



MAIN MISSIONS IN 2008

1. Accomplish the tasks connected with the principal changes in organization and locations planned for 2008 in the framework of implementing the "Transformation of the CR Ministry of Defense Sector", which are aimed at transforming the rescue battalions, commanding structure and logistics in order to increase the proportion of deployable forces earmarked for NATO, EU and coalition operations.
2. Support accomplishing missions in foreign operations and NATO/EU/UN structures to the extent approved by the CR Government and Parliament.
3. Attain the required level of readiness of the battalion task force earmarked for NATO forces deployable within the full spectrum of operations and continue in building and preparing the Czech-Slovak EU Battle Group.
4. Further develop the operational capabilities achieved by the ACR with the emphasis laid on other units earmarked for NATO, EU and UN forces in compliance with the CR political-military ambitions.
5. Continue in implementing the NEC (Network Enabled Capability – capability of using various information and communication systems for network interconnection) into the ACR conditions and build up information support for command and control processes in both the ground forces and air force.



THE ARMED FORCES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

in 2007
in 2007
in 2007

IMPLEMENTING THE REFORM THE REFORM

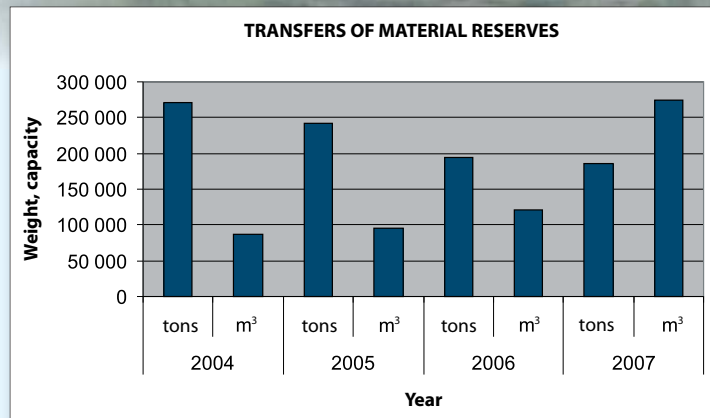
1st Step – Achievement of Initial Operational Capabilities

Stage I (2002-2004) – changes in organization and locations, end of conscription, full professionalization of the ACR.

Stage II (2005-2006) – stabilization and achievement of the ACR initial operational capabilities by December 31, 2006.

In 2007, the companies falling under the Defense Industry Association disposed of ammunition which was, in compliance with long-term contracts, removed from the Ammunition Base in 2006. Thus the main reduction of the ACR unneeded ammunition reserves was completed. Primarily, missiles were removed for ecological disposal. 134 tons of redundant ammunition was withdrawn from supply bases and 532 tons of unneeded ammunition was disposed of in military facilities.

TRANSFERS OF MATERIAL RESERVES									
Material	Class	2004		2005		2006		2007	
		tons	m ³	tons	m ³	tons	m ³	tons	m ³
Food – technical material	1.0	0		0		0		1,940	5,820
Individual outfit	2.1	12,150	21,857	1,069	19,558	4,318	7,234	1,567	5,498
Weapons and weapon systems	2.2	51,439	9,830	34,052	20,920	8,115	21,074	9,748	90,671
Transport and support equipment, others	2.3	19,282	5,103	32,605	19,062	16,693	24,573	28,446	42,238
Electronic and optical eq	2.4	4,750	1,100	1,790	35,000	6,551	43,582	4,364	17,275
Medical and veterinary material	2.5	3,500	13,139	97	388	15	70	352	2,537
Petrol, Oil and Lubricants	3.0	28,675	35,844	811	1,014	1,102	7,245	31,509	36,546
General usage material	4.1	0		0		11,389	24,554	15,861	34,482
Building and fortification material	4.2	8,650		17,294		13,560		15,034	40,036
All types of ammunition	5.0	143,313		153,607		137,352		77,644	
TOTAL		271,759	86,873	241,325	95,942	194,777	121,098	186,465	275,103



CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION, LOCATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF GARRISONS

The ACR continued, in accordance with the approved reform of armed forces, to implement changes in the field of organization, mobilization and relocation. During the year of 2007, 8 ACR units and facilities were deactivated, 1 established and 58 military units and facilities passed through reorganization.

Garrisons and Military Locations

During the year of 2007, the garrison of Konice and military location of Přelouč were deactivated. In compliance with the approved document "Transformation of the CR Ministry of Defense Sector", 22 garrisons were reduced to separate military points. Thus in contrast to the former concept, the perspective garrisons are Tabor, Přerov, Hranice na Moravě, Lipník nad Bečvou, Chrudim and Jaroměř, whereas the garrison of Kutná Hora will be abandoned.

During the year of 2007, 10 military areas (barracks) or their parts with owned lands, 6 separate buildings with lands, 1 training and instructional facility, 2 training grounds, some lands without buildings, pre-WWII border forts and apartment units were released from military usage.

As of January 1, 2008, the CR MoD units and facilities are situated in 35 garrisons, 16 separate points and 43 military locations.



DISPOSAL OF REDUNDANT ASSETS AND TRANSFERS OF EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL

In accordance with planned reorganization changes in 2007, further garrisons and military locations were abandoned. Furthermore, unneeded and redundant assets administered by the CR Ministry of Defense were transferred. In total, 186,466 tons of materials with a total capacity of 275,103 cubic meters (ammunition is not included) were manipulated, and 4,749 pieces of military equipment of all material classes were transferred.

Pursuant to the closed contract, the ACR units and facilities were supplied from the Administration of National Material Reserves through the dispatching center. In 2007, 31,790 m³ of fuels, 176 m³ of service fluids and 193 tons of lubricants were delivered to the ACR.

OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ARMED FORCES

2nd Step – Achievement of Target Operational Capabilities of the CR Armed Forces

Stage I (2008-2010) – achievement of target numbers and structures at the most important ACR units

Stage II (2011-2014) – completion of building the armed forces elements according to FP/FG (Force Proposal/Force Goals), personnel stabilization, increasing the contribution of deployable and sustainable forces, preparation and implementation of the additional group of main rearmament projects

Stage III (2015-2018) – attainment of the ACR target operational capabilities, finalizing the implementation of main rearmament projects, completing the construction of the ACR camps and bases

Dear Citizens, Soldiers and Civilian Personnel,



As of December 31, 2006, the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic concluded the four-year implementation stage of the 1st step for the reform of the CR Armed Forces and attained the initial operational capabilities. Thus since the beginning of 2007, the Czech Republic is prepared, in accordance with its political-military ambitions, for deploying a brigade task force counting up to 3000 personnel to take part in a no-rotation coalition or NATO/EU-led peace support operation for a six-month period as a maximum.

Since the first day of 2007, the ACR has concentrated its effort on a smooth transfer to the 2nd step towards implementing the reform of the CR Armed Forces, the objective of which is attainment of full operational capabilities. As a consequence of a further reduction on MoD financial resources and based on a thorough analysis and assessment of the achieved state, we had to reassess and refine the plans for further progression in implementing the second step of the ACR reform, which became the foundation for elaborating the document "Transformation of the CR Ministry of Defense Sector" that reflects this new situation and specifies the capabilities, scope and time-schedule for reaching the goals in the second step of the CR Armed Forces reform.

The objective of the further transformation in the MoD sector is increasing the capabilities of the CR Armed Forces; raising the contribution of deployable forces; optimizing the command, organizational and personnel structures, mobilization, administrative and supportive processes and needs; finishing the changes in organization and locations, and reaching the target operational capabilities by 2018 in compliance with the MoD resource potentialities.

The structure of the operational commands will be adapted during the year of 2008. At the same time, the areas of responsibility within the ACR will be reallocated at all three command levels, i.e. strategic, operational and tactical. Changes that are expected in the structures of combat engineer and military rescue units and building further professional light motorized battalions is a matter of equal importance.

The operational level will include two commands: Joint Forces Command and Support Command. Support and Training Forces Command will be disbanded; hence logistic and medical support tasks will be accomplished by the newly established Support Command, the structure of which will incorporate the regional military headquarters as well as the logistic and medical facilities of the already existing Logistic and Medical Support Directorate. The structure of Joint Forces Command will be preserved with an adjustment of its personnel numbers and shall include the Training Command

disposal of unexploded ordnance and booby traps, and the METEO Group, which provided meteorological service to the Air Traffic Control personnel. The detachment finished its mission in April 2007 to be replaced by the contingent of 99 personnel made up of a field hospital and chemical unit. The field hospital is engaged in providing expert medical aid to allied personnel who were wounded, burned and fell ill during operations conducted both within and outside ISAF formations, and their short-term hospitalization. Depending on its free capacities, the field hospital, in coordination with humanitarian organizations, may be partly involved in helping the local population. The missions of the chemical unit lie in performing CBRN reconnaissance, taking samples to be transported and evaluated in the mobile laboratory, assessing a CBRN situation, warning the troops and local authorities, and decontaminating a unit's personnel up to the platoon level. The contingent also includes the ACR personnel fulfilling their hydrometeorological support and ATC missions at Kabul International Airport.

The third ACR contingent which included up to 110 personnel was deployed in Fayzabad, where the Czech soldiers operate within the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT). The team, consisting of the Protection Detachment and Reconnaissance Detachment, had to accomplish the following main missions: securing the PRT base, patrolling within the designated areas of responsibility, escorting vehicles and protecting the PRT personnel and other elements outside the base.

The fourth Czech contingent in Afghanistan was made up of the Military Police Special Operations Group (SOG), counting 35 personnel, who started their deployment in the territory of Helmand Province in May 2007. Its main mission is to conduct, together with assigned units of the Afghan National Army (ANA), operations to install the internal security of Afghanistan, participate in training of ANA units, assist in their development and deployment of trained units, and through methodological meetings and joint patrols, support training of the Afghan National Police (ANP) units.



EUFOR TCHAD/RCA OPERATION

The ACR deployed two persons on this operation in November and December 2007. The first soldier was assigned to the EU Operational Headquarters (EU OHQ) in Mont Valérien, France, and the other was prepared to accomplish his missions at the EU Force Headquarters (EU FHQ) in Abéché, Chad.

OBSERVATION MISSIONS

28 ACR military observers took part in the following five UN peacekeeping missions in 2007.

UNOMIG (Georgia)	2 groups, 5 observers each
MONUC (Democratic Republic of Congo)	2 groups, 3 observers each
UNMEE (Ethiopia/Eritrea)	2 groups, 2 observers each
UNMIK (Kosovo)	2 observers
UNMIL (Liberia)	2 groups, 3 observers each

ENGAGEMENT OF THE ACR IN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STRUCTURES, MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS AND OBSERVATION MISSIONS

Personnel of the CR Armed Forces accomplish important missions on NATO/EU commands and international staffs. 182 Czech soldiers were incorporated into these structures in 2007.



NATO RESPONSE FORCE (NRF)

In order to meet the NRF-8 requirements, the CR Armed Forces earmarked 355 personnel for the ad-hoc NATO Multinational CBRN Group led by the Czech Republic, in which seven other NATO countries participated. 35 ACR members were earmarked for the NRF-9.

In 2007, the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic took part in seven foreign operations in the territories of Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq and Kosovo. In total, 1,818 Czech personnel were deployed on these operations.



ALTHEA OPERATION (EUFOR) – BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The ACR contributed to this operation with a contingent consisting of soldiers stationed at the EUFOR HQ (Sarajevo) and the multinational Czech-Estonian-Austrian-Slovak Guard Company at Eagle Base (Tuzla). The main mission of the Czech soldiers lay in guarding and protecting Eagle Base and Multinational Task Force North (MNTF N). The contingent included up to 70 personnel. The Guard Platoon finished its mission on June 30, 2007. Since July 1, 2007, the ACR has maintained four persons stationed at the EUFOR HQ in the ALTHEA Operation.



JOINT ENTERPRISE OPERATION (KFOR) – KOSOVO

Upon the decree of the CR Government approved by both chambers of the CR Parliament, the ACR is authorized to send up to 660 personnel to the Joint Enterprise Operation (including a reserve company). In addition to the mechanized company, the key element of the company operating as a part of the Multinational Task Force Center – MNTF (C), the ACR was also represented by soldiers assigned to the KFOR HQ in Pristina and MNTF(C) Command in Camp Vile.

The main mission of the mechanized company rested in guarding and monitoring the provincial border between Kosovo and Serbia, ensuring security and protecting minorities and cultural monuments within their area of responsibility against danger of attacks from radical extremist groups. Restoring of trust among ethnic groups, supporting the UNMIK personnel, monitoring activities of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) and engagement in its transformation and training were other long-term missions accomplished by the battalion.

From April to December 2007, the contingent was reinforced by a helicopter unit (2 Mi-17 helicopters) operating within their AOR of Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.



MNF-I AND NTM-I OPERATION – IRAQ

The ACR deployed a contingent of 100 personnel on the operation in Iraq. Being incorporated into the Multinational Division Southeast – MND (SE), the Czech contingent was stationed at the Contingency Operating Base (COB) in the Basra Airport. The scope of their main missions contained protecting and guarding two entrance gates (Delta and Ritz) to the base area in the Basra Airport. The contingent also included three ACR personnel who were sent to Baghdad to accomplish their missions within the NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NMT-I).

Personnel deployed to NTM-I have been engaged in training selected groups of commanders (officers at operational and strategic levels of command), assisting in building the police academy and the Training Education and Doctrine Center (TEDC), and developing the Iraqi security structures.



ISAF (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE) MISSION – AFGHANISTAN

The Czech Republic deployed four contingents on the ISAF Mission in Afghanistan. The first contingent comprising 18 personnel was stationed at Kabul International Airport (KAIA). It consisted of the Explosive Ordnance Detachment (EOD), the mission of which rested in reconnaissance and

– Military Academy, a new element established on the grounds of the transformed Training and Doctrine Directorate and its subordinate units and facilities.

The prepared transformation of rescue battalions is the most crucial change in the framework of revising the force structure. The resources released by this transformation will be used for building light motorized battalions so as to increase the share of deployable forces for fulfilling the specified political-military ambitions of the Czech Republic. All the aforementioned changes will be planned and implemented so that the MoD sector will maintain its capability of supporting the Integrated Rescue System and the CR Police.

Simultaneously, we have proceeded to the changes in the ACR's locations; thus in contrast to the former intentions, the perspective garrisons are Tábora, Přeřov, Hranice na Moravě, Lipník nad Bečvou and Chrudim. We will abandon the garrison of Kutná Hora and preserve the airbase in Přeřov, which shall operate jointly with military and civilian traffic.

Missions and measures resulting from the adopted transformation steps to be taken in the following years will demand a considerable work effort from all of us. In spite of being granted with competent authorities and responsibilities, no Chief of General Staff is able to accomplish political assignments, plans and missions and manage such a complex organization, as the ACR undoubtedly is, without the trust, support and hard work provided and done not only by his closest colleagues but also commanders at all levels and mainly all the ACR personnel, i.e. both soldiers and civilian employees. Thank you all for your efforts and I do believe that we will altogether raise our armed forces to a higher quality level.

Lieutenant General Vlastimil Píček
Chief of the ACR General Staff



PERSONNEL

Renewing, replenishing and training military professionals in the ACR units also continued in the year of 2007. Prime attention was paid to the units earmarked for the brigade task force on the grounds of the 7th Mechanized Brigade.

In addition to 315 graduates and students of military schools, the ACR has directly recruited 935 new military professionals. For organizational reasons, 96 professional soldiers and 969 civilian employees had to leave the CR Armed Forces.

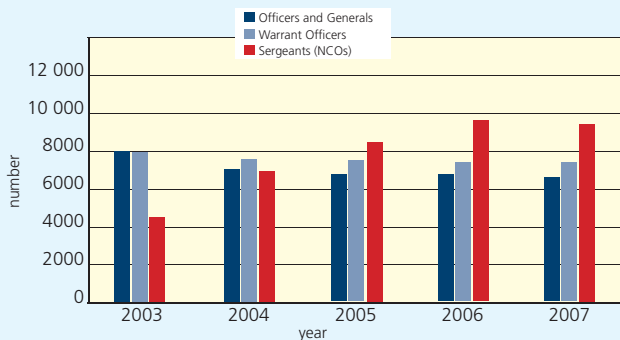
Date	Professional soldiers	Civilian employees	Conscripts	Total
January 1, 2004	21,024	18,459	6,359	45,842
January 1, 2005	22,272	17,858		40,130
January 1, 2006	23,092	15,992		39,084
January 1, 2007	24,245	14,400		38,645
January 1, 2008*	24,355	11,773		36,128

* Data as of December 12, 2007

Current Recruitment and Selection Numbers as of December 31, 2007					
	Target Number	Interested	Applicants	Drafted	%
2007	930	7,286	4,193	935	100.5
women		934	441	74	7.9



Changes in the Rank Categories



- The ACR Transport Air Force put two new aircraft Airbus A-319CJ into operation, which replaced the out-of-date Tupolev Tu-154M.
- In 2007, the ACR closed the contract for partial modernization of the Mi-171Š helicopters, which includes equipping with modern navigation instruments (Flight Management System, movable map, second indicator of the reflection altimeter, GPS and other navigation systems), up-to-date radio equipment, IFF responders and others.
- In the field of air traffic, two mobile TACP (Tactical Air Control Party) workstations were put into operation. These teams contribute to coordinating activities between the army and air force units especially in guiding aircraft to ground targets and ensuring coordination in joint use of airspace, both separately and within a task force.
- Air Defense continued in building the RAT-31DL (FADR) backbone radars in the stations of Nepolisy and Sokolnice. Testing of the first radar was carried out in Nepolisy.
- The anti-aircraft missile forces developed their modernization projects on the automated command and fire control system at anti-aircraft missile battalions.
- The process of procuring 16 sets of the RBS-70 portable anti-aircraft missile launcher was completed.
- Construction of airbases in Čáslav and Náměšř nad Oslavou progressed.



MODERNIZATION IN OTHER AREAS

- Procurement of standardized equipment for material manipulation and transportation continued in the framework of developing containerization in the CR Armed Forces. In 2007, the ACR acquired 95 TATRA-815 trucks (container loaders), 28 trailers for moving containers, 177 store containers and 90 containers with special equipment.
- Replacement of obsolete off-road personnel vehicles (UAZ-469) with a new type of vehicle (Land Rover Defender 110 Tdi Military) continued; 114 vehicles were replaced in 2007. Upgrading of the VT-72 M4CZ recovery vehicles was completed.
- The document "Strategy of Building Network Enabled Capability (NEC) in the CR Armed Forces" was approved. This document developed the "Concept of Building NEC in the CR Armed Forces" to a gradual specific plan for building the NEC integrated environment, in terms of goals, tasks, deadlines and necessary resources.

MODERNIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

GROUND FORCES

- The contracts for supplying MEO-50 night vision devices for infantry weapons (assault rifles, machine-guns, bazookas, sniper rifles) and the Klára noctovision instruments were closed in 2007. The acquisition of the above-mentioned devices will contribute to increasing capabilities of the ACR units to operate at night and in poor visibility.
- The ARTHUR artillery fire support and locating radar was introduced into the Czech Armed Forces. The radar enables our troops to be included into the early warning system and provides protection of friendly forces. It automatically detects, tracks and specifies trajectories and types of flying projectiles fired from mortars, guns and rocket launchers or eventually, ballistic missiles. The ARTHUR radar is a highly mobile middle-range system designed for searching and identifying an enemy's firing weapons and efficiently fights their artillery with no need of direct observation.
- The Corps of Engineers acquired a special mobile IEDD/EOD (improvised explosive device disposal/explosive ordnance disposal) laboratory providing the needed ballistic protection of an EOD team, which is equipped with necessary tools and instruments. The EOD-9 (heavy) and SRS-5 (middle) protecting suits were procured to protect personnel of the IEDD/EOD teams. For IED reconnaissance, the ACR acquired the VIDISCO Fox Ryzor, a new roentgen scanning system.
- The BOŽENA 5, new mine-clearing equipment, was procured and introduced for area demining.
- In the field of CBRN defense, the ACR was provided with the AL-2 container-based mobile laboratory for terrain analysis. This highly modern laboratory is designed to provide versatile use and thus support allied troops in their operations.
- As for decontamination equipment, the chemical units were continuously supplied with ACHR-90 upgraded vehicles to replace the obsolete ARS-12 M.
- In the area of individual protection, the OPCH-05 CBRN protective suit compatible with the face-piece of the OM-90 gas mask was introduced into the ACR. This CBRN protective suit can be used in all three modes, i.e. partial insulation, full insulation and filter-ventilation, and is primarily designed for CBRN defense specialists
- The ACR continued in building ground forces camps in Bechyně and Jince and the logistic base in Štěpánov.



AIR FORCE

- The L-159T two-seater airplane was brought into use. This airplane is designed for training pilots to facilitate their transfer from other aircraft (mainly L-39) to L-159A.

TRAINING OF THE ACR UNITS

Preparation of the ACR troops in accordance with the two-year cycle of training and readiness continued in the year of 2007. Training was aimed at maintaining the achieved level of readiness for operational deployments of the brigade task force built on the grounds of the 4th Rapid Deployment Brigade and accomplishing the missions to attain the required preparedness of the brigade task force being developed on the basis of the 7th Mechanized Brigade. The intensive training of the units from this task force culminated in the exercise **STRONG CAMPAIGNER 2007** taking place in the Libavá Military Training Area, which involved 1700 personnel and 549 pieces of military equipment.



As for training in the Air Force, emphasis was laid on preparing pilots to accomplish their missions in the framework of NATINADS. Pilots of the L-159 attack airplanes continued in their training for providing close air support to the land forces, and personnel of the helicopter forces together with air controllers were preparing for deployment to foreign operations.

The MoD sector was also engaged in the following crisis management exercises:

JARO 2007 (4th – 7th June) – This accident clearing exercise of mobile groups operating under the nationwide coverage of the radiation monitoring network (RMN) took place on the premises of the 15th Engineer Rescue Brigade and in the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) of the Temelin Nuclear Power Plant. The objective was to train activation of the mobile groups within the RMN, monitoring in the EPZ during the 3rd degree emergency and monitoring the situation after detecting or intercepting the source of ionizing radiation. The exercise was attended by 38 mobile groups and 130 personnel.

OCHRANA 2007 (11th – 12th July) – The interdepartmental staff exercise of crisis management bodies assisted by executive elements took place in Prague, Liberec and Pardubice regions. Its objective rested in coordinating activities of crisis management bodies and intervening units while solving a crisis situation including their support, coordination between the ACR units and the Integrated Rescue System, activities of the security elements in searching for persons suspected of preparing and performing terrorist attacks and in their apprehension. The exercise included 989 personnel and 170 pieces of equipment of which the ACR deployed 150 personnel and 20 pieces of equipment.

VLTAVA a LABE 2007 (5th –7th September) – the scenario of the exercise carried out by crisis management bodies of selected regions was a widespread flood along the Vltava and the Elbe rivers resulting in the announcement of individual degrees of flood control activities and subsequently the emergency states (danger, emergency) and their solving. The exercise was attended by approximately 1000 personnel representing the following regions: South Bohemia, Hradec Králové, Liberec, Pardubice, Central Bohemia, Ústí nad Labem and the capital city of Prague.

THE ACR PARTICIPATION IN THE MOST SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL EXERCISES

In 2007, personnel of the Czech Republic Armed Forces took part in 77 joint training activities and exercises with NATO and EU allied partners, 16 of which took place in the territory of the Czech Republic and 61 abroad. The attendance was essentially influenced by the ACR capability to participate in NATO-led operations. The highest attention was paid to units earmarked for the NATO Response Force (NRF).

Exercise MOUNTAIN RAT 2007 (28th – 10th February 2007) was held in rough terrain of the Italian Alps and was attended by personnel of the 601st Special Forces Group from Prostějov. Training was focused on developing land navigation skills and subsequent movement in high-elevation terrain under difficult climatic conditions.

Exercise COLD RESPONSE 2007, Evenes Base, Northern Norway (2nd – 14th March 2007), was aimed at deploying immediate and rapid reaction forces in crisis areas with follow-on training of all the types of Crisis Response Operations in winter conditions. The emphasis was laid on conducting special operations under arctic conditions and leading special units at the tactical level of command.

International Exercise BRAVE BEDUIN 2007, Skive Base, Denmark (22nd – 28th April 2007), was designed to train members of national collecting centers, check the operability of the anti-CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear) weapon warning system within an international environment and verify procedures for system operability during Article 5 WT joint operations. The exercise was attended by military personnel from Denmark, the United Kingdom, the USA, Norway, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Poland, Germany, Belgium, Estonia, Luxembourg, Latvia, Hungary, Romania and NATO commands. The CR Armed Forces were represented by members of the Joint Forces Command, C/P Center, CBRN Warning Center and 23rd Helicopter Air Force Base.

Exercise FLYING RHINO I 2007 (23rd April – 4th May 2007) was aimed at maintaining and raising qualifications for air controllers, practicing cooperation and coordination between army and air force units, enhancing skills of flying crews while accomplishing close air support (CAS) missions, training interoperability of air defense units and practicing Host Nation Support (HNS) activities. 648 flights were carried out during the exercise. The training units were placed at the 22nd Air Force Base and the Libavá Military Training Area and the following aircraft were flown: Tornado GR4, Hawk, Lynx, L-39, L-159, Mi-24 and Mi-171.



International Exercise COMBINED ENDEAVOR 2007 (25th April – 11th May 2007) took place in Baumholder (Germany) and was attended by representatives of 42 NATO and PfP countries and two international organizations (NC3A – NATO C3 Agency and SEEBRIG – South East European Brigade). The main objective lay in testing the operability of communication and information systems (CIS) and training the ACR signalmen to be able to operate within an international environment.

During the **Coordination Exercise SWIFT ENDEAVOR** with the Texas National Guard (14th – 24th May 2007), personnel of the 31st CBRN Defense Brigade were familiarized with the outfit and equipment used by units of the Texas National Guard and exchanged their lessons-learned from decontaminating personnel and wounded. The exercise, in addition to being supplied with the US material and equipment, was attended by 23 members of the 311th CBRN Defense Battalion.

Certification **Exercise NOBLE LIGHT I** for NRF-9, Italy, (23rd April – 8th May 2007). The 31st CBRN Defense Brigade deployed its radiological laboratory with the sample collection team for the NRF-9. The exercise included 15 personnel and six pieces of equipment.

Exercise COMBAT MANEUVER 2007, Hohenfels MTA, Germany (1st – 19th June 2007). Its main objective rested in testing activities of a task force in situations closely approaching real combat operations conducted in built-up areas. The ACR deployed personnel of the 7th Mechanized Brigade, who were incorporated into a US military unit.



Exercise TRIAL QUEST 2007, Norway, (18th August – 17th September 2007) was designed to train tactics and procedures for deploying air forces and test readiness of the VÉRA S/M unit for accomplishing its missions in multinational operations. The exercise took place in a harsh climate with ceaseless rains and snowing, when the wind gusts reached the speed of 150km/h. Thus the crew could test its readiness and capabilities to operate under deteriorated weather conditions.

During **Exercise NOBEL STAR 2007**, Mastocka Firing Range, Sweden, (16th – 22nd September 2007) personnel of the 25th Anti-aircraft Missile Brigade carried out live firing with their RBS-70 launchers. The unit proved its capability to destroy air targets under difficult climatic conditions and thus concluded the last stage for being earmarked into a brigade task force.

Live firing carried out by the anti-aircraft missile force during **Exercise BALT 2007**, Poland, (29th September – 5th October 2007) tested, inter alia, operability of the SURN CZ modernized radar under conditions of passive jamming and in performing real combat actions in the framework of military tests. The missions that rested in searching and intercepting targets and guiding the missiles at them were successfully accomplished. The exercise showed that the KUB system can be efficiently employed in combat action and used in different modes.

