial operational capability at 1 January 2020. The MoD Joint Operation Centre (MoD JOC) was abolished at 31 December 2019.



2. Transition from two-echelon command and control system to a three-level one (comprising strategic, operational and tactical level). The operation level is represented by the Operations Command (OpsCom). The OpsCom achieved the initial operational capability 1 Jan 2020 and will have achieved full operational capability at 1 Jan 2022.

3. New structure of the tactical level:

- Land Forces Command (LFC)

The LFC achieved the initial operational capability at 1 Jan 2020, and will reach the full operational capability at 1 Jan 2021, upon its relocation from the Prague garrison into the Olomouc garrison.

The capability to form and develop land task forces for tactical missions both inside and outside the Czech territory and for the performance of other statutory missions in the territory of the Czech Republic.

- Air Force Command (AFC)

The AFC achieved the initial operational capability at 1 Jan 2020, and is planned to attain the full operational capability at 1 Jan 2022.

The capability of ensuring sovereignty, national defence capability and territorial integrity of the Czech Republic and its airspace.

Force development



1. Cyber Forces and Information Operations Command (CFIOC)

Formation commenced 1 Jul 2019, achieved the initial operational capability at 1 Jan 2020, and full operational capability at 1 Jan 2025, based in Brno.

CFIOC contributes to the security and defence of the Czech Republic's cyberspace and information environment with the capability of protecting own parts of the cyberspace, information operations in the cyberspace, psychological operations and civil-military cooperation.



2. Territorial Command (TerCom)

Formation commenced 1 Jul 2019, initial operational capability was achieved at 1 Jan 2020, full operational capability will be achieved at 1 Jan 2025, based at Tábor.

TerCom is responsible for providing specialist policy guidance to the Regional Military Headquarters in the area of the ARC for calling up ARC personnel for training, military exercises and operational assignment/ deployment including the issuance of their equipment and materiel.



3. Airborne Regiment (subordinate to the LFC)

Formation commenced 1 Jul 2019, initial operational capabilities will be achieved at 1 Oct 2020, full operational capability at 1 Jan 2026, based at Chrudim.

The Airborne Regiment will have the ability to operate as an immediate reaction force in contingencies claiming a military response within as well as outside the territory of the Czech Republic. It will have the capability to operation in NATO Task Forces and in hybrid environments with both military and non-military actors.

4. Deployable Forces Support Battalion (subordinate to the Director of the Logistics Agency)

Formation commenced 1 Jan 2020, initial operational capability achieved 1 Jan 2022, full operational capability will be achieved at 1 Jan 2025, based at Rakovník.

The battalion will have the capability to provide HNS, RSOM-SA and RSOM-CSC services in support of the Czech Armed Forces and NATO forces inside as well as outside the territory of the Czech Republic.

5. Medical battalions (subordinate to Director of Military Medicine Agency).

The 6th Medical Battalion: Formation commenced at 1 Jan 2020, initial operational capability will be achieved at 1 Jan 2023, full operational capability will be achieved at 1 Jan 2026, based at Hradec Králové. Capability of comprehensive medical support to a Brigade Task Force.



6. Unmanned Aerial Systems Battalion (subordinate to the 53rd Recce and Electronic Warfare Regiment)

Formation commenced at 1 Jan 2020, initial operational capability will be achieved at 1 Oct 2020, full operational capability will be achieved 1 Jan 2025, based at Prostějov.

The battalion will assign modular components of individual categories of unmanned aerial systems in support of task forces.



The background of the slide is a photograph of a street scene. On the left, there is a tall, thin street lamp. Behind it, there are bare trees and a building with a light-colored roof. The sky is blue with some light clouds. A large, thick yellow chevron shape points from the top left towards the center. Several thin yellow lines crisscross the right side of the slide, creating a geometric pattern. The text is located in the bottom right corner, overlaid on a dark grey rectangular area.

REORGANISATION AND BASING IN 2019

REORGANISATION IN 2019

The year 2019 saw the Czech Armed Forces perform missions based on policies and directives authorised by the Government of the Czech Republic, including the Czech Armed Forces structure and personnel strength of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, the Czech Armed Forces Development Concept 2030 and the Optimisation of the Command and Control System and formation of new components of the Czech Armed Forces, authorised by the Minister of Defence.

At 1 July 2019

- The Territorial Command was formed.
- The organisational element was created for the formation of the Cyber Forces and Information Operations Command.
- The organisational element was created for the formation of the Airborne Regiment.

At 1 October 2019

- The Operations Command was formed.

At 31 December 2019

- The MoD Joint Operations Centre was abolished.

At 1 January 2020

- In accordance with the Systemisation of the General Staff of the Czech Armed Forces for 2020 authorised by the Government at 1 January 2020, some organisational components of the Czech Armed Forces General Staff were restructured. That organisational redesign included the following:
 - Reorganisation of the Czech Armed Forces High Command, MoD Capabilities Planning Division, MoD Force Development Division and the MoD Special Forces Directorate.
 - Reorganisation of the MoD Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare Department into the MoD Czech Armed Forces Intelligence Support Division.

- Reorganisation of the MoD Support Division into the MoD Logistics Division, which involved the creation of the MoD Communication and Information Systems Division and the MoD Military Medicine Division.
- Relative to the restructuring within the MoD Support Division, the Logistics Agency was reorganised and transferred from the MoD Support Division to the MoD Logistics Division.
- Relative to the restructuring within the MoD Support Division, the Communication and Information Systems Agency was reorganised and transferred from the MoD Support Division to the MoD Communication and Information Systems Division.
- Relative to the restructuring within the MoD Support Division, the Military Medical Agency was reorganised and transferred from the MoD Support Division into the MoD Military Medicine Division.
- Task Forces of the abolished MoD Joint Operations Centres were transferred under control of the Operations Command.
- Land Forces Command, organisational units of the 4th Rapid Deployment Brigade, organisational units of the 7th Mechanised Brigade (74th Light Motorised Battalion was reorganised to the 74th Mechanised Battalion), 13th Artillery Regiment, 15th Engineer Regiment, 31st Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Regiment, 53rd Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare Regiment (the 533rd Unmanned Aerial Systems Battalion was created there), 21st Tactical Air Force Base, 22nd Helicopter Air Force Base, 24th Transport Air Force Base, 25th Air Defence Missile Regiment, 26th Command, Control and Surveillance Regiment, Training Command – Military Academy, Support Battalion, and the Boletice, Hradiště and Libavá Training Facilities Operating Centres were reorganised.
- The 103rd CIMIC/PSYOPS Centre was reorganised to the Cyber Force and Information Operations Group and transferred from the

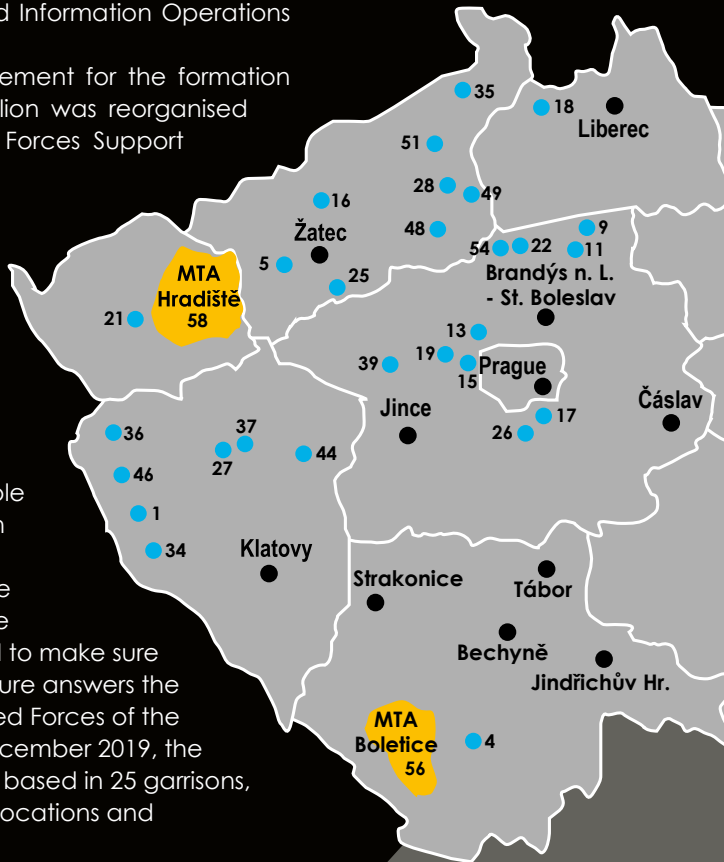
Land Forces Command into the control of the Cyber Forces and Information Operations Command.

- The organisational element for the formation of the Support Battalion was reorganised into the Deployable Forces Support Battalion.

Reorganisation – basing

In the course of 2019, no garrisons or any other MoD operating locations were either closed or created.

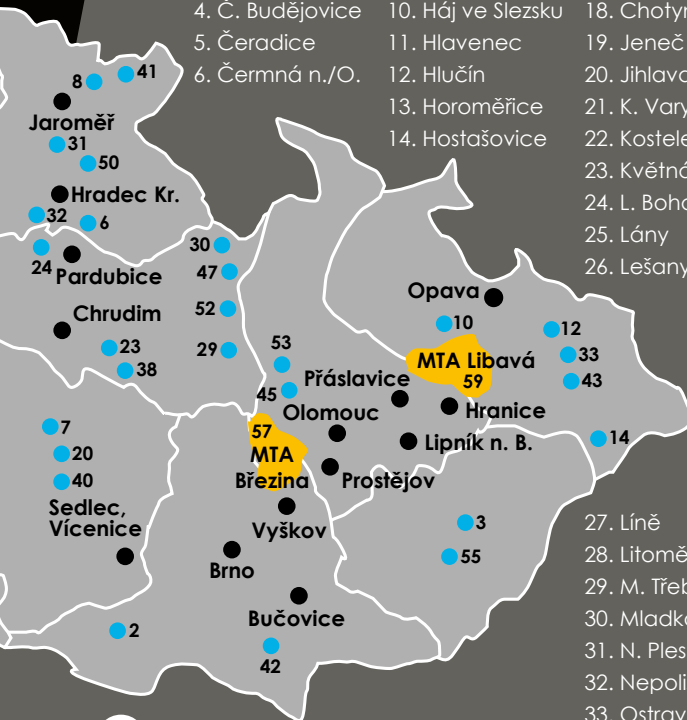
In order to improve the condition of the immovable infrastructure in the Czech Armed Forces in selected garrisons, the infrastructure revitalisation projects were developed and prioritised to make sure the immovable infrastructure answers the current needs of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic. At 31 December 2019, the Czech Armed Forces was based in 25 garrisons, 19 standalone operating locations and 40 operating locations.





Standalone operating locations and operating locations

1. Bělá n./R.
2. Božice
3. Bystřice p./H.
4. Č. Budějovice
5. Čeradice
6. Čermná n./O.
7. Dobronín
8. Dobruška
9. Dolní Slivno
10. Háj ve Slezsku
11. Hlavenec
12. Hlučín
13. Horoměřice
14. Hostašovice
15. Hostovice
16. Hrušovany
17. Chocerady
18. Chotyně
19. Jeneč
20. Jihlava
21. K. Vary
22. Kostelec n./L.
23. Květná
24. L. Bohdaneč
25. Lány
26. Lešany
27. Líně
28. Liřoměřice
29. M. Třebová
30. Mladkov
31. N. Ples
32. Nepolisy
33. Ostrava
34. Pec
35. Petrovice
36. Planá
37. Plzeň
38. Pomezí
39. Rakovník
40. Rančřov
41. Sedloňov
42. Sokolnice, Újezd u Brna
43. Stará Ves n./O.
44. Strašice
45. Štěpánov
46. Tachov
47. Těchonín
48. Trávčice
49. Trnovany
50. Týniště n./O.
51. Ústí n./L.
52. Ústí n./O.
53. Újezd
54. Vodochody
55. Zlín
56. MTA Boletice
57. MTA Březina
58. MTA Hradiště
59. MTA Libavá



Garrisons



Military Training Areas (MTA)





**ACTIVE RESERVE
COMPONENT**





ACTIVE RESERVE COMPONENT



The Active Reserve Component (ARC) is a part of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic in peacetime and comprises personnel

forming the ARC based on a voluntary acceptance of the liability to conscription in accordance with the Act No. 585/2004 Coll., on Liability to Conscription and its Ensuring (the Defence Act), as subsequently amended.

The role of the Active Reserve Component is to increase manning levels of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic. The course of active duty military service in the ARC is regulated by the Act No. 45/2016 Coll., on the Service of Reservists.

In 2019, there were 44 ARC units embedded with combat forces, combat support forces and combat support service units, including ARC Infantry Companies at the RMHQs.

ACTIVE RESERVE COMPONENT





KEY MISSIONS OF THE CZECH ARMED FORCES IN 2020

- Train commanders and staffs
- Train forces and the ARC to maintain capabilities to ensure the defence of the Czech Republic
- Prepare, deploy and support forces and assets on operations inside and outside the Czech Republic's territory
- Develop the Czech Armed Forces' command and control capability
- Perform missions linked with the development of new components as of optimisation of the Czech Armed Forces' structure
- Sustain operational serviceability and develop immovable infrastructure in support of the Czech Armed Forces
- Generate stocks for an operational deployment and for reinforcing the capability of mobilisation and build-up of the Czech Armed Forces
- Realize the Czech Armed Forces' capability development projects

Czech Armed Forces in 2019

By the Public Diplomacy Section, General Staff of the Czech Armed Forces

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