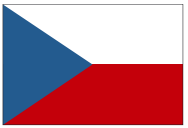
Brief Information on the Czech Republic, its Armed Forces and Military Reservation Training Facilities

[Czech Republic]

[Czech Republic Armed Forces]

[Military Reservation Training Facilities]



Large State Emblem
Small State Emblem
State Flag
State Colors
State Seal
Banner of the President of Czech Republic

Basic Information

The Czech Republic is a sovereign, unified, democratic and legal state. As an independent state formation historically connected with the Czechoslovak Republic, it was established after division of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (CSFR) on 1 January 1993. The Czech Republic consists of three historical lands: Bohemia, Moravia and Southeast Silesia. The capital of the Czech Republic is Prague.

Official Name: Czech Republic
Establishment: Republic headed by President; elected two-chamber parliament
Independence/Foundation: 28 October 1918 – Czechoslovakia (national holiday)
1 January 1993 – Czech Republic (national holiday)
Administrative Division: Territorial self-government
Territorial Self-governing Units: 14 regions (higher territorial self-governing units)
6,258 municipalities (basic territorial self-governing units)
Area: 78,866 sq.km.
Geographic Location: Central Europe
Population: 10.2 mil.
Capital: Prague (496 sq. km, approx. 1.2 mil. inhabitants) – http://www.praha-mesto.cz
Official Language: Czech
Currency: 1 Czech Crown (CZK) = 100 hellers
International Abbreviation: CZE
International Identity Plate: CZ
Climate: Temperate

Time Zone: GMT + 1 hour
Total Length of Land Boundaries: 2,290 km
Border Countries (length of boundaries): Germany (810.3 km)
Poland (761.8 km)
Austria (466.3 km)
Slovakia (251.8 km)

State Symbols: Large State Emblem
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National Anthem: Kde domov můj (Where is my home); a song composed by František Škroup from Josef Kajetán Tyl's play Fidlovačka (Fiddle Song) from 1834

Informative web pages: http://www.czech.cz
http://www.vlada.cz
http://www.army.cz

Czech Republic Engagement in International Organizations (selection)

Organization	*Czech Republic Membership*
United Nations Organization (UNO)	from January 19, 1993*
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	from January 19, 1995
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	from March 12, 1999
European Union (EU)	from May 1, 2004

* Czechoslovakia was a founding state of UNO on June 26, 1945.

Landscape in Central Bohemia

The Prague Castle – National Cultural Monument

Establishment

The Czech Republic is a unitary state headed by the President. Constitutionally legal relations, establishment, and rights and duties of citizens are stipulated by the Constitution of the Czech Republic from 16 December 1992. A part of the constitutional order is also the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms.
State power in the Czech Republic is exercised by means of the legislative, executive and judicial bodies.

Bodies of State

Legislative Power

Parliament of the Czech Republic
– the highest legislative body; consists of two chambers
- **Chamber of Deputies** (200 deputies elected for a term of four years)
- **Senate** (81 Senators elected for a term of six years; one third of the Senators is elected every second year)

Executive Power
President
– Head of State elected for a term of five years
– elected by Parliament at a joint session of both Chambers
Government
– supreme body of executive power
– is accountable to the Chamber of Deputies
– is composed of the Premier, the Deputy Premiers and the Ministers

Judicial Power
– is exercised by independent courts through independent judges on behalf of the Republic
– competencies and organization of the courts are prescribed by law

The Seat of the Government of the Czech Republic

The Prague Castle – Residence of the President

The Senate Building

The Chamber of Deputies Building

Public Administration System

The principles of public administration also result from the Constitution of the Czech Republic. Public administration is divided in state administration and self-government. State administration is an execution of state power.

State Administration Bodies

- **State – Central State Administration Bodies:**
  a) Ministries
  b) Other Central State Administration Bodies
- **Regions – Regional Offices**
  – execute state administration within the competencies prescribed by law
  – They represent a body superior to the designated local and municipal authorities with extended competencies at the area of state administration
- **Municipalities – Municipal Offices**
  – execute state administration within delegated competencies prescribed by law

In accordance with the Constitution of the Czech Republic, basic territorial self-governing units are represented by municipalities and higher territorial self-governing units represented by regions. Currently, there are 6,258 municipalities and 14 regions in the Czech Republic.

Regions follow the Act of Regions. They are public law corporations with assets and incomes, and use their own budget under terms and conditions stipulated by law. A region is governed by a board of representatives, and subsequently by a council, commissioner and regional office.

Municipalities are independent entities and exercise their powers in compliance with pertaining laws including the Act of Municipalities. The state can intervene only if a municipality violates the law. As stated in the Constitution of the Czech Republic, the municipalities are public law corporations, which may have their own property and may engage in management according to their own budgets. Furthermore, they administer their own financial and other resources in compliance with terms and conditions stipulated by law. A municipality is independently administered by a board of representatives, and subsequently by a mayor, a council, a municipal office and other specific bodies.

A town is a municipality, which had its historical status of town prior to enactment of the Act on Municipalities.
The statutory towns (České Budějovice, Karlovy Vary, Plzeň, Ústí nad Labem, Liberec, Hradec Králové, Pardubice, Brno, Zlín, Olomouc, Ostrava, Opava and Havířov) are granted the right of self-government, which allows them to subdivide their territory in town districts and quarters. A town is independently administered by a board of representatives, subsequently by a mayor (lord mayor in statutory towns), town council, town office (magistrate in statutory towns), and other specific bodies. A town district has similar bodies as a municipality.
The capital city of Prague also has a status of region and is governed by a separate law.

Regions – Higher Territorial Self-Governing Units – since 1 January 2000

Name of Region	*Abbrev.*	*Name of Region*	*Abbrev.*
The Capital City Prague	PHA	Hradec Králové	HKK
Central Bohemia	STČ	Pardubice	PAK
South Bohemia	JHČ	Vysočina	VYS
Pilsen	PLK	South Moravia	JHM
Karlovy Vary	KVK	Olomouc	OLK
Ústí nad Labem	ULK	Zlín	ZLK
Liberec	LBK	Moravia-Silesia	MSK

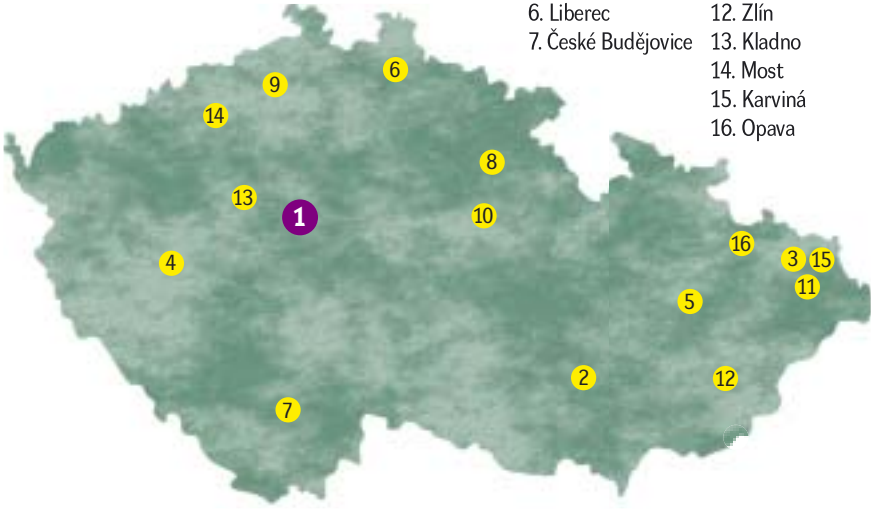
Population and Character of Settlement

The Czech Republic is distinguished by a relatively even density of population and a rich network of small and middle-sized towns. The system of settlement is also represented by a high proportion of small villages of up to 2000 inhabitants. Some regions (mainly in Southern Bohemia and Western Moravia) include plenty of villages under 500 inhabitants. This diversity causes certain problems in professionalization of their public administration and financing.

The Largest Cities – by population

1. Prague, the Capital **1,170, 571**
(as of 30 December, 2004)

2. Brno
3. Ostrava
4. Plzeň
5. Olomouc
6. Liberec
7. České Budějovice
8. Hradec Králové
9. Ústí nad Labem
10. Pardubice
11. Havířov
12. Zlín
13. Kladno
14. Most
15. Karviná
16. Opava



The demographic tendencies in the Czech Republic are similar as in developed European countries, i.e. aging of population, extending of average lifespan, and decreasing birth rates and population.

Population: 10,220,577 (as of 30 Dec, 2004)
Average Population Density: 130 people per sq. km
Life Expectancy: male – 72 years, female – 79 years
Ethnic Groups: Czech (81%)
Moravian (13%)
Slovak (3%)
Polish, German, Silesian, Romany and others (3%)
Religion: Believers 44% – Mostly Roman Catholics (approx. 40%)
– Protestant (4%),
– Orthodox and others (0.2%),
Atheist 40%
Not responded 16%
The Highest Inhabited Point: Mt. Praděd Meteorological Station (the Hrubý Jeseník) – 1,491 m above sea level
The Lowest Located Settlement: Hřensko (Děčín District) – 130 m a.s.l.
The Highest Located Settlement: Filipova Huť (Modrava Village, Klatovy District) – 1,093 m a.s.l.
The Largest City: Prague (capital, population 1.2 mil.)
The Smallest Village: Rubakov (Mladá Boleslav District, population 17)

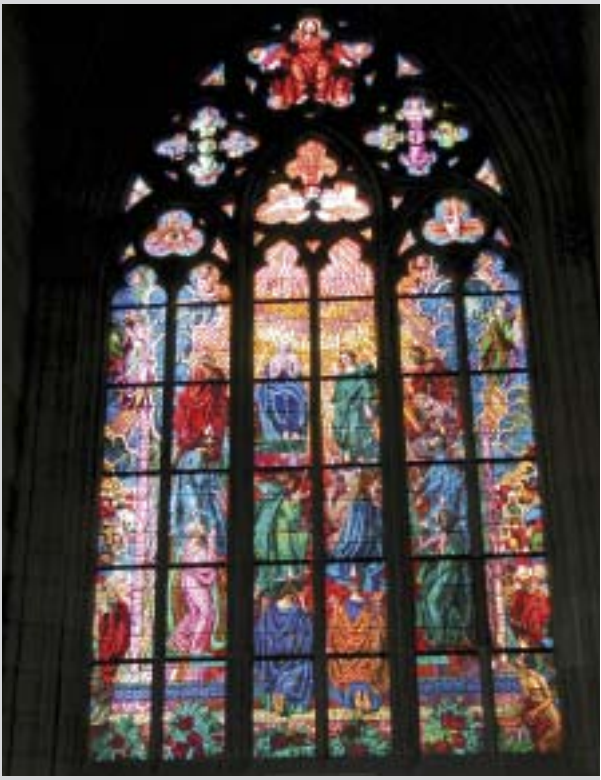
The St. Nicholas Church in Malostranské Square is a typical example of the Czech Baroque.

Čertovka – the Vltava river arm creates idyllic recesses around Kampa island.

Prague – the Capital of the Czech Republic

Prague aerial photo – view of the Prague Castle, Malá Strana, and the Vltava river with the Charles Bridge.

The Astronomical Clock in the Old-Town Square was built around 1410 and renovated in 1490.



The window-panes in the St. Vite's Cathedral were designed by top Czech painters: Max Švabinský, Karel Svolinský, Alfons Mucha, etc.

Rudolfinum – Neo-Renaissance building designed by the architects Zítek and Schultz. It was completed in 1874–1885; the Seat of Parliament during he period of the Czechoslovak Republic; now it is a center of culture as the building was originally designed.

The Building of the National Theater, which was constructed by the design of the architect Josef Zítek in 1868–1883 and finished by the architect Josef Schulz, is a masterpiece of the Czech Neo-Renaissance architecture of the 19th century.

The Royal Summer House founded in 1538 is the most typical example of the Italian Renaissance architecture that can be seen north of the Alps.

The Rebuilt Synagogue standing in the Old Town from the second half of the 13th century commemorates the rich and unsettled history of Jews living in Prague.

The Neo-Renaissance building of the National Museum, which was built by the design of the architect Josef Schulz in 1885–1890, was placed in the upper part of the Wenceslaw Square. The statue of Saint Wenceslaw on the horseback with four Czech patrons is a work of J. V. Myslbek.

Dům U Zvonu (House at the Bell), standing in the Old Town Square, is a Gothic building from the 14th century that passed through many reconstructions. The Palace Golz-Kinski from 1755–1766, adjacent to the Dům U Zvonu, is the most beautiful architectonic jewel of Prague Rococo. Now, exhibition of graphic collections from the National Gallery.

Geography and Natural Conditions

The Czech Republic is a landlocked country situated in the western part of the Euro-Asian continent, i.e. in Central Europe. It is in the temperate zone at northern latitude (48°33'N–53°03'N) and eastern longitude (12°06'E–18°52'E).

Maximum Distances within the Area of the Czech Republic

- Connecting line between northernmost and southernmost point: 278 km
- Connecting line between westernmost and easternmost point: 493 km
- Connecting line between the most distanced points: 493 km
- Maximum distance (length) in the north-south direction: 276 km
- Maximum distance (length) in the west-east direction: 452 km

The relief of the Czech Republic is quite varied. Its territory is situated on the boundary between the Hercynian and Alpine-Himalayan mountain systems, which differ in age and geomorphologic development.

Bohemia (western and central part of the Czech Republic) is covered by the Czech Highlands, which was formed at the end of the Paleozoic Era and has a relief of upland and mid-mountains. The inner area of this territory is formed by the highlands of the Czech Massif and flatlands of the Czech Plateau. They are bordered by the following mountains: the Šumava, Český les (Czech Forest), Krušné hory, Krkonoše, Orlické hory, Jeseníky and Czech-Moravian Highland.

The West Carpathians (including the Beskydy, Javorníky Mountains and White Carpathians), which cross the eastern part of the country, arose in the Tertiary Era. The boundary between the Czech Highland and West Carpathians is filled with a strip of valleys and the Morava river basin. The depression between both mountain systems is called Moravská brána (Moravian Gate).

The highest peaks of the mountains of the Czech Republic

Mountains	*The Highest Peak*	*Height (m a.s.l)*
The Krkonoše	Sněžka	1,602 m
The Jeseníky	Praděd	1,492 m
	Králický Sněžník	1,422 m
The Šumava	Plechý	1,378 m
	Boubín	1,362 m
The Beskydy	Lysá hora	1,324 m
The Krušné hory	Klínovec	1,244 m

Sněžka, the highest mountain in the Czech Republic

Šumava

The highest point: Sněžka (Krkonoše) – 1,602 m a.s.l
The lowest point: the Elbe River at Hřensko – 115 m a.s.l
The largest mountain system: the Czech-Moravian Highland (low mountains at the boundary between Bohemia and Moravia) – approx. 13,500 sq. km

The climate in the Czech Republic is temperate and humid, and corresponds with its location in the northern temperate zone, which is influenced by mutual penetration and mingling of oceanic (small differences in season and daily air temperatures, frequent rainfalls) and continental effects (big differences in season and daily air temperatures, scarce rainfalls). The oceanic influence prevails in Bohemia, while Moravia and Silesia are in a domain of continental effects. In addition to these factors, the clime in the Czech Republic is strongly influenced by the elevation and ground relief.

West winds bring precipitations, which frequency is effected primarily by the elevation above sea level and orientation of slopes towards winds in the mountains. (Heavy rains caused widespread floods in the Czech Republic, e.g. along the Morava in 1997, and the Vltava with Elbe river basin in 2002; in some areas, the water flow along the Vltava river exceeded even one thousand year flood.)

Disastrous floods in 2002

Annual Average Air Temperatures: maximum 9.5°C / minimum 0.1°C
The Coldest Month in a Year: January (average temperatures about –2 °C)
The Warmest Month in a Year: July (average maximum temperatures in mountain areas 8 to 12°C, in lowlands 18 to 21°C)
Average Annual Precipitations: mountains 900–1,700 mm, flatlands 400–650 mm

Waters of the Czech Republic include mainly rivers, and (in a small scale) water reservoirs, ponds and lakes. The main European watersheds go across the territory of the Czech Republic and divide it in three sea drainage areas: North Sea, Black Sea and Baltic Sea. The divide point for the above- mentioned three seas is Mt. Králický Sněžník (1,423 m a.s.l). The longest rivers in the Czech Republic are: the Vltava (433 km) and the Elbe (370 km) in Bohemia, the Dyje (306 km) and the Morava (246 km) in Moravia, and the Odra (135 km) with the Opava (131 km) in Silesia.
There is also plenty of mineral springs in the country that are frequently used for various therapies. The most known spas are Karlovy Vary (Bohemia), Mariánské Lázně (Bohemia), and Luhačovice (Moravia).

The Largest Catchments Area: the Elbe River – 51,104 sq. km (only in the CR territory)
River with the Highest Flow Rate: the Elbe – 308 $m^3.s^{-1}$ at Hřensko
The Highest Water Capacity in Reservoir: Orlík Dam (the Vltava River) – 720 mil. m^3
The Warmest Mineral Spring: thermal spring in Karlovy Vary (72°C)
The Shortest Distance from Sea: 326 km (Šluknov–Sczecyn Bay in the Baltic Sea)

Longest Rivers

	Length in km	*Flow in sq m.s^{-1}*	*Sea Drainage Area**
1. Vltava (flows into the Elbe)	433	149	North Sea
2. Elbe (state border)	370	308	North Sea
3. Dyje (flows into the Morava)	306	44	Black Sea
4. Ohře (flows into the Elbe)	291	38	North Sea
5. Morava (confluent with the Dyje)	283	109	Black Sea
6. Berounka (flows into the Vltava)	246	36	North Sea
7. Sázava (flows into Vltava)	225	25	North Sea

* The Odra River takes waters from the Hrubý and Nízký Jeseník Mountains. However, just its upper course is in the Czech Republic territory.

Largest Water Areas

	Area in ha	*maximum depth in m*
Dam lakes (on rivers)		
Lipno (on the Vltava)	4,870	22
Orlík (on the Vltava)	2,732	74
Švihov (on the Želivka)	1,670	56
Nové Mlýny III (on the Dyje)	1,668	8
Slapy (on the Vltava)	1,392	58
Fish ponds (in Southern Bohemia)		
Rožmberský (at Třeboň)	489	6.2
Horusický (at Veselí nad Lužnicí)	416	6
Bezdrev (at Hluboká nad Vltavou)	394	5
Lakes (in the Šumava Mountains)		
Černé	18.4	40
Čertovo	10.3	37
Plešné	7.5	18

Orlík Dam and Žďákovský Bridge with the largest span of the steel arch in the Czech Republic

Soils, vegetation and animals closely depend on variety of individual geographic environmental elements (climatic conditions, surface altitude division) and their mutual interactions.
Soil cover of the Czech Republic is characterized by a considerable variability, both of soil texture and distribution of individual soil types. Brown soil is the most common soil type. The highest quality agricultural land can be found in river valleys, especially along the River Elbe in Bohemia and in valleys "Hornomoravský, Dolnomoravský and Dyjsko-svratecký úval" in Moravia.

Flora and fauna found in the territory of the Czech Republic give evidence to the mutual interaction of vegetation and animals in Europe coming together from different regions.
In the prehistoric age, forests covered more than 90% of the Czech Republic territory. These were mainly mixed forests, which indicated its composition depending on the altitude in particular areas. Forest cover in current cultural landscape is a result of human activities; original ground cover was preserved only rarely in distant and inaccessible locations. Today, forests represent only approximately 30% of the overall area of the Czech Republic; in addition, most of these forests are cultivated coniferous forests with spruce and pine trees prevailing.

Flora of the Czech Republic includes more than 3,000 species of vascular plants.
Based on geography, three floristic regions are distinguished:

- The Czech Highlands (Česká vysočina) with its altitude belongs to the region of the Central-European Forest Flora.
- Lowlands with their warm climate belong to the region of the Steppe Pannonian Flora.
- In the Carpathian Mountains, we can find the Carpathian Flora.

Depending on altitude division, flora of the Czech Republic forms six altitude vegetation zones:

- lowland zone with thermopile flora,
- highland zone,
- forest steppe zone with leafy forests,
- low-mountain zone with prevailing spruce monocultures,
- mountain zone with spruce and beech, subalpine zone.

Fauna of the Czech Republic belongs to two subregions of the paleoarctic region:

- grove zone and
- steppe zone (in Southern Moravia).

The original composition of fauna gradually changed due to effects of human economic activity; either exterminating some species or breeding game and domestic animals. Currently around 40,000 species animals live in the territory of the country, 75% of which represent insects.

Typical representatives of fauna, mostly spread in the wilds, are for instance roe deer, stag deer, fallow deer, moufflon, wild boar, fox, hare, polecat, squirrel, pine martin, ground squirrel, hamster, hedgehog, mole, pigeon, woodpecker, golden oriole, buzzard, hawk, cuckoo, partridge, quail, lark, tit bird, goldfinch, thrush, grouse, grass snake, viper and lizard.

Mineral Resources

Regarding **the mineral wealth** of the Czech Republic, its mineral recourses are relatively limited and considerably exhausted.

Coal is the most important mineral raw material and at the same time, the ultimate energy source of the country; although its extraction has substantially decreased over the last ten years and this decline program continues. The main reserves of black coal are in the northeast of Moravia (in the Ostrava-Karviná coal field). Great resources of brown coal (surface mineable) are found in the brown-coal basins in the foothills of the mountains Krušné hory, primarily in the Most and Sokolov basins. Minor amounts of natural gas are also produced in the outskirts of the Ostrava-Karviná coalfield and in Southern Moravia (between Hodonín and Břeclav) near local oil fields.

The country has also relatively large stocks of raw materials for ceramics, refractory and glass, building stone, gravel, brick clays and limestone. Stocks of high-quality kaolin are in Western Bohemia in the Karlovy Vary and Pilsen regions. High-quality glass sands are found in Northern Bohemia in the Broumov area. Extraction of limestone from the Czech Carst and Moravian Carst is significant as well as granite extraction from the Jeseníky Mountains and in the Czech-Moravian Highlands (Českomoravská vysočina) and exploitation of river sands in the middle course of the Morava and Elbe Rivers.

Once significant uranium mining goes is in depression today. Currently, no uranium ores are being mined in the Czech Republic.

Living Environment Quality

The environment was substantially damaged during the times of centrally controlled economy. Major damage factors consisted of air pollution with sulphur dioxide (produced not only by power plants in Northern Bohemia but power plants in East Germany and Southern Poland as well). Northern Bohemia was the worst affected region; coniferous forests were extensively damaged there. In addition, the region of the North-Bohemian lignite field was seriously affected by extensive devastation of the landscape due to opencast mining. Rivers were also substantially polluted by disposing of industrial wastes and due to insufficient capacity (sometimes even absence) of purification plants. This mainly refers to the rivers Elbe, Ohře, Vltava, Odra and Morava.

All indicators of environment quality have improved since 1990. First of all, this has been caused by reducing extraction of both black and brown coal, the decline of metallurgy and some other heavy industries and secondly through implementation of an active policy of improving the living environment, application of desulphurizing in lignite power plants and construction of purification plants on rivers. Nevertheless, the negative impacts of increasing automobile transport become more significant (noise pollution, exhausts etc.).

Kladno industrial area used to play a significant role in the Czechoslovak national economy

National Economy

Traditionally, the Czech Republic has been an industrial country (even in the times of Austria-Hungary, Bohemia and Moravia were the most economically developed regions of the monarchy, producing around 75% of its overall industrial product).
In the years 1948–1989, the Czech Republic economy focused, in line with the general policy of nations of the Eastern Block, on development of power engineering, metallurgy and heavy industry. This resulted in damaging the environment and a high energy demand for national production.
After the year 1990, some heavy industries have decayed (ferrous metallurgy, locomotive production and armament production) but on the contrary, light industries have developed (electrical engineering, wood-processing, chemical and food industry). The economy of the Czech Republic is becoming an integral part of the world economy, having close links to the European Union nations, especially Germany. Another recent phenomenon represents the rapid development of the service industry and related transfer of labor from the secondary to tertiary sector. However, this is also connected with structural issues and growing unemployment.

The power distribution network of the Czech Republic is integrated in the European power system distribution network (power exchange) of neighboring countries.
The major part of power is still produced through coal combustion in thermal power plants. However, their operation is being reduced for they belong to the main environment polluters. The largest thermal power plants are located in the Most basin near open mines of low-quality lignite coal (Tušimice, Prunéřov). A considerable part of thermal energy is gained through combustion of natural gas and oil imported to the Czech Republic territory by gas and oil pipelines from Russia. In the future, nuclear power plants will probably become the most important producers of electrical energy. The first Czech nuclear power plant was built in Dukovany in Třebíč County, another one at Temelín in Southern Bohemia. Hydropower plants are just of subsidiary importance; due to water shortage, they are utilized only in the time of maximum load of the power distribution network. The cascade of hydropower plants on the Vltava River is the most notable, for this river provided the best conditions for their construction (Lipno, Orlík, Slapy). Of the so-called non-traditional sources (wind power plants, solar panels etc.), electrical and thermal energy are gained just in a limited scope and rather exceptionally.

Industry is mainly concentrated in the northern part of Bohemia, while Southern Bohemia and the Moravian borderland (Vysočina Region) are primarily agricultural regions. Indeed, the key industrial centers are major cities and their surroundings: Prague, Brno, Pilsen, Ostrava, Hradec Králové, Liberec, Olomouc, Zlín etc.

Decisive industrial branches of the Czech Republic include mainly engineering industries (particularly production of vehicles and machinery for the food industry), other metal industries, chemical, electric, textile, garment, leather, footwear, graphic-arts and food industries. Glass making, production of china, ceramics and costume jewelry as well as the wood-processing industry (including production of musical instruments, pencils and matches) are traditional.

The most important industrial metropolitan (urban) agglomerations and regions

The Prague Central Bohemian Agglomeration (app. 1.5 mil. inhabitants) – concentrates mainly on central functions, education, services and advanced industries

The Ostrava Agglomeration (app. 1 mil. inhabitants) – the economy of the region was primarily based on black coal mining and ferrous metallurgy; it is currently undergoing a significant restructuring

The Brno Agglomeration (app. 0.5 mil. inhabitants) – concentrates on education, services and engineering industries

The Hradec-Pardubice Agglomeration (app. 0.3 mil. inhabitants) – concentrates on chemical, electric, engineering and food-processing industries

The North-Bohemian Agglomeration – includes the cities of Chomutov, Most, Ústí nad Labem and Teplice; the economy of the region is primarily based on lignite mining and the chemical industry

The Liberec-Jablonec Agglomeration – concentrates on textiles, glass-making and the engineering industry

The Pilsen Agglomeration – the engineering and food-processing industries prevail here

The Central-Moravian Agglomeration – includes the cities of Olomouc, Prostějov and Přerov; it is of industrial nature but represents an important educational center as well

The Zlín Agglomeration – concentrates on shoemaking, rubber and the engineering industry

Agriculture uses approximately 4,280,000 ha of agricultural land (55% of the area of the country) and is directly influenced by the natural environment of the Republic.
Vegetable production focuses on cereals (especially wheat, barley and rye), livestock feed plants (oat, corn and beet), technical plants (sugar beet and rape) and potatoes; it further focuses on production vegetables and fruit as well. South Moravia is characterized by favorable conditions for grape vines; hops are grown in central Bohemia.
Animal production slightly outweighs vegetable; its decisive branch is beef, followed by breeding of pigs, poultry, sheep and horses. Fish breeding has been traditional for centuries. Besides direct consumption, vegetable and animal production is a substantial supplier for the food-processing industry, especially brewing.

Imports and Exports

Due to the limited raw materials, imports of raw materials are of great importance for the Czech Republic economy; this mainly applies to oil and natural gas (from Russia), iron and manganese ore (from Russia, Brazil and India), salt and sulphur (from Poland). Further imported commodities mainly include fodders, wool, cotton, rubber, untreated hides, pharmaceuticals, various industrial products and foodstuffs or tropical fruit.
Exports of the Czech Republic are primarily represented by industrial products and foodstuffs: machinery and machine equipment, automobiles, tractors, rolled stock, iron, steel, chemicals, costume jewelry, ceramics, glass, textile, beer, meat, hops, malting barley and wheat etc.

Transport System

Thanks to its location, the Czech Republic is a crossing of important transport routes. The density of both road and railroad networks in the Czech Republic is relatively high, but it is necessary to improve their technical parameters. Compared to the advanced European countries, both of these transport networks are obsolete with insufficient modern high-capacity communications.

Longest tunnel: road tunnel – 2,002 m Prague-Strahov
railroad tunnel – 1,747 m on the railway route Klatovy–Železná Ruda
Highest-altitude railroad station: Kubova Huť in the Šumava Mountains – 995 m above sea level
Longest bridge: Žďákovský most (541 m)
First longer railway route (both in Bohemia and Europe): connected České Budějovice and Linz, built in the years 1824–1832 by Dipl. Eng. Franz Anton Gerstner for horse railway; it was app. 129 km long with a gauge of 112 cm
First electrical narrow gauge railway: built on the route from Tábor to Bechyně, designed by Dipl. Eng. František Křižík in 1902; it is still in service

Railways. Through neighboring countries, the Czech Republic railway transport is integrated into the European railway system. Through German and Austrian railroads, international express trains (Eurocity and Intercity), crossing the Czech territory link the Czech Republic to the West-European railway system. International express trains provide transportation from the Czech Republic across Slovakia to Ukraine and Russia. Further extensions of transit routes for express trains across the Czech territory are expected. The aim is to provide a high quality international links between the Czech Republic and Berlin, Vienna, Bratislava, Warsaw, Nürinberg, Linz and individual CR regions.

Roads. The Czech Republic has a relatively dense road network, which is currently being modernized (new by-pass roads, roundabouts and highways are being constructed, main roads are being "straightened" and widened. Until now, sections of all remaining highway routes are still under construction, linked to the main backbone road. In the future, they should become an integral part of the European highway transport system. So far, only one highway route has been fully completed. It is the D2 highway from Brno via Břeclav to Slovakia , connected with the main Czech D1 highway leading from Prague via Brno to Lipník nad Bečvou. Here it shall be linked to the D47 highway to Poland. Another important route is the D3 highway, which shall run from Prague via South Bohemia to Austria. One of the most important ones is the D5 highway from Prague through Pilsen and to Germany, which has nearly been completed except for the Pilsen by-pass road. So far, the completion of D8 highway, running from Prague to Germany via North Bohemia, has faced environmental issues connected with its passage through the protected landscape area of České středohoří. The D11 highway connects Prague with the Hradec-Pardubice agglomeration and further with Poland.

International Airport Prague-Ruzyně

Railroad bridge at Tanvald

The Czech Republic Highways

Highway	*Route* (including to border crossings CR/neighboring country)	*Further direction*
D1	Prague–Brno–Vyškov–Hulín–Přerov–Lipník n. B.	Ostrava, PL
D2	Brno–*Břeclav/Brodské*–Slovakia	Bratislava, HU
D3	Prague–Tábor–Č. Budějovice–*D. Dvořiště/Wullowitz*–Austria	Linz
D5	Prague–Plzeň–*Rozvadov/Waidhaus*–Germany	Nurinberg
D8	Prague–Lovosice–Ústí n. L.–*Petrovice/Breitenau*–Germany	Dresden
D11	Prague–Hradec Králové–Trutnov–*Královec/Lubawka*–Poland	Sczeczyn
D47	Lipník nad Bečvou–Ostrava–Poland	Katowice, Warsaw

Air transport of the Czech Republic uses the Prague-Ruzyně international airport; Czech and foreign airlines connect the Czech capital with important cities in Europe as well as in other continents around the world. Airports with regular flights and air taxi of domestic air traffic are also in the cities of Ostrava, Brno and Karlovy Vary.

River transport operates mainly on the lower course of the Vltava River (freight transport up to Prague and passenger traffic as far as the Slapská Dam) and on the navigable part of the Elbe River (up to Chvaletice).

Conduit traffic serves especially to import oil and natural gas from Russia and distributes gas to individual cities and towns.

At present **communications** (institutions operating and providing communication services) are of exceptional importance, ensuring television and radio broadcast transmission, connecting telephone and fax networks or transmitting various types of information on world-wide data networks (Internet).

The Prague Castle

Golden Lane in Prague – Hradčany

Tourist Industry, Recreation and Balneology

Thanks to its mostly lovely landscape, famous healing and mineral springs (health resorts), wealth of forests and natural protected areas and many historical and cultural landmarks, the Czech Republic is becoming an attractive recreational and cultural region, increasingly interesting for foreign visitors.

Most attractive tourist locations

Natural areas with natural parks, protected landscape areas and reservations

- mountains: Krkonoše, Šumava, Beskydy, Jeseníky, Orlické hory

Regions with natural attractions and curiosities

- karst phenomena: Moravian Karst, Czech Karst–Beroun area
- rock cities: Český ráj–Turnov area, České Švýcarsko–Děčín area, Adršpach-Teplice Rocks–Broumov area

Water areas

- Southern Bohemia with ponds (Třeboň area) and with larger dams on the Vltava River (Lipno, Orlík, Slapy)
- Máchovo jezero lake at Doksy
- Southern Moravia with water reservoirs on the Dyje River (Nové Mlýny, Vranov)

Major cities and historical town reserves with cultural landmarks

- Prague, Brno, Pilsen, České Budějovice, Cheb, Olomouc, Ostrava, Tábor, Hradec Králové, Jindřichův Hradec, Liberec, Pardubice
  (from the international point of view, historical town reserves selected by the international organization UNESCO as world cultural landmarks are of special importance – Prague, Český Krumlov, Telč and Kutná Hora)

Spas with healing and mineral springs

- the most famous is the health-resort region in western Bohemia – Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázně, Jáchymov, Františkovy Lázně

Spa colonnade in Karlovy Vary

Ridges of the Šumava Mountains near Srní

The most often visited spas of the Czech Republic

West Bohemia:

Karlovy Vary	– the greatest and the most famous spa – with thermal springs (72°C hot spring Vřídlo) – treatment of digestive disorders, diabetes, etc.
Františkovy Lázně	– cold mineral springs and moors – treatment of motor disorder, heart disorder and women diseases
Mariánské Lázně	– cold mineral springs in a nice forest landscape – treatment of digestive, motor disorder, metabolism, etc.
Jáchymov	– thermal radioactive springs – especially treatment of motor disorder
Teplice	– especially treatment of motor disorder

North Bohemia:

Janské Lázně	– situated in the forest landscape of the Krkonoše Mountains – treatment of post-paralysis states,

Central Bohemia:

Poděbrady	– treatment of heart disorders

South Bohemia:

Třeboň	– especially treatment of motor disorder

Morava:

Luhačovice	– the greatest Moravian spa – especially treatment of respiratory disorder

Protection of natural, cultural and historical monuments and landmarks

Protection of nature in the Czech Republic has a long tradition and is one of the best all over the world. Original natural environment is protected in the nature reserves and national parks.

Safeguarding of cultural and historical monuments includes the most important properties and artifacts linked with the history of the region and its inhabitants such as: fortified castles, castles, churches and other architectural monuments and landmarks, parts of towns protected as urban conservation areas, works of art (literature, musical, etc.) as well as technical works of art.
Open-air museums are the locations where especially folk architecture monuments are collected. Many documents on the nature and history of mankind are maintained and cared for by museums, galleries and libraries.

National Parks of the Czech Republic

	Area (sq. km)	*Year of establishment*
Šumava National Park	683	1991
Krkonoše National park	359	1963
České Švýcarsko	78	2000
Podyjí National Park	61	1978

Šumava National Park

The Largest Protected Nature Areas

	Area (sq. km)	*Year of establishment*
Beskydy	1,197	1973
České středohoří	1,065	1976
Šumava	999	1963
Jeseníky	745	1969
Bílé Karpaty	745	1980

The oldest nature reservation, protected landscape: Žofín and Hojná voda primeval forest (Novohradské mountains), Boubín primeval forest (Šumava mountains)
The longest cave: amateur cave – Punkevní cave in the Moravian Carst with a length of 34,900 m
The deepest abyss: Hranická Abyss – Hranice na Moravě, Přerov district (depth 244.5 m)
The most famous and open abyss: Macocha (depth 168 m)

Architectural and Historical Monuments on the territory of the Czech Republic At present, there are 12 sites in the Czech Republic on the World Heritage list of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

1.	Prague	historical town center	1992
2.	Český Krumlov	historical town center	1992
3.	Telč	historical town center	1992
4.	Žďár nad Sázavou	Pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk	1994
5.	Kutná Hora	historical town center	1995
6.	Lednice	cultural landscape	1996
7.	Holašovice	historical village reservation	1998
8.	Kroměříž	gardens and castle	1998
9.	Litomyšl	castle	1999
10.	Olomouc	Holy Trinity Column, fountains	2000
11.	Brno	Tugendhat Villa	2001
12.	Třebíč	St. Procopus Basilica, Jewish town and cemetery	2003

Open-air Folk Architecture Museums

- Museum of folk buildings in Kouřim
- Museum of folk architecture in Kadov, Českomoravská Highlands
- Polabské Ethnographic Museum (old Czech wooden cottage in central Bohemia) in Přerov nad Labem
- Folk Architecture Museum at Třebíz
- Exhibition of South East Moravian agricultural buildings in Strážnice na Moravě
- Open-air Valašské Muzeum in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm

Valašské Muzeum (Ondráš Ensemble performance)

Historical center of Český Krumlov

The Prague Castle

The National Theater

Famous Urban Conservations National and Cultural Heritage

Conservation areas	*National cultural heritage*
Prague:	
Capital of Prague (historical town center)	Prague Castle Vyšehrad Charles Bridge Carolinum National Theatre National Museum Old Town Square St. Agnes Convent White Mountain (battlefield with Hvězda Pavilion and a game park) Memorial of Anti-fascist Resistance in Kobylisy
Central Bohemia:	
Kutná Hora	Italian Court in Kutná Hora Karlštejn Castle Budeč Slavonic fortified site Lidice Sázavský Monastery
Southern Bohemia:	
Tábor České Budějovice Český Krumlov Jindřichův Hradec Třeboň	Tábor (historical town center) Kozí hrádek near Tábor Zvíkov Castle
Western Bohemia:	
Domažlice Horšovský Týn Františkovy Lázně Cheb	Přimda castle ruin Rabí castle ruin Hůrka in Starý Plzenec Slavonic fortified site

North Bohemia:	
Terezín	Small Fortress Cemetery in Terezín
Kadaň	Mount Říp with St. George Rotunda
Litoměřice	Bezděz Castle
Žatec	
East Bohemia:	
Pardubice	"Zámeček" piety area in Pardubice
Litomyšl	Litomyšl Castle
Hradec Králové	"Grandmother Valley" in Ratibořice
Jičín	
Josefov	
Kuks and Betlém	
South Moravia:	
Znojmo	Znojmo Castle Rotunda
Mikulov	Špilberk Castle and Fortress in Brno
Jihlava	Slavonic settlement in Mikulčice
Telč	Great Moravian Empire archaeological monuments in Staré Město and surroundings
Kroměříž	
North Moravia:	
Olomouc	Premyslid Palace in Olomouc
Nový Jičín	Brethren Congregation in Fulnek (Jan Ámos Komenský memorial)
Štramberk	

The Gateway of St. Vite's Cathedral at the Prague Castle

Rabí Castle

Karlštejn – Residence of the Czech kings

Historical Survey

Documents on the oldest settlement of the territory of the Czech Republic date back to the Older Stone Age. The Celtic tribes (e.g. Boii) are the first historically documented ethnics from the 4th century B.C. At the end of that century, the Celts were forced out and Germanic tribes (Markomen, Hermundur, Quadi, etc.) seized this territory. From the 6th century, the Slavs and Avars penetrated into the territory of Bohemia and Moravia from the East.

In the first half of the 7th century, the Western Slavs joined into one tribe unit known as the Samo Empire to defend them against the expansion of Avars. The oldest documented state unit, the Great Moravian Empire was founded in Moravia in the first half of the 9th century. In the same time, Christianity was spreading on our territory from the East Frank Empire. After the end of the Great Moravian Empire, the center of political and economic life was shifted to Bohemia, where up to that time (8th–10th century) only tribal formations lived. Only at the end of the 10th century, did Premyslides from the Czechs tribe succeeded in unifying these tribal communities to develop the Bohemian state (princedom) after having slaughtered most of the members of the other important and politically competing Slavníkovec family. The Czech Premyslides's state had many contacts with its neighbors, especially with the German Empire and it gradually becomes a significant power factor in Central Europe

Detail of Vyšehrad fortification

St. Martin Romanesque Rotunda in Vyšehrad

The Czech state in the 14th century

From the 12th to 14th century – i.e. under the reign of Premyslides (first of all Vladislav II, Premysl Otakar I as well as under the reign of his grandson Premysl Otakar II), and also later under the reign of Luxembourg dynasty (the Bohemian King and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV) – the Crownlands of Bohemia reached its political, economic and cultural peak. The Bohemian state strengthened internally, economically improved and became a leading state among the Central Europe countries, and at the same time its territory achieved its greatest extent in all its whole history. In the times of colonization, a great number of Germans immigrated into the Czech lands. The first third of the 15th century was the period of the Hussite wars, which started after the condemnation to the stake of religious reformist Jan Hus († 1415) and were especially caused by a deep social crisis that had already lasted a long time before. However, this mass movement resulted in considerable economic decay.

Medieval castle of Velhartice

Prague besieged by Swedes in 1648

In 1526, the Hapsburgs took up the Czech crown and the Crownlands of Bohemia became a part of the Hapsburg monarchy. In fact, their state status did not change until the 17th century and formally, even a century later, however from 1867, the Crownlands of Bohemia became a part of Předlitavsko.

Already at the beginning of 1547, the first protest of the Estates (an assembly of nobles, clergy, and townspeople representing the major social groups in the Bohemian Kingdom) against the Hapsburg centralization and absolutism burst out. However, this protest was defeated and lead to weakening of the power of non-Catholic aristocracy and of the towns. After other unsuccessful uprisings of the Czech Estates from 1618 to 1620 (Prague "defenestration" on 23 May 1618 was an impulse to start it and it finished in 1620 with the battle of White Mountain) and the subsequent Thirty Years War (1618–1648), a period of strengthening of Hapsburg power started. The process of forced Catholicisation was accompanied by weakening of the Czech statehood in the Hapsburg Monarchy (only the Catholic religion was allowed) and a gradual Germanisation of the Czech lands. Absolutism pushed through to the detriment of the Estates.

At the end of the 18th century, together with the advent of capitalism and other changes came a revival of Czech language and culture, national feelings and the Czech national consciousness started to be shaped and in the first half of 19th century, as well as modern nationalism.

Main Nave of the St. Vite's Cathedral in Prague

Museum of National Literature in Prague

At the beginning of the 20th century, especially during World War I (1914–1918), the first concept of a Czech state independent of the Austrian Monarchy appeared (later of the Czechoslovakian state). The official authority of the then foreign anti-Austrian revolt became the Czech National Board (later Czechoslovakian) at Paris headed by T. G. Masaryk. After the defeat and split-up of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy in 1918, the historical Czech Kingdom joined with parts of the Hungarian Kingdom (Slovakia and Ruthenia) and one of the successor states of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy; the independent Czechoslovak Republic, was established.

Czechoslovakia in 1920

1918 coup in Brno

The youngest soldiers

T. G. Masaryk, the first President of the Czechoslovak Republic

Czechoslovakia in 1939

Development of the independent Czechoslovakia was forcefully interrupted by the Munich Agreement and by the subsequent Fascist occupation during World War II. Separatist tendencies of the German minority in the Czech borderland supported by Nazi Germany lead to the adoption of the Munich Agreement in 1938 and a seizure of the Czechoslovakian territory by Germany. In March 1939, Hitler also occupied the rest of the Czech territory and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia was formed (1939–1954). Slovakia declared independence (during World War II Slovakia was a satellite of Germany). Only a small part of the Czech people collaborated with the occupants, on the contrary, many Czechs were members of resistance organizations. In 1940, the exiled government headed by Edvard Beneš was established in London.

After World War II in 1945, Czechoslovakia was reconstituted as an independent state, but without Ruthenia (in accordance with the treaty with the Soviet Union of 29 June 1945, Ruthenia was connected to the Ukrainian Soviet Republic under the name Subcarpathian zone). At the same time, based on the so-called Beneš decrees, about three million ethnic Germans were displaced in 1945–1946.

Prague Uprising in May 1945

St. Nicolas Church in Malá Strana (Prague)

However, the postwar democratic development of the Czechoslovakia was hampered by the communistic takeover in February 1948. The republic became a part of the Soviet Block and the communist party installed a totalitarian regime. In the political processes, which took place from about 1949 till 1957, many opposition representatives and clerical officials were condemned to death or sentenced to many years of imprisonment.

The country's name from 1960–1990 was the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The sixties brought some reforms and liberalization of cultural and social life. This democratization process culminated with the so-called Prague Spring in 1968, which was broken off in August of the same year by military intervention of Warsaw Pact countries and subsequent Soviet occupation (1968–1989). The National Assembly adopted the Act on Federation on 27 October 1968, which confirmed an equal position of the Czech lands and Slovakia. Nevertheless, this Act came into force not sooner than at the beginning of 1969, i.e. in completely different political situation. The normalization in the seventies and eighties caused a stagnation of political, economic and social life.

Prague panorama

The processes in Eastern Europe connected with the decline of the Soviet Block and the "velvet revolution" (mass demonstrations after ruthless action against the students' demonstration in Prague) in November 1989 resulted in the overthrow of the communist regime followed by democratization of political life.
In 1990, pluralistic elections were held and the country was renamed to the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (CSFR). However in 1992, other proposals of the Slovak representatives for free confederation lead to splitting of Czechoslovakia into two independent nations.
On 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic as sovereign nations set forth separately their journey of return to a democratic system and market economy

Representative interiors of the Prague Castle

Defense of the Czech Republic is a collection of arrangements to ensure sovereignty, territorial integrity, principals of democracy and legislative state, protection of inhabitants' lives and their properties against external attack. It includes build up of the national defense system, preparation and engagement of adequate forces and assets, and participation in a collective defense system.
CR defense is an issue relating to all society, i.e. each its citizen. CR defense is ensured not only by the armed forces but also armed corps, rescue corps and emergency services in cooperation with state bodies, territorial self-governing parts, other corporate bodies and other legislative and physical entities. CR defense planning and control is under responsibility of the government with participation of other constitutional bodies, authorities and institutions with the assigned tasks defined by the appropriated laws.

The military defense of the Czech Republic is built on engagement of own forces and assets, and on security guarantees related to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU) memberships.

The Ministry of Defense of the Czech Republic (CRMoD) executes its activities in accordance with the Act No. 2/1969 Coll., § 16, in later amendments. In harmony with this act, the Ministry of Defense is the central authority of the state administration for ensuring the defense of the Czech Republic (CR), controls the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic (ACR), and administers the military reservations.
As the authority for ensuring the nation's defense, it contributes to the formation of a strategy for the military defense policy of the country, prepares a concept for operational planning of the

state territory, suggests necessary defense arrangements to the government of CR, the Defense Council of CR, and the President of CR, and coordinates activities of the constitutional bodies, self-governing authorities and legal entities that are important for preparation and execution of the state defense. It controls the military intelligence and military defense intelligence, safeguards sovereignty of the Czech Republic's airspace and coordination between the military and civilian air traffic. The Ministry of Defense organizes and executes the steps for mobilizing the Czech Republic Armed Forces, maintains the register of citizens, who are liable to the military draft, and all assets to be provided for the Czech Republic Armed forces during the mobilization. In addition to other duties related to the defense of the country, it calls up citizens of CR to military service, organizes co-ordination with the armed forces of other countries within the framework of European security structures, and executes the governmental supervision over radiation protection in military facilities.

The mission of the **Armed Forces** rests in preparing the defense of the Czech Republic against an external aggression, i.e. ensuring the best and the most effective defense of its territory using the principles of collective defense in accordance with the Article 5 of Washington Treaty.

The Czech Republic Armed Forces (ACR) is the main part of the CR defense powers. Since March 12, 1999, when the Czech Republic joined the North Atlantic Alliance, its armed forces have been included into the NATO integrated military structure, system of defense, operational and civil emergency planning, procedural and organizational aspects of nuclear consultations, and joint exercises and operations. Individual branches of the Czech Republic Armed Forces are developed in accordance with their commitments resulting from NATO membership and engagement in the defense and security policy of the European Union.
Recently, in addition to many changes stemming from a widespread reorganization and modernization of the armed forces, another important milestone in the existence of the Czech Republic Armed Forces was abolition of conscription (December 22, 2004) and establishment of fully professional forces (January 1, 2005).

Czech Republic Armed Forces

Building of the ACR General Staff

Building of the CR Ministry of Defense

Organizational structure of the Czech Republic Armed Forces

Czech Republic Ministry of Defense
ACR General Staff

- **Joint Forces**
  - **Joint Forces Command**
    - Ground Forces
    - Air Force
    - Support Units
  - **Directly subordinate units and installations**
- **Support and Training Forces**
  - **Support and Training Forces Command**
    - Logistic and Medical Support Directorate
    - Training and Doctrines Directorate
    - Personnel Support Directorate
  - **Directly subordinate units and installations**

Based on readiness for operational engagement, the individual elements of the Czech Army are divided into three readiness levels relating to their earmarking for the operations within CR, NATO, EU or other coalition task units. Their classification also respects a principle of stepped readiness and reflects their stationing and mobility capability.

The basic force structure according to readiness levels

- High Readiness Forces would be ready within 90 days; NATO Response Forces or EU Rapid Response Forces that would be ready within 5–30 days;
- Low Readiness Forces would be ready within 365 days and would be used among others for rotation of high readiness forces that would be in this case ready up to 6 months;
- Long-term Build-up Forces would be ready for engagement at first in 365 days and would be developed by mobilization.

Joint Forces

After merging the ground, air and specialized forces, Joint Forces were established on December 1, 2003. They are designed to establish, train, rotate and disband task forces that are designated to accomplish tactical or operational objectives, both inside the Czech Republic and abroad, and to perform other tasks in the Czech Republic specified by law. Joint Forces consists of Joint Forces Command, ground forces formations and units, air force bases, units and facilities, and support units providing services for all armed forces branches.

Joint Forces Command

Joint Forces Command was designed to ensure planning and management in build-up, preparation, training and earmarking of subordinate units and assets into task forces to fulfill political and military ambitions of the Czech Republic and subsequently resulting missions. Joint Forces Command is a stationary headquarters and its individual departments and sections are common elements for all subordinate forces.

L-159 ALCA Strike Airplane

KUB Antiaircraft Missile Launcher

Infantry Fighting Vehicle (BVP-2)

Ground Forces

Currently, they represent the most numerous part of the Czech Republic Armed Forces. In coordination with remaining branches, the Ground Forces are to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Czech Republic, conduct defensive and offensive operations, protect routes, objects and areas outside direct combat operations, monitor the situation in the assigned area, maintain peace and order, protect the civilian population during peace and other non-standard operations conducted in the territory of the Czech Republic and other countries, reinforce the protection of the state borders, guard significant objects and support the Police of the Czech Republic. They were also designed to fulfill the commitments resulting from international agreements. Their organization enables creating the needed task forces to accomplish tactical missions and conduct operations either with a part or with all forces both independently and within a NATO task force in the territory of the Czech Republic as well as abroad. In a crisis situation and in war, the Ground Forces form the backbone of an operational task force, become a part of allied forces, and are replenished by mobilized units.

In addition to that, the Ground Forces personnel are engaged in important projects and activities developed for a broad public, cooperate with governmental bodies, self-governing authorities, representatives of commercial entities, schools, organizations, associations and other institutions. For instance during the floods in July 1997 and August 2002, which afflicted a large part of the CR territory, they significantly contributed to rescuing human lives and properties, and subsequently helped in clearing the damages caused by the floods. Since 1990, the Ground Forces have annually held the most known exhibition of their skills called Day of the Ground Forces – Bahna (Mud) taking place in the Military Training Area near Strašice, the purpose of which is to show the contemporary military armament to the civilian public and foreign visitors, and to demonstrate professional readiness of the Ground Forces personnel.

The Ground Forces troopers also formed a basis of units participating in multinational peacekeeping operations between 1992–2004 such as UNPROFOR, UNCRO, IFOR, SFOR, SFORII and KFOR in the territory of former Yugoslavia, and ESSENTIAL HARVEST in Macedonia. They also contributed to building the Military Police contingents for the IZ SFOR mission in Iraq during 2003 and 2004. Currently, they are engaged in KFOR (Kosovo), ISAF (Afghanistan), EUFOR (Bosnia and Herzegovina) missions and the Military Police contingent in Iraq. As for the following years, the plans calculate with gradual deployment of all ground forces units in the NATO and EU peacekeeping operations, i.e. KFOR operation (JOINT GUARDIAN) in Kosovo, EUFOR operation (ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and ISAF mission (EOD, METEO, provincial reconstruction team) in Afghanistan.

Organizational structure of the Ground Forces

Joint Forces Command – Ground Forces

- **4th Rapid Deployment Brigade**
  - 41st Mechanized Battalion
  - 42nd Mechanized Battalion
  - 43rd Mechanized Battalion
- **7th Mechanized Brigade**
  - 71st Mechanized Battalion
  - 72nd Mechanized Battalion
  - 73rd Armored Battalion
- **13th Artillery Brigade**
  - 131st Combined Artillery Battalion
  - 132nd Combined Artillery Battalion
- **102nd Reconnaissance Battalion**

JAS-39 Gripen Fighter Plane

Air Force

Together with the Ground Forces, it is the main combat element of ACR, which primary mission is to guarantee the sovereignty of the CR airspace. This mission is being fulfilled in the framework of NATINEADS (NATO Integrated Extended Air Defense System), and if need be, by the assets for reinforcing national air defense system. In peacetime, the Air Force accomplishes all missions resulting from the adopted legislation and interdepartmental agreements. It supports and runs the air force training, controls military air traffic and coordinates it with other air traffic in the CR airspace. The Air Force fulfills missions for the benefit of the Ground Forces and transports material and personnel including to top political representatives. In case of natural disasters and industrial accidents, it is ready to support the civil defense units. Furthermore, the Air Force runs the Air Rescue Service, Search and Rescue Service, aerial photo coverage and remote sensing of the Czech territory.

Organizational structure of the Air Force

Joint Forces Command – Air Force

- **Operational Bases**
  - 21st Tactical Air Force Base
  - 22nd Air Force Base
  - 23rd Helicopter Base
  - 24th Air Transport Base
- **25th Antiaircraft Rocket Brigade**
  - 251st KUB Antiaircraft Rocket Group
  - 252nd SHORAD Antiaircraft Rocket Group
  - 253rd Support Battalion
- **26th Command, Control and Reconnaissance Brigade**
  - Control and Reporting Center (CRC)
  - Air Traffic Control Center (MACC)
  - Command and Control National Center (ANCE)
- **Airbases**
  - Airfield Administration
  - Air Force Repair Base

Joint Forces Support Units

Their mission consists in supporting operations conducted mainly by deployed Ground Forces and the Air Force.

Organizational structure of the Joint Forces Support Units

Joint Forces Command – Support Units

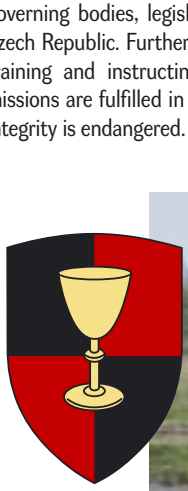
- **14th Logistic Support Brigade**
  - Headquarters and Staff
  - 141st Supply Battalion
  - 142nd Repair Battalion
- **15th Rescue Engineer Brigade**
  - Headquarters and Staff
  - 151st Engineer Battalion
  - 152nd Rescue Battalion
  - 153rd Rescue Battalion
  - 154th Rescue Battalion
  - 155th Rescue Battalion
  - 156th Rescue Battalion
  - 157th Rescue Battalion
- **31st NBC Defense Brigade**
- **101st Signal Battalion**
- **103rd CIMIC/PSYOPS Center**
- **104th Support Battalion**
- **53rd Passive Systems and Electronic Warfare Center**
- **Military Technical Institute of Protection**
- **52nd Central Military Medical Institute**

Main Missions of the Supporting Units

- **14th Logistic Support Brigade** – accomplishes the tasks in the field of transport, maintenance, repairs, metrology and technical inspections for units of the Joint Forces.
- **15th Rescue Engineer Brigade** – provides the engineer support to task forces, and in the framework of the host nation support, it is responsible for explosive ordnance disposal within the territory of the Czech Republic and rescue activities.
- **31st NBC Defense Brigade** – collects, processes, distributes and generalizes information on use of NBC weapons.
- **101st Signal Battalion** – is responsible for deploying the signal equipment and operating the operational-tactical C2 system of mobile elements from the Joint Forces Command and the MoD Joint Operational Center.
- **103rd CIMIC/PSYOPS Center** – establishes and maintains cooperation with local administration bodies, population, governmental and non-governmental organizations in the area where task forces are deployed.
- **104th Support Battalion** – supports and supplies the Joint Forces Command.
- **53rd Passive Systems and Electronic Warfare Center** – carries out continuous radio and electronic reconnaissance.
- **Military Technical Institute of Protection** – runs and coordinates research, development, tests and training in the field of military chemistry and passive surveillance systems.
- **52nd Central Military Medical Institute** – performs detection, identification and verification of biological agents.

Support and Training Forces

The Support and Training Forces are primarily designed to provide personnel, financial, logistic, medical, veterinary, communication and information support to all CR MoD elements and also, within the framework of the Host Nation Support (HNS), to NATO allied forces temporarily deployed in the Czech territory. The Support and Training Forces also cooperate with civilian governing bodies, legislative and physical entities both within and outside the territory of the Czech Republic. Furthermore, they are responsible for development of the ACR doctrinal system, training and instructing military professionals and reserve soldiers. All the aforementioned missions are fulfilled in peacetime, wartime and in any other period when the state security and integrity is endangered.



Organizational structure of the Support and Training Forces

Support and Training Forces Command

- **Logistic and Medical Support Directorate**
  – directly subordinate units and facilities
- **Training and Doctrines Directorate**
  – directly subordinate units and facilities
- **Personnel Support Directorate**
  – directly subordinate units and facilities

Directly Subordinate Units and Facilities

- **Regional Military Commands** (KVV; total 14)*

KVV Prague – Capital City	(area of responsibility – Prague)
KVV Prague	(Central Bohemia)
KVV Hradec Hrálové	(Hradec Králové Region)
KVV Liberec	(Liberec Region)
KVV Ústí nad Labem	(Ústí nad Labem Region)
KVV Karlovy Vary	(Karlovy Vary Region)
KVV Plzeň	(Plzeň Region)
KVV České Budějovice	(South Bohemia Region)
KVV Jihlava	(Vysočina Region)
KVV Pardubice	(Pardubice Region)
KVV Ostrava	(Moravia-Silesia Region)
KVV Olomouc	(Olomouc Region)
KVV Zlín	(Zlín Region)
KVV Brno	(South Moravia Region)

- **34th Communication and Information Systems Base**
- **Security Information Center**
- **Regional Financial Departments (9)**
- **Maintenance Support Battalion**
- **Garrison Bands**
  Garrison Band, Prague
  Garrison Band, Olomouc
  Garrison Band, Hradec Králové
- **ACR Central Band**
- **Ondráš Military Artistic Ensemble**

***Regional Military Commands (KVV)** are 1st degree military territorial administrative offices that execute the state administration within their specified region as stipulated by the National Defense Act and other related laws. At the same time, they represent the body safeguarding the defense and coordinating the activities during crisis situations within their areas of responsibility. KVVs plan and implement mobilizations in their scope of delegated authorities and discuss them with the territorial state administration and self-government bodies, calculate replenishment of the ACR by mobilized reserve forces, care for military veterans, military pensioners, rehabilitated persons and support military interest associations at the regional level. Furthermore, Regional Military Commands maintain the records of active reserve forces, select and assign them to the unoccupied systemized positions in the units of reserve forces, and file closed contracts. They receive and solve the requests for the voluntary military service and protraction of the military service if the citizens were called up to the military service in war or a crisis situation threatening the security and integrity of the state.

Support and Training Forces Command

STFC is responsible for planning and managing development and training of subordinate directorates and units. In cooperation with them, it organizes a comprehensive support to all MoD units and entities and participates in host nation support (HNS). Thus the Support and Training Forces Commander is not the typical element for leading tactical operations, but together with his staff and individual directors, they are rather managers of human, material and finance resources and services. By means of its regional financial departments, the STFC is also responsible for coordinating financial flows within the defense sector, bookkeeping and accounting, and accomplishing the tax duties.

Main Mission of the Support and Training Forces Command

The STFC is to:

- Plan and manage development and preparation of the support and training forces;
- Plan and manage personnel, financial, logistic, medical, veterinary, communication and information support to the MoD units or entities, and within the framework of HNS;
- Plan and manage training support provided for the MoD units and entities;
- Coordinate cooperation with civilian bodies through regional military headquarters;
- Carry out, via the regional financial departments, financing of the MoD units and entities in a form of non-cash eventually cash payments; administer bank accounts and conduct dual bookkeeping; calculate salaries, advance collecting of taxes, social and health insurance; and support financial and inspection activities of chief accountants.

Logistic and Medical Support Directorate (LMSD)

As an executive element, it is responsible for all-round logistic, medical and veterinary support to the Czech Armed Forces in peacetime as well as under crises. Its mission is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of logistic concepts, planning and control of executive logistics in order to provide logistic, medical and veterinary support to the ACR according to requirements of individual units and facilities of the Armed Forces both in the territory of the Czech Republic and abroad. At the same time, based on the Czech membership in NATO, its forces and assets must be capable of providing logistic, medical and veterinary support to the Alliance Forces in the territory of the Czech Republic within the framework of implementing the HNS (Host Nation Support) assignments.

Units and Facilities Subordinate to the Logistic and Medical Support Directorate

- **Repairable Material Base**
- **Non-Repairable Material Base**
- **Central Ammunition Base**
- **Repair Base**
- **Distribution Center**
- **Regional Offices of the Military Transport Center** (3)
- **Central Military Medical Institute**
- **Central Medical Base**
- **Hospital Base**
- **Center of Air Rescue Service**
- **Medical Support of the Armed Forces Top-Performance Sport**
- **Garrison Infirmaries** (32)
- **Veterinary Base**
- **Central Military Veterinary Institute**

Main Mission of the Logistic and Medical Support Directorate

The LMSD is to:

- Provide logistic, medical and veterinary support to the ACR units (both within and beyond the Czech territory);
- Participate in assets and services acquisition;
- Administer individual property groupings and execute inspections and audits;
- Plan, coordinate, control and provide the military transports and transfers;
- Coordinate implementation of rules in the field of environment protection, fire prevention and protection of safety and health at worksites;
- Provide primary and specialized medical care (via its subordinate elements) for the benefit of the ACR personnel as well as military personnel of NATO nations (HNS) when operating in the Czech Republic territory;
- Assess and classify health conditions of the ACR personnel and their fitness to serve in the armed forces;
- Organize and control activities in the area of preventive medicine;
- Execute state administration in the sphere of veterinary support in military training facilities and within the ACR units;
- Organize and control the military cynology and cynological specialty training;
- Perform professional management of the Air Rescue Service.

Training and Doctrine Directorate

It is one of three directorates incorporated in the structure of the Support and Training Forces, which is broken down into Training Department, Support Training Process and Facilities Department, and Department of Doctrines.

Units and Facilities Subordinate to the Training and Doctrine Directorate

- **Military Academy**
  - NBC Corps Training Center
- **Support Base**
- **Training Base**
- **Center of Simulation and Trainer Technologies** (controls 2 centers)
- **Defense Language Institute**
- **English Language Self-Access Center**
- **Training Center**
- **Logistics Training Center** (reorganized from 1st January, 2006)
- **Center of Training Facilities Operators** (SOVZ, total 5)
  - SOVZ Boletice
  - SOVZ Brdy
  - SOVZ Březina
  - SOVZ Hradiště
  - SOVZ Libavá

Main Missions of Training and Doctrine Directorate

Training Department

- Is responsible for running the basic and specialty training of military professionals and their follow-on specialized and career education.
- Functions as a control and conceptual body in the field of the basic, professional and specialty training of military professionals, their follow-on specialized and career education, and basic training provided for the reserve forces within the whole ACR.
- Prepares and implements concepts of training and education development in the Training Center, Training Base and MoD schools.
- Executes professional and methodical management of the Military Academy (ACR training and education facility), Training Base and Training Centers subordinate to the Training and Doctrine Directorate.

Support Training Process and Facilities Department

- Carries out conceptual and executive management in the area of supporting the training facilities for the personnel of Joint Forces.
- Coordinates training for the ACR and NATO units in military reservations, military facilities and the Center of Simulation and Training Technologies.
- Executes conceptual management of development, modernization, distribution and cancellation of simulation and trainer technologies.

Department of Doctrines

- Functions as a specialized and theoretical element of the Training and Doctrine Directorate with the operational-tactical relevance.
- Manages the process of developing doctrines, regulations and publications for the ACR using the analyses of military art development and employment of new military technologies.
- Operates as an executive element of the CR Armed Forces, the mission of which rests in developing military theories, reviews and amendments of doctrines, regulations and publications in the field of operational and combat employment of forces, and in the area of training.

Personel Support Directorate

PSD is another element of the Support and Training Forces Command, the role of which is to provide a comprehensive personnel support to all MoD components with the primary emphasis laid on practical daily routine tasks related to all activities of soldiers. Among others, the Directorate also incorporates the Agency for Recruitment a Professional Service in Armed Forces and the Military History Institute.

Organizational Structure of the Personnel Support Directorate

- **PSD Director**
- **Deputy Director**
- **Chief of Staff**
- **Internal Administration Department**
- **Career Management Department**
- **Personnel Information Department**
- **Education Department**
- **Quality Life Support Department**
- **Agency for Recruitment and Professional Service in Armed Forces**
- **Military History Institute**

Main Mission of the Personnel Support Directorate

- Runs the process of recruitment and professionalization of the armed forces, acquires and selects military personnel and performs their activation into the military service.
- Manages personnel work and activities connected with the service career of the ACR soldiers and civilian employees within the MoD sector.
- Develops statistics and personnel agenda of employees in the MoD sector, functions as a central personnel body in keeping the personnel records, carries out personnel analyses, elaborates statistic outputs, etc.
- Covers implementation of educational activities in the Czech Republic and abroad, preparation of standards for educational programs, organization and administration needed for sending soldiers to study, and retraining in the end of their military career.
- Implements the Prevention of Socially Undesirable Phenomena Program.
- Cares for veterans and military retirees.
- Creates favorable conditions for running sport and cultural programs, stimulates their development, organizes free-time activities including hobbies and interests.
- Cares for preserving the cultural and historical values of the CR Armed Forces including to interpretation and elaboration of historical information, exhibition and expert activities, maintaining library resources, etc.

The ACR Active Reserve

The Active Reserve is a part of the Reserves of Armed Forces of the Czech Republic (ACR) and is formed according to stipulations of the Act No. 585/2004 Coll (National Defense Act). The Active Reserve is used for reinforcing the Armed Forces active personnel under a state of emergency, state of war, and in non-military crisis situations to provide aid to population afflicted by natural and environmental disasters.

Based on the ACR needs and the interest of reserve soldiers to be integrated into the ACR units, the Active Reserve was officially established on 1st January 2004. However, their first beginning dates back as early as 1999, when reserve soldiers were trained in so-called voluntary military exercises.

In accordance with amendments of the National Defense Act, the criteria for inclusion into the Active Reserve apply to those citizens of the Czech Republic (men, women, soldiers in mandatory reserve) who are over 18 and less than 60 years old and submitted a written application for voluntary assuming duties of national defense and incorporation into the active reserve to their local regional military command. Further criteria include: adequate status of health, impunity, requirements of the Armed Forces and a closed agreement on inclusion into the active reserve. The agreements on inclusion into the active reserve are closed by regional military commands for a period of three years. The agreement must also specify the military unit for which the soldier is trained, his position, scope of military exercises, and preliminary consent to being called up to the status of a professional soldier for a period of two years.

The Military Office of the President of the Czech Republic

The Military Office of the President of the Czech Republic is a military unit of the Czech Republic Armed Forces, which accomplishes missions related to executing the authorities of the CR President as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and the tasks associated with controlling the Castle Guard. The activities of the Military Office of the CR President comply with the Constitution and Laws of the Czech Republic, orders and directives of the President, own internal rules of organization approved by the President, military regulations and manuals, orders and directives of the CR Minister of Defense that define (specify) activities and duties of military entities and military professional personnel in the Czech Republic Armed Forces.

Main Mission of the Military Office of the CR president

- Fulfills missions associated with the position and activities of the CR President as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
- Prepares drafts of the President's orders and, in cooperation with the CR Ministry of Defense, drafts of letters that the President sends by authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
- Settles requests, notifications, complaints and suggestions from military personnel, other citizens and organizations of the Czech Republic, eventually foreigners, who turn to the President as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces or his Military Office.
- Accomplishes missions connected with constitutional authorities of the CR President:
  - in granting amnesty, remitting or mitigating punishments pertaining to personnel of the CR Armed Forces,
  - in appointment of new generals, rectors and professors of the University of Defense,
  - in bestowing and awarding state distinctions.
- In coordination with the appropriate departments of the Military Office of CR President, it makes arrangements for granting military representatives an audience with the President and organizes President's visits to the ACR units and facilities.
- Controls the Castle Guard.

The Castle Guard

Like the Military Office of the CR President, the Castle Guard fulfills missions related to executing the authorities of the CR President as the Commander-in-Chief of the Czech Republic Armed Forces. The Castle Guard is a fully professional element of the CR Armed Forces, a military unit of a brigade organization structure. Its personnel comply with the standard career order for professional soldiers.

Main Mission of the Castle Guard

Carries out and safeguards outer and inner guarding and defense of the President's seats: Prague Castle and Lány Castle, which the President uses for rest and regeneration, and other temporary seats of the CR President and his guests.
Organizes military honor ceremonies, especially during official visits by representatives of foreign countries or in granting leaders of representative missions audiences with the CR President, and runs activities associated with representation of his office in public.

Organization Structure of the Castle Guard

- **Castle Guard Headquarters**
  - CG staff
  - personnel staff
  - logistics
- **1st Battalion**
  - Headquarters
  - Guard Companies (3)
- **2nd Battalion**
  - Headquarters
  - Guard Companies (3)
- **The Castle Guard Band**
- **Support Company**
  - Motorcycle Platoon
  - Dog-handlers Platoon
  - Transport Platoon
  - Storage Platoon

Guard Companies of the 1st and 2nd Battalion are responsible for guarding and defense of the outer areas of the Prague Castle, the Lány Castle, and other premises that the President and his guests temporarily use. Furthermore, they support representative and protocolar ceremonies.
The Castle Guard Band accompanies all military honors during protocolar, representative and piety ceremonies and ceremonial changing of guards in the first courtyard of the Prague Castle. Music played by its musicians also starts the everyday ceremony of opening the gardens of the Prague Castle.
Support Company is a special unit that fulfills missions for the benefit of the CR President, his guests, and the Castle Guard:
– Dog-handlers Platoon performs security checks and guards the outer areas of the Prague Castle, the Lány Castle, and other premises.
– Motorcycle Platoon, in cooperation with the Protection Service of the CR Police, provides the honor escort for the CR President and the highest representatives of foreign countries meeting the President or the Premier.
– Transport Platoon and Storage Platoon provide logistic support for the Castle Guard.

Military Police

The Military Police fulfils the tasks of police protection of the armed forces, military installations and premises, military materiel and other property controlled by the Czech Republic Ministry of Defense. The Military Police Corps was set up on 21 January 1991 as a fully professional component of the armed forces and its activities shall follow Act No. 124/1992 Coll. on the Military Police, as amended. In addition to the Act on the Military Police, its activities are defined by further legal provisions, especially the Penal Code, the Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Misdemeanors Act. The internal normative acts of the Czech Republic Ministry of Defense establish the Military Police's relationship towards the command authorities and personnel of the armed forces. The Military Police is headed by the Chief of the Military Police who reports directly to the Czech Republic Minister of Defense. Military Police regional headquarters are stationed at most units of the Czech Armed Forces and military policemen are also deployed on international peace missions of ACR contingents.

Military Police Organizational Structure and Territorial Scope of Responsibility

Military Police Main Headquarters (HQs) Praha

- **Military Police, Praha, Special Operations Unit**
- **Military Police Protection Service HQs Praha**
- **Military Police HQs Stará Boleslav**
- **Military Police HQs Tábor**
- **Military Police HQs Olomouc**

- **Military Police Specialized School**
- **Military Police Groups in International Missions**
  (Military Police units deployed abroad with the Czech Armed Forces' units or sent for deployments to the multinational armed forces)

The Main Tasks of the CR Military Police are as follows

- Participate in ensuring discipline and order in military facilities and premises and among soldiers in public.
- Expose offences against the law, their offenders and take action to prevent criminal activities of soldiers.
- As a police body, it takes part in criminal proceedings and examines solders' offences.
- Search for soldiers and military materiel or other property controlled by the CR MoD.
- Participate in protection of classified information.
- Supervise security during movement of the armed force's vehicles as well as traffic safety of other transport on the military premises.
- Control armed forces vehicles' road traffic.
- Supervise the training and improvement of professional capabilities of the armed force's vehicle drivers.
- Record the armed force's vehicles and inspect their technical capabilities.
- Keep files and statistics needed to accomplish its tasks.
- Ensure protection of critical military facilities.
- Fulfill the tasks of police protection and escorting of established persons, military materiel and military transport aircraft assigned to transport public officials or assigned persons.
- Accomplish other tasks as defined by special law or international agreement, which the Czech Republic has agreed to.

The Vyškov Military Academy Military Police Special School provides professional preparation of military policemen to assume basic non-commissioned officer and officer functions. This school also actively participates in preparing military policemen before their deployment on international peace missions.

The Military police is divided into two main specialized elements: offence identification and documentation service; and transport, marshal and protection service.

- **Offence identification and documentation service** discovers and investigates offences against the law and serious illegal acts of soldiers; discovers offenders and take action to prevent criminal acts within the MoD; searches for soldiers and military materiel; assigned personnel of the security service work as police authorities in criminal proceedings.
- **Transport, marshal and protection service** controls the military vehicles' road traffic, supervises traffic security of armed force vehicles and other transport means on military premises, supervises training and improvement of professional capabilities of drivers, administers military driving examiners, ensures transport and administration activities, issues military driving licenses and registration papers, keeps the records of drivers and the armed forces' vehicles, keeps records on traffic offences committed and keeps records on traffic accidents; participates in ensuring discipline and order within the military premises and among soldiers in public; escorts and protects the military materiel, established persons and money; ensures protection of military airplanes, important military facilities and guards selected ammunition depots; provides security for important army-wide and national events and international military exercises in military training areas in the Czech Republic's territory.

Parts of the Military Police are also specialized working sites which are responsible for special areas of activities, for example: criminal equipment and expertise; analytic and information; automation control; selection and education of military policemen; and logistic support. Coordination of the Military Police with the specialized services of the CR Police is continually deepened and the Military Police co-operates with foreign armed forces' military police and with the Czech Republic Police units.

Military Health Service

The Czech Armed Forces Military Medical Service provides complete medical support of the armed forces' personnel. Its main task is, based on the latest scientific knowledge, to ensure quality medical and preventive medical care in order to achieve the maximum protection of soldiers. It also educates and prepares military medical personnel to fulfill missions in peace and in war and it is responsible for training troops to be able to provide medical assistance. It ensures the preparedness of military medical service to accomplish crisis response tasks. It participates in international peace and humanitarian missions. It controls and organizes hygienic, anti-epidemic and veterinary support within the Czech Armed Forces. If need be, it also strengthens the national medical infrastructure.

Main Military Medical Facilities

Subordinate to the CR MoD Support Division are the following elements:

- **Central Military Hospital, Praha**
- **Military Hospital, Brno**
- **Military Hospital, Olomouc**
- **Institute of Aviation Medicine**

Subordinate to the Logistics and Medical Support Directorate are:

- **Central Medical Base**
- **Hospital Base**
- **Armed Forces Top-Performance Medical Support Section**
- **Aviation Rescue Service Center**
- **Garrison Infirmaries** (32)

Military Accredited Education

The military schools have always played, and will play an important role in the system of the Czech schools. They provide quality general and special education for their students fully comparable with education provided by other civilian high and university-level schools in the Czech Republic or by similar foreign schools.

Building of the Brno Defense University

Military Schools Organizational Structure

Military High Schools

■ **MoD Technical High School, Moravské Třebové**

Study programs		*Education achieved*
four-years full-time study	– for primary school graduates	GCE
three-years part-time "sandwich" study	– for skilled career soldiers and civilian personnel	GCE
language courses and computer courses	– for career soldiers and civilian personnel	STANAG 6001 test EDDO test

Military University-level Schools

■ **Defense University in Brno**

Economics and Management Faculty
Military Technology Faculty
Military Medicine Faculty
Institute of Strategic Studies
Institute of Operations-Tactical Studies
NBC Defense Institute

Degrees offered	*Academic title (abbrev.)*	*Duration of study*
Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor (BSc. – before the last name)	3 and 4 years
After Bachelor's Degree	Dipl. Eng (before the last name)	2 years
Master's Degree	Master of Science (MSc.) Medical Doctor (MD before the last name)	5 and 6 years
Doctoral Degree	Doctor (Ph.D. – after the last name)	3 years

■ **Military Branch of Study, Charles University, Faculty of Physical Training and Sports Praha**

Ministry of Defense Technical School

The MoD Technical School was established in Moravská Třebová in 1996 and since 1997 it bears the honorary name the "School of the Czechoslovakia Legionary Association". However, the history of the school goes back to 1935 when by the decision of the Czechoslovak Republic the State Military Reform Secondary School was established. After WWII, the Military School and later (until 1996) the Jan Žižka from Trocnov Military Secondary School continued in its tradition.
The main objective of the school is to prepare students (graduates of the ninth grade of primary school, career soldiers and civilian employees) for a career as military professionals of the Czech Armed Forces. The four-year full-time study or the three-year part-time sandwich program's graduates attain a complete secondary-school education wound-up with the General Certificate of Education, a certificate on passing a language test according to STANAG 6001, a ECDL certificate and a driving license, class "B". Then, the graduates can study at the Defense University or, after a three-month basic training course, they are appointed to the position of military professional with the rank of Master Sergeant.
In addition, the School prepares ACR unit personnel in English and German language courses for STANAG 6001 tests and in courses to attain the European Computer Driving License.

Defense University

On 1 September 2005, the Defense University was established by merging three initially autonomous education institutions: the Military Academy in Brno, the Ground Force College in Vyškov and the Jan Evangelista Purkyně Military Medical Academy. The Defense University assumed all rights and obligations of these former military university-level institutions and accredited university-level study is run in accordance with Act 118/98 Coll., On University-Level Schools.

The Defense University (DU) prepares military professionals and other specialists engaged in the field of national security and protection as needed by the ACR, state administration and contractual obligations with other democratic countries. In addition to the military professionals, civilians, non-soldiers and international students can also study at the DU based on contracts with appropriate state authorities. Preparation of students is run on the basis of the latest knowledge, research and development of national and international scope and internal scientific research. The education is directed at a broad orientation of the professional profile of graduates, which enables their better employment and progress in their careers under changing military conditions.

Individual baccalaureate and following master and doctor degree study programs of the Defense University's three faculties are focused on military, military managerial, economic, technical or medical specializations. The emphasis is put especially on preparation in the branches of study declared to NATO by the Czech Armed Forces as areas of ACR specialization, i.e. military medicine, chemistry, biology and passive tracking systems. These are the areas that the DU faculty and institution scientific activities are directed at.

Apart of this, the Defense University is a focal point of the Czech Republic Ministry of Defense lifelong education. Through the non-accredited study programs in its qualification courses, the Defense University provides the highest departmental education to senior officers and civilian employees in leading positions. It also exercises experts and processing activities for the CR MoD, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic and other organizations.

Defense University consists of

- **Economics and Management Faculty (EMF)**
  Within the accredited "Economics and Management" study program, the Economics and Management Faculty prepares military professionals, i.e. career officers of the Czech Republic Armed Forces. Educational and research activities of this program includes such disciplines as, for example, management, economics, law, mathematics, statistics or informatics, i.e. the branches of study which create preconditions to manage the managerial processes. This study program meets not only the laws in effect as well as the Czech Republic habits, but also the EU, OECD and other international organizations' recommendations. This study program's graduates will achieve an education comparable with that of the military and civilian schools abroad and thus they can find their jobs both within the Czech Republic and the European Union.

- **Military Technologies Faculty (MTF)**
  Within its accredited study program "Military Technologies", the Faculty of Military Technologies prepares both the Czech Republic military professionals and civilian experts as well as those from abroad for the armed forces and the defense industry. Educational and research activities of this study program include especially engineering and military-technical mechanical, electro-technical and civil engineering areas and geodetic, cartographic and informatics. After a completion of study, graduates of this faculty can assume various command, technical and technical-managerial positions.

- **Military Medicine Faculty (MMF)**
  The Faculty of Military Medicine is an educational and scientific center of the Czech Armed Forces. It provides instruction and preparation of students in accredited bachelor, master and doctor' degree study programs. It provides life-long education to medical doctors, pharmacists and other personnel of the military medical service, including "sandwich" attestations in selected branches of study. It is the only ACR educational center in the Battlefield Advanced Trauma Life Support/Battlefield Resuscitation Techniques and Skills (BATLS/BARTS).

- **Institute of Operations and Tactical Studies (IOTS)**
  Its objective is to develop the theory of military science and participate in addressing the problems of the build-up and employment of troops at the military-strategic, operational and tactical level.

- **Institute of Strategic Studies (ISS)**
  The Institute is focused on the basic and applied research, pedagogical activities, scientific and information activities, co-ordination of research and expertise activities.

- **NBC Defense Institute (NBCDI)**
  The institute of NBC Defense is an autonomous part of the Defense University involved in basic and applied research, pedagogical activities and scientific and research services.

Army Top Sports

Army Sports is represented by the **DUKLA Army Sports Center**, which is a professional, service and executive center that provides and accomplishes the tasks for governmental and departmental sports representation and commitments resulting from the ACR's membership in the International Board of Military Sports (CISM). Its main objective is to prepare conditions for sports preparation for top world competitions – the Olympic games, the World Championship, the Europe Championship and other important international events in terms of organizational, methodological, material, financial and personal support.

List of DUKLA sports teams

Location	*Discipline*
Prague	athletics pursuit race rowing speed canoeing modern pentathlon
Liberec	ski running jumps alpine combination acrobatic skiing snowboarding
Pilsen	sports shooting, rifle
Hradec Králové	sports shooting, shotgun
Prostějov	parachuting
Brno	cycling – sprint
Brandýs nad Labem	water slalom


CZECH

Czech Armed Forces Combat Uniforms Used in Service and In the Field Environment

Combat uniform, model 95

Combat uniform, model 95 – for extreme climatic conditions

Military Reservations and Training Facilities

Military Reservation (MR) is a reserved part of the country territory, a territorial administration unit designed to ensure protection of the country and training of armed units. Currently, there are five military reservations used by the Czech Republic Armed Forces (see the list).
State administration in the military reservation territory is exercised by the **Military Reservation Office** (MRO) headed by its chief who reports to the Director, Army Branches Development Division of the CR MoD Operations Division and is also responsible for efficient military utilization in the military reservation territory.

The State Enterprise of the Czech Republic Military Forests and Farms maintains the landscape of the military reservations and through its economic activities it contributes considerably to keeping the ecological and biological balance of the military reservations in harmony with the needs of troop training.

Military Training Facilities (MTF) are built in territories of military reservations for the field training of the ACR, the CR Police, the Integrated Rescue System units, etc. or NATO forces. MTFs play an important role in the framework of tactical and operational training of troops and that is why they cover larger continuous areas nearly inaccessible to the public. The landscape of all military reservations and training areas is characterized by widespread forests and special training grounds (tank, infantry and artillery firing ranges, training tracks for driving combat vehicles, water and engineer training areas, etc.). Forests not only protect the civilian population from troop training, but also provide suitable conditions for field training and conceal classified military objects.

Chlum Hill – one of the landscape features
of the Boletice Military Reservation

List of Military Reservations and Centers of Military Facilities Servicing

	Military Reservation *Center of Training Facilities Servicing*	*Region*
1	**Boletice**	**Český Krumlov (South Bohemia)**

The Boletice training grounds are designed for tank, mechanized and special unit training in heavy mountainous and woody terrain, for water and engineer training and international mission unit training.

2	**Brdy**	**Příbram (Central Bohemia)**

The Brdy training grounds with specialized artillery and aircraft firing range, driver's training facilities, pistol and small arms shooting range.

3	**Březina**	**Vyškov (South Moravia)**

The Březina training grounds is used for training the military school students

4	**Hradiště**	**Karlovy Vary (Karlovy Vary Region)**

Combined arms training grounds with the greatest tactical area, designed also for air defense training.

5	**Libavá**	**Olomouc (Olomouc Region)**

The Libavá combined arms training grounds with aircraft, tank, artillery, engineer and infantry firing/shooting range, water training range, combat vehicle driving training and live fire range.

Addresses of Military Reservation Offices

- **Boletice Military Reservation Office**
  Office days: Monday and Wednesday
  Office hours: 8.00–12.00, 13.00–17.00
  Phone: 973 326 893, 973 326 793
  Fax: 380 739 290, 973 326 888
  E-mail: uuvu.boletice@seznam.cz
  Address: Boletice 3, 382 29 Boletice u Českého Krumlova

- **Brdy Military Reservation Office**
  Office days: Monday and Wednesday
  Office hours: 8.00–12.00, 13.00–17.00
  Phone: 973 225 870, 973 225 871
  Fax: 973 225 877
  E-mail: uurvu.brdy@army.cz
  Address: Brdy 1, 262 23 Jince

- **Březina Military Reservation Office**
  Office days: Monday and Wednesday
  Office hours: 8.00–12.00, 13.00–17.00
  Phone: 517 348 404, 973 453 162
  Fax: 973 453 160
  E-mail: uurvu.brezina@army.cz
  Address: Dědická 29A, 682 03 Vyškov

- **Hradiště Military Reservation Office**
  Office days: Monday and Wednesday
  Office hours: 8.00–12.00, 13.00–17.00
  Phone: 353 563 366, 973 349 105,
  973 349 115, 973 349 125
  Fax: 973 349 108
  E-mail: uuvu.hradiste@army.cz
  Address: 1. máje 3, 360 06 Karlovy Vary-Dvory

- **Libavá Military Reservation Office**
  Office days: Monday and Wednesday
  Office hours: 8.00–12.00, 13.00–17.00
  Phone: 585 043 013, 973 423 151, 973 423 171
  Fax: 973 423 156
  E-mail: uuvu.libava@iol.cz
  Address: Náměstí 2, 783 07 Město Libavá

Interesting natural sceneries can be seen in the areas with military activity ecological loading

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

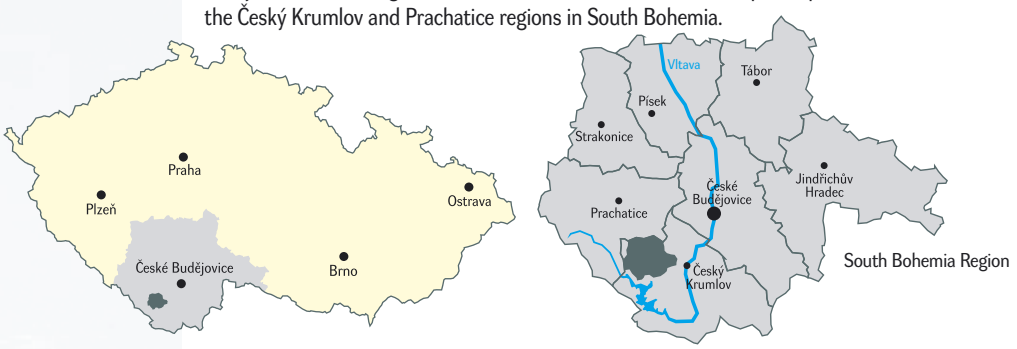
Boletice Military Reservation

Acreage: 21,953 hectares (approx. 220 km^2), thereof: 8,847 ha (37%) – training areas
13,106 ha (63%) – agricultural area
Location: South Bohemia, Český Krumlov region
Settlements: Boletice, Polná na Šumavě, Květušín, Třebovice
Secluded places: Olšina, Otice, Křišťanov
Transport: bus: Český Krumlov–*Boletice–Polná na Šumavě–Květušín* and back
Railroad: České Budějovice–Český Krumlov–*Polná na Šumavě*–Volary and back
Services and institutions: Boletice near Český Krumlov Military Reservation Office,
Post Office: Polná na Šumavě (ZIP Code 382 29).

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

[Map of Boletice Military Reservation]

The training facilities of the Boletice Training Facilities Servicing Centers are situated in the territory of military reservation carrying the same name, which is about 12 km from the city of Český Krumlov, the region's administration center. Its northwest part represents a border between the Český Krumlov and Prachatice regions in South Bohemia.



The Boletice Military Reservation was established on 1 Dec. 1950 under Act 169/1949 Coll., and Government Executive Order as of 8 Oct. 1949 and 8 June 1950. The current valid borders of the military reservation have been set in accordance with Act 222/199 Coll., On Defense of the Czech Republic.

Excellent terrain conditions – typical mountainous and woody terrain and the high standard of the Boletice Military Reservation training facilities and logistics support for training troops enable quality preparation of units sent to international deployments and special units. In general, it is a combined arms military reservation providing training of the ground force's units (shooting, gunnery and tactical training, topography, engineer preparation including engineer construction, mine laying and blasting, coordination, navigation, airmobile patrolling, airdrops, rappelling, driving vehicles and water crossing). All the military branches deployed in the territory of the Czech Republic perform command post exercises here; moreover this area has been designated as the main training base for rapid deployment forces, rapid reaction forces, foreign troops and peacekeeping forces.

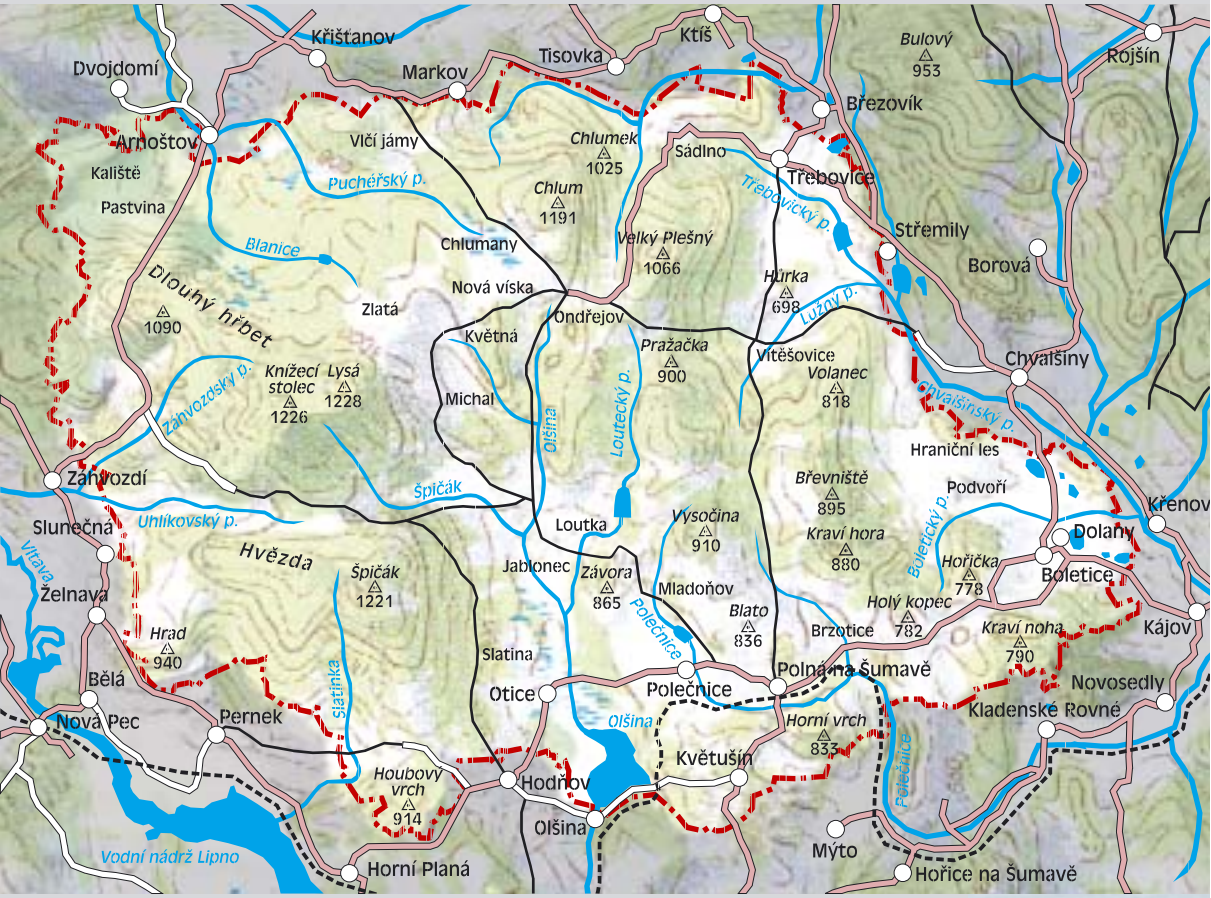
Hence, the Boletice Military Reservation is used by ACR combined arms and special troops, units earmarked for multinational (peace) operations, units from NATO and PfP armed forces (training with Czech units) as well as non-military units and organizations, such as CR Police, municipal police, the Customs Bureau and the Integrated Rescue System.

The combined arms and special units can employ the whole training area for tactical exercises that do not include live firing. Escorting convoys, patrolling and check-point activities can be trained on all roads, as required. Parachute training can be performed at suitable areas in all training facilities. Training reconnaissance units is also organized across the whole area of the military reservation. The Boletice military reservation is not equipped with any special equipment for training anti-aircraft units and therefore the equipment of mechanized units is used for their partial training. Last but not least, this military reservation is also used for coordination exercises in the event of state defense emergency.

Billeting areas and messing of units up to the level of two battalions (about 1,000 personnel) are at the appropriate standard. Otice and Polečnice are designed to billet units in field conditions in fixed tenting and Kovářovice, Brzotice, Třebovice and Ondřejov in non-fixed areas. These two fixed field areas (Otice and Polečnice) are intended for deployment of units up to the battalion level, including the field motor park and camouflaging against air targets. In these conditions, soldiers prepare meals either by themselves using the field kitchens, or subsistence is provided to soldiers from the civilian sector. A set of quarters in Podvoří, Boletice and Otice can be used as fixed billeting facilities.

Kájov a Polečnice railroad car sidings can be used for transportation of equipment and airfield in České Budějovice 37 km distant for air transportation.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities



Important terrain features in the Boletice Military Training Area

To support the training of troops in the territory of the military reservation, the **Boletice Training Facilities Servicing Center (TFSC)** was established here on 1 Dec. 2003 as the **successor of the Boletice Military Training Area (MTA)** (which was established on 19 May 1947 as a successor of the Boletice Military Training Camp in the cadastre of the former municipalities of Boletice, Hořičky near Boletice, Lštín, Horní Brzotice, Mladoňov, Hodňov, Jablonec, Maňava, Arnoštov, Starý Špičák, Ondřejov, Vitěšovice, Osí and Uhlíkov).

The Training Facilities Servicing Center is a complex of training facilities, tactical directions, communication networks, billeting facilities and camps. The operation of this center shall follow the Minister of Defense order No. 24/2002 and general binding regulations, and it is subordinate to the Director, the Training and Doctrine Directorate that plans and controls a development of all training facilities in the military reservations. Use of training facilities for training troops and their maintenance is carried out based on the annual utilization plan of the training areas of military reservations. The Commander of the Training Facilities Servicing Center controls the activities of the training facilities in accordance with the yearly plan of activities and under the Defense Minister Order No. 24/2002. He is also responsible for development of a training plan for a given year and in accordance with the plans of higher directorate he convenes coordination meetings with the representatives of training troops to refine the training plan for the following month with the emphasis put on coordination of

training. At the same time he also controls his subordinate units, which prepare training facilities for training the training troops. Individual training facilities and activities of the military facilities unit are controlled by their commanders.

Specification of Military Use

The necessary width and size of a military reservation provides quality training for the armed forces, including live firing. The size of a military reservation is given not only by effective range of weapons, but also by the size of danger areas threatened by fire in which an impact of ammunition cannot be avoided.

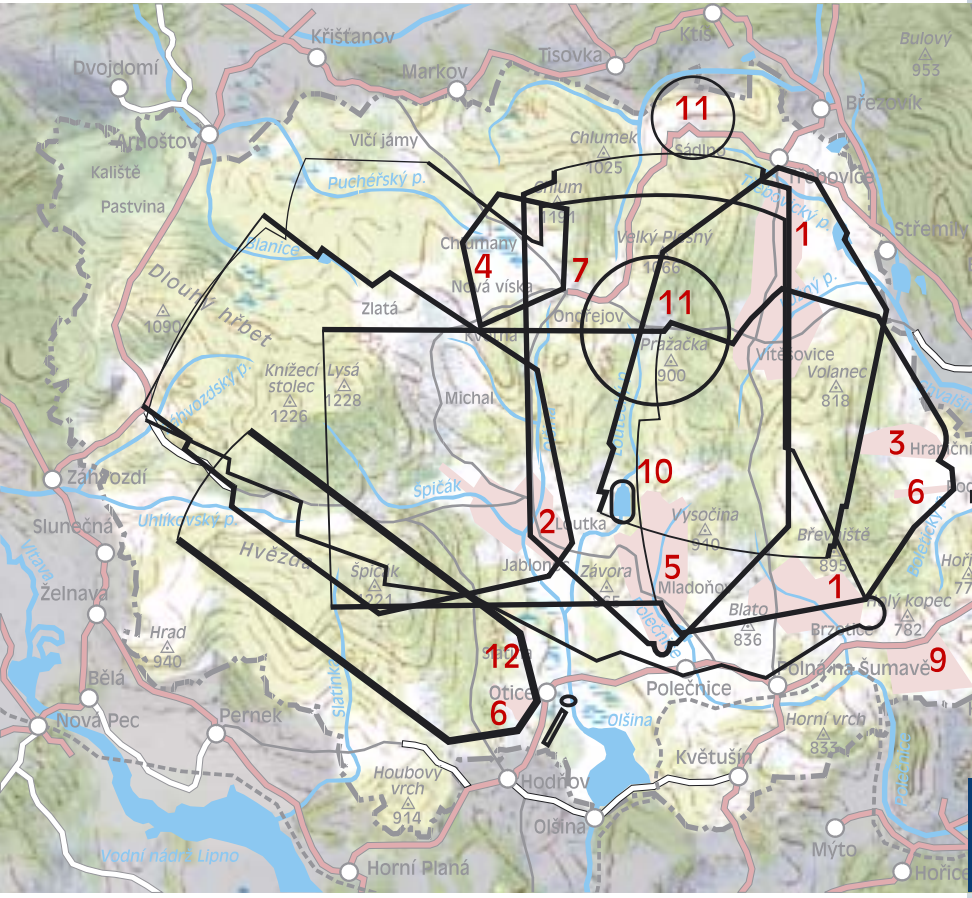
Based on the training needs analysis of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic in the target status, the Boletice Military Reservation is used according to its specifications for the following purposes:

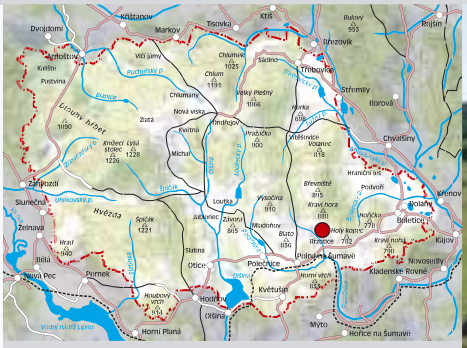
- field training of ACR units, purpose-oriented training to accomplish tactical exercises, tactical exercises with live fire, joint and co-ordination exercises;
- training of engineer units and rescue battalions;
- preparation of contingents for peace operations (village fighting and check-point activities training ground);
- training in mountainous and woody terrain;
- training in crossing water obstacles;
- training of logistic units, including coordination exercises within NATO, with the use of built logistic support;
- training of active reserves;
- accomplishment of combat coordination tasks of deployed and built-up units;
- training organized by the British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT CEE);
- training of Integrated Rescue System (IRS) elements;
- commercial use by international units.

Training and Logistic Facilities Characteristics and Capabilities

List of Training Facilities

1. Brzotice and Třebovice Coordination Ranges
2. Jablonec Combat Vehicle Firing Range
3. Podvoří Combat Vehicle Firing Range
4. Ondřejov Artillery Range
5. Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range
6. Otice and Podvoří Infantry Range
7. Ondřejov Village Fighting Training Ground and training in checkpoint activities
8. Dolany Combat Vehicle Driving Training Track
9. Kovářovice Driver Training Track
10. Loutka Water Training Site
11. Ondřejov Engineer Training Ground – Sádlno mine-laying and Pražačka blasting
12. Otice Grenade Throwing Area
13. Tactical direction with zone for training of defensive and offensive fighting





[Brzotice Coordination Fire Range]

- **The Brzotice Coordination Fire Range is designed for:**
  - tactical exercises with the use of combat equipment, tactical exercises with live fire, joint and coordination exercises with the support of Army branches up to the battalion level using the Javoří anti-tank range and Jablonec combat vehicle firing range;
  - tactical and specialized exercises of reconnaissance, special, training and support units;
  - tactical exercises of land units in coordination with aviation live fire;
  - Mi-24D helicopter onboard weapon firing;
  - training of fire from IFV-2 mounted weapons at fixed, transient and moving target by day and at the night;
  - artillery battalion direct and indirect fire;
  - training of anti-aircraft units with portable anti-aircraft systems;
  - training of aviation partial tasks.

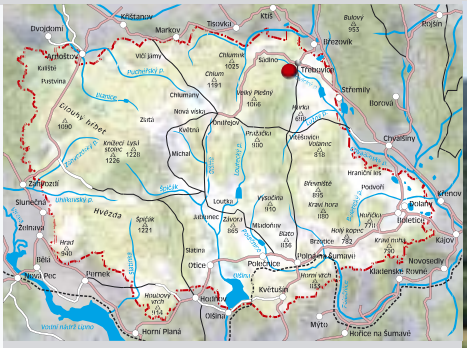
Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

Characteristics

- The Brzotice Coordination Fire Range, which was built in 1972, is situated in the southeast part of the Boletice Military Reservation.
- The area of the fire range is roughly 440 ha, with a width of 1,250 meters and a maximum depth for electrified targets of 3,500 meters. The depth for tactical exercises with the use of the Jablonec combat vehicle firing range is 8,000 meters.
- The combat part of the firing range includes a control tower and observation tower.
- There is the command post for controlling tactical exercises with combat firing before the firing line. Electrified targets are located in Brzotice, Božena, David, Cyril and Míšňany. The targets are controlled by controlling cables. Hits are recorded by a combination of controlling cables and radio transfer of data. Tactical exercise is designed for training of defensive and offensive activities.
- For tactical exercises without firing, an area around 781,6 Holý kopec trigonometric point, which is bounded by woods on the north and road on the south (Boletice–Polná na Šumavě) can be used.
- The target area includes:
  - 4 pcs of side rail target track,
  - 1 pc of front rail target track,
  - 5 pcs of heavy lifting devices for rotary targets,
  - 9 pcs of heavy mechanical lifting devices for targets,
  - 120 pcs of lifting devices for infantry targets,
  - 2 pcs of stands for firing at low-flying targets.
- Firing range capacity (number of units):

	day	night
squad	10	6
platoon	6	3
company	2	1
battalion	1	1

- The logistical part of the firing range includes a target store and parking area for the needs of training troops. A trapezoid-shaped parking area is situated at the edge of forest west of the control tower of the Brzotice Coordination Fire Range; an asphalt surface with a capacity of 10 pcs of vehicles.



Třebovice Coordination Fire Range

- **The Třebovice Coordination Fire Range is intended for:**
  - tactical exercises with the use of combat equipment, tactical exercises with live fire, joint and coordination exercises with the support of Army branches up to the company level;
  - tactical and specialized exercises of reconnaissance, special, training and support units;
  - tactical exercises of parachute units with aircraft or helicopter airdrop;
  - sniper rifle shooting.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

Characteristics

– The Třebovice Coordination Fire Range is situated in the northeast part of the Boletice Military Reservation and it was re-constructed in 1979.

– The fire range area is 360 ha, with a width of 800 meters and a depth of 3,500 meters. The electrified targets at a distance of 2,500 meters.

– The fire range has nine tracks for movement of combat vehicles.

– A combat part of fire range includes a four-storey control tower. On the ground floor of the tower are switchboard panels for the fire range equipment, the second floor is intended for the fire controller, on the third floor is a control panel with records on the course of fires and it is designed for operators and fire controller and the fourth floor is used as the observation tower. A heat accumulator stove heats the tower.

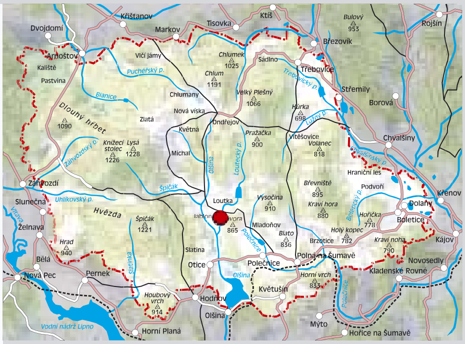
– The target area consists of:

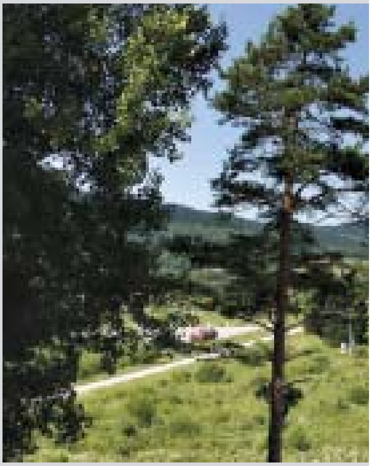
- 4 pcs of side rail target track,
- 1 pc of front rail target track,
- 10 pcs of heavy lifting devices for rotary targets,
- 7 pcs of heavy mechanical lifting devices for targets,
- 37 pcs of outlets to connect up to 120 pcs of lifting devices for infantry targets.

– Firing range capacity (number of units):

	day	night
squad	10	6
platoon	6	3
company	2	1

– The logistical part of the firing range includes an assembly area for the needs of trainees, a house for store and workshop attendance and a reinforced parking area, which is situated in the Třebovice Coordination Fire Range, east of the control tower near Březovík–Třebovice road. The parking area's size of 30 by 15 meters is limited and the foundations are made from concrete panels.





Jablonec Combat Vehicle Firing Range

- **The Jablonec Combat Vehicle Firing Range is designed for:**
  - training of firing from mounted weapons of combat vehicles and tanks at great distance by platoon;
  - tactical training with combat firing, joint and co-ordination training with support of arm branches up to the company level;
  - anti-tank guided missile firing (ATGM);
  - Mi-24D helicopter onboard weapon firing.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

Characteristics

- The firing range is situated in the Boletice Military Reservation central part, approximately 2.5 km north of Otice. It was built in 1972.
- The firing range acreage is 380 ha, with a width of 1,800 meters and a depth below the level of last electrically controlled targets 2,000 meters. Fixed targets without electric facilities for direct fire at great distance can be built up to the distance of 5,000 meters (measured from the fire line at the Loutka underground observation point level).
- The fire range combat part includes a three-storey control tower with raised ground storey. Its two storey equipped with radio facilities for communication with the operators is designed for the fire controller, the third storey with the control panel and computer with records on the firing is intended for the operator and the ground floor includes the distribution boxes for the fire range facilities. The tower is heated with an electric direct heating system.
- The firing range has eight rail tracks in length of 700 meters (three tracks are used for training of firing) in four sectors.
- During tactical exercises with live fire, only a right hand part of the firing range target area can be used, slopes to the right of Loutka–Jablonec road and only to the Jablonecký stream.
- The target area contains:
  - 8 pcs of rail target tracks (5 pcs in use),
  - 8 pcs of heavy automatic lifting devices for targets,
  - 26 pcs of heavy rotary lifting devices for targets,
  - 50 pcs lifting devices for infantry targets.
- The target field is controlled with light current cables in combination with radio transmission of data to control and record the hits. Target variants can be selected from the PC or manually controlled from the control panel.
- The firing range capacity: 12 shooting trainees per hour in three tracks during training of firing,
  1 company during tactical training with combat firing over day and night.
- The logistical part of the firing range includes a building for the permanent operators, store of targets and workshop building, an assembly area, classroom for the needs of firing units, wheeled vehicle parking area, ESO shelter for tracked vehicles and helicopter landing area.

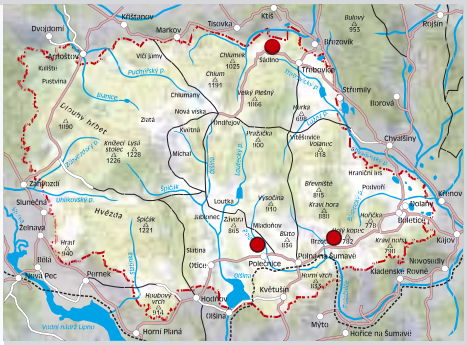
Podvoří Combat Vehicle Firing Range

- **The Podvoří Combat Vehicle Firing Range is designed for:**
  - firing from mounted weapons and small arms shooting through the IFV loop holes and APCs at fixed, fleeting and movable targets by day and at the night;
  - ATGM fire training at fleeting and movable targets.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

Characteristics

- The Podvoří Combat Vehicle Firing Range is situated in the eastern part of the Boletice Military Reservation, 1,200 meters northeast of Podvoří village. It was built in 1972.
- A firing range width at the rail tracks is 250 meters, a width of the target area is 400 meters and a depth of the target area is 1,800 meters.
- The firing range combat part includes a three-storey control tower. On the ground floor of the tower are switchboard panels for the firing range equipment and ammunition issue point; the first floor is designed as a classroom, the second floor, where is a broadcast unit for communication with the operators is designed for the fire controller and on the third floor with a control panel with records on the course of fires is designed for operators. The tower is heated by means of electric direct heating system.
- The firing range has three rail tracks in length of 300 meters and inclined rail tracks for firing via the IFV loopholes.
- The target area includes:
  - 4 pcs of side rail target track,
  - 3 pcs of front rail target track,
  - 13 pcs of heavy rotary lifting devices for targets,
  - 15 pcs of outlets to connect the lifting devices for infantry targets.
- The target field is controlled with light current cables in combination with radio transmission of data to control and record the hits. Target variants can be selected from the PC or manually controlled from the control panel.
- The firing range capacity: 12 shooters per hour in three tracks during training of firing.
- The logistical part of the firing range includes a store of targets and the Podvoří field parking area, which is located in the combat vehicle firing range premises east of the control tower. The foundations of the parking area are made from concrete panels and are limited with wooden picket with barbed wire. At the entrance point, there is a building cell and ESO shelter. Another parking concrete panel area with ESO shelter is situated in the Podvoří premises.
- Capacity of tracked vehicle stands: 10 stands under the ESO shelter,
  80 stands on free area.
- Capacity of wheeled vehicle stands: 10 stands under the ESO shelters,
  10 stands on the free area.



[Ondřejov Artillery Range]

- **The Ondřejov Artillery Range is designed for:**
  – tactical exercise and tactical exercise with live fire at the battalion and battery level;
  – to control the artillery fire;
  – for range practice and record practice for direct and indirect fire.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

■ **Characteristics**

– The firing range uses the firing positions of the Brzotice Co-ordination Range (Holý kopec), the Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range and the Sádlno Engineer Training Ground.

– The drop area for indirect fire is in Zlatá–Nová víska–Michal and Nová víska–Ondřejov area, target area of the firing range at the Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range.

– The direct fires can be carried out from the firing positions:

- at the Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range;
  - – against the opposite hill below the spot height 923.2 (about 3,000 meters),
- at the Brzotice Co-ordination Range;
  - – into the Míšňany locality (east edge of wood from the spot height 910.1 Vysočina – about 3,300 meters).

– The indirect fire can be carried out from the firing positions:

- at the Brzotice Co-ordination Range;
  - – into the target area of the Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range (about 5,000 meters),
  - – at the drop area Zlatá–Nová víska–Michal (about 7,000 up to 11,000 meters),
  - – at the drop area plochu Nová víska–Ondřejov (about 10,000 m);
- at the Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range;
  - – at the drop area Nová víska–Ondřejov (about 8,000 m),
  - – at the drop area Zlatá–Nová víska–Michal (about 6,000 up to 8,000 meters);
- at the Sádlno Engineer Training Ground;
  - – at the drop area Nová víska–Ondřejov (about 3,500 up to 4,300 meters),
  - – at the drop area Zlatá–Nová víska–Michal (about 5,000 up to 7,000 meters).

– The following permanent observation post can be used for fires:

- the command post at the Brzotice Co-ordination Range (100 meters north of the spot height 772.8);
- control tower at the Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range (the Červený kopeček spot height 796.5);
- observation posts at Ondřejov;
  - – 800 meters southwest of the spot height 1,190.9 Chlum,
  - – 750 meters southwest of the spot height 1,190.9 Chlum,
  - – 500 meters southwest of the spot height 1,190.9 Chlum.

– The firing range capacity: 3 artillery (mortar) battery by day,
1 artillery (mortar) battery at the night.

[Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range]

■ **The Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range is designed for:**

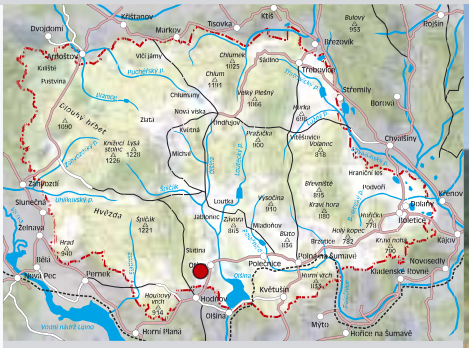
– individual fire missions and training of firing from mortar batteries and artillery;
– tactical exercises with live fire of batteries and anti-tank artillery units, artillery and anti-tank guided missiles;
– tactical exercise with live fire, joint and co-ordination exercise with support of arm branches at the company level;
– Mi-24D helicopter onboard weapon firing.

The Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range is a part of the tactical direction Brzotice–Jablonec–Ondřejov and the Ondřejov artillery firing range. At the same time, it is intended as the drop area for the drop from the aircraft of helicopters.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

■ **Characteristics**

– The firing range is situated in the southern part of the Boletice Military Reservation, 200 meters north of Polečnice.
– The firing range acreage is 325 ha, a width is 1,250 meters and a depth is 3,000 meters.
– The front part of the firing range with size of 1,400 meters by 750 meters is designed as a drop area for the drop from aircraft or helicopter.
– The firing range combat part includes a one-storey tower for the fire controller and for operators. The tower is heated with the use of electric direct heating system.
– The firing range is not electrified. Firing is possible only at fixed targets without any hit recording. The targets for direct fire can be built up to the distance of 3,000 meters from the fire line (visible drop area).
– The firing range capacity: 2 mortar (artillery) batteries by night,
1 mortar (artillery) battery at the night.
– The firing range logistic part consists of the assembly area for the needs of firing units and reinforced (concrete panel) parking area for wheeled and tracked vehicles, situated south of the control tower of the Javoří Anti-tank Firing Range. The parking area is illuminated and limited with wooden picket with barbed wire, with entry and exit gap, its capacity is 80 stands for the equipment on a free area.



[Otice Infantry Range]

- **The Otice Infantry Range is designed for:**
  – training of firing from small arms and portable anti-tank weapons;
  – tactical exercise with live fire au to the squad level.

■ **Characteristics**

– The Otice Infantry Range is situated in the southwest part of the Boletice Military Reservation, about one kilometer south of Otice. It was built in 1972.

– The Otice Infantry Range acreage is 46 ha, a width is 400 meters and depth 1,150 meters.

– The range is electrified to the depth of 500 meters and is provides firing at fixed and fleeting targets by day and at the night. It is divided into three sectors: the first zone is intended for pistol shooting at fixed and fleeting targets, the second for small arms shooting at fleeting targets and the third for shooting from small arms and portable anti-tank, weapons at movable targets and submachine gun shooting at fixed targets.

– The firing range combat part includes a one-storey control tower for the controller of shooting and for operators and all targets are controlled from it. The tower is heated with the use of electric direct heating system.

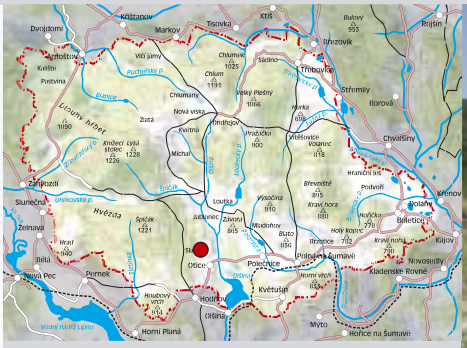
– The target area consists of:
- 5 pcs of rail target tracks (2 pcs are in operation),
- 2 pcs of heavy rotary lifting devices for targets,
- 50 pcs of lifting devices for infantry targets.

– The range capacity: 6 squads in combat fires by day and 3 squads at the night.

1st section	– fixed targets	10 stands (40 shooting trainees per hour)
	– fleeting targets	3 stands (36 shooting trainees per hour)
2nd section		4 stands (20 shooting trainees per hour)
3rd section	– fixed targets	10 stands (40 shooting trainees per hour)
	– fleeting targets	1 stand (12 shooting trainees per hour)

– A part of the firing range is also a combat track, which is situated southeast of the control tower behind the road in the wood. It is designed for training and improvement of physical fitness of the individuals.

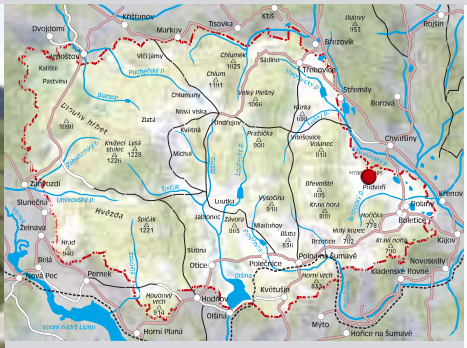
– The range logistic part includes stores, workshop and house for operators, assembly area for the needs of the firing units and non-reinforced parking area (behind the main road in the wood) for the wheeled vehicles of exercising troops.



[Otice Grenade Throwing Area]

- **The Otice Grenade Throwing Area is designed for:**
  - for drill of throwing practice hand grenades (defensive and offensive);
  - for training of live throwing of hand grenades (defensive and offensive).

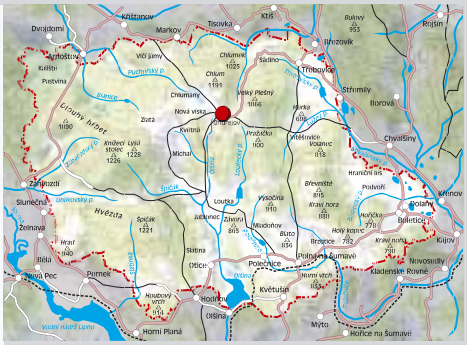
- **Characteristics**
  - The grenade throwing area is built in the area of Slatina, north of the Otice Infantry Range, at free area near forest at the right hand of the entry road.
  - The following objects are here available for the needs of training units:
    - ditch with covered sections and grenade throwing away area,
    - observation post,
    - grenade issue point,
    - drop area.
  - The range capacity: a company daily.



[Podvoří Infantry Range]

- **The Podvoří Infantry Range is designed for firing from:**
  - all small arms and portable anti-tank weapons;
  - portable anti-tank weapons grenades at fixed targets by day (use of the area of the former tank fire training range Podvoří).

- **Characteristics**
  - The Podvoří Infrantry Range is situated in the east part of the Boletice Military Reservation, 1,000 meters northeast of Podvoří. It was built in 1972.
  - The Podvoří Infrantry Range width is 50 meters and depth of 350 m meters The range is electrified to the distance of 300 meters.
  - The firing range combat part includes a one-storey tower designed for operators.
  - It is divided into two sectors, every having five stands.
  - Target area includes:
    - five stands pistol shooting at fixed targets,
    - five stands sub-machine gun or pistol shooting at fleeting targets,
    - seven escarpments at the distance of 25 meters, 50 meters, 100 meters, 150 meters, 200 meters, 250 meters, 300 meters,
    - 35 pcs lifting devices for infantry targets,
    - at the area of the Podvoří former tank training and firing range is possible to place approximately 10 pcs of fixed targets for portable anti-tank weapons.
  - Capacity firing range: 40 shooting trainees per hour.
  - The firing range logistic part includes an object of operators, stores and workshop. Parking areas are a part of the Podvoří Combat Vehicle Firing Range.

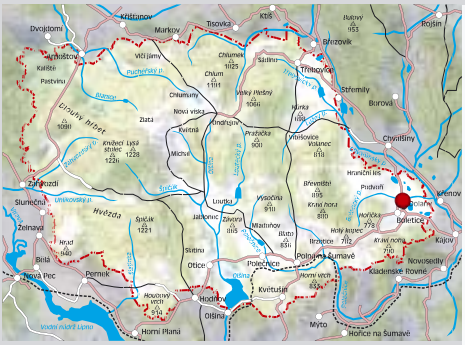


[Ondřejov Village Fighting Training Ground and Ondřejov UN training in checkpoint activities]

- **The Ondřejov Training Ground is designed for:**
  - tactical exercises with the use of combat equipment and shooting with practice ammunition during training of village fighting activities by individuals and unit;
  - tactical-specialized exercises of reconnaissance, special, training and support units with shooting with practice and imitation ammunition;
  - tactical exercises of airborne units with their drop from helicopters;
  - partial tasks of training of EW units;
  - complete field training of units sent for UN missions – training of "checkpoint" activities.

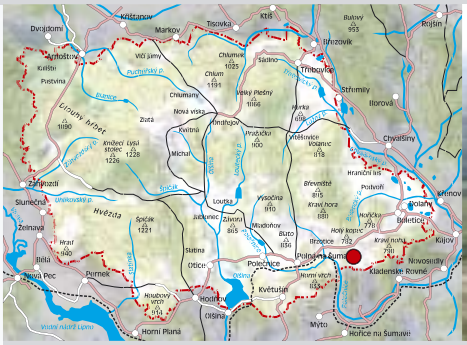
- **Characteristics**
  - The Ondřejov Training Ground is located in the Boletice Military Reservation central part, about 5 km southwest of Třebovice.
  - The Village Fighting Training Ground consists of a dusty road and 28 dummies of houses.
  - The UN checkpoint consists of a complex of limited buildings, roads with man-made retarders designed for training of "checkpoint" activities.
  - Drills can be trained with a company force.

Dolany Combat Vehicle Driving Training Track



■ **The Dolany Combat Vehicle Driving Training Track is designed for:**
- training of combat vehicle driving (tanks, IFVs, APCs and other vehicles);
- for training in tactical preparation and specialized tactical preparation.

■ **Characteristics**
- The driver training track acreage is 350 ha between Chvalšiny, Křenov and Boletice, east of Boletice–Chvalšiny road.
- The training track includes:
  - track in length of 4,8 km with six obstacles,
  - track in length of 4 km with nine obstacles,
  - control tower with a room for the training controller and for operators,
  - two baseline posts,
  - four mine fields,
  - junction of barriers,
  - gap between the stakes from the slope (slalom) and against the slope (halting in the slope),
  - ford passage,
  - anti-tank ditch passage,
  - two passages in the treadway bridge.
- Capacity of the track: battalion by day and night.
- The training track logistical part includes an object of operators, classroom, stores and workshop and assembly and parking area for training troops. The earth-parking place is situated in the training track premises on the grass surface between the main control tower and classroom; hard standing is next to the control tower.



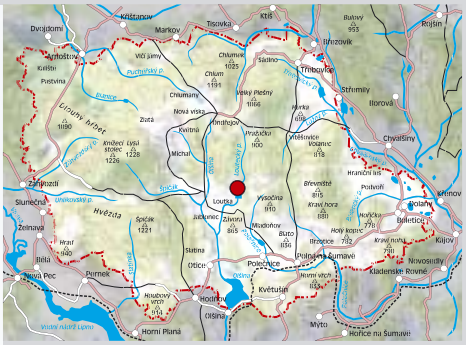
[Kovářovice Driver Training Track]

- **The Kovářovice Driver Training Track is designed for:**
  – training in driving the wheeled vehicles;
  – training in tactical preparation and professional-tactical preparation.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

Characteristics

- The driver-training track is located in the southeast part of the Boletice Military Reservation, on the south of Polná na Šumavě–Boletice road.
- The driver-training track acreage is 190 ha.
- The driver-training track consists of:
  - track in length of 2.8 km,
  - track in length of 4 km,
  - track for examination training of drivers, which is marked using a marking set,
  - control tower with rooms for the training controller and operators,
  - two baselines,
  - two mine fields,
  - armored carrier pit,
  - passage in the rail bridge,
  - passage with turning,
  - passage with halting in the slope,
  - direct limited passage in the mine explosive barrier,
  - railroad crossing,
  - trench,
  - ditch,
  - limited area passage.
- Capacity of the track: battalion by day and night.
- The track logistic part consists of the assembly and parking areas. The earth-parking place is in the Kovářovice Driver Training Track at the exit of the track, hard standing is near the control tower. Within the track, there are also two heliports.



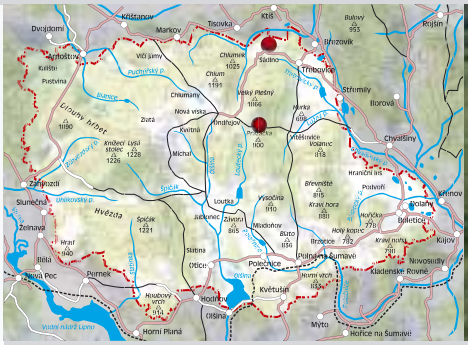
[Loutka Water Training Site]

- **The Loutka Water Training site is designed for:**
  - for training of engineer units with bridge sets and transport means:
    - erection of bridge and ferry sites,
    - training of rescue and recovery groups,
    - training in motor boat swimming;
  - training of ground units in negotiating water gaps:
    - deep fording up to surface up to upper edge of the tank tower and tank underwater driving,
    - IFVs and APCs swimming,
    - assault water gap crossing,
    - water gaps reconnaissance.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

Characteristics

- Loutka Water Training site is situated about 3 km north of Polečnice–Otice road. It was constructed by damming of Loutecký stream by rock-fill dam in 1972.
- The water area is 400 m long, the width at the dam body is 200 m and in the middle 100 m. The depth at the dam body is 6 m.
- On the bottom of the dam are six passages for deep fording and tank underwater driving. On the water surface is marked an obstacle track for the ACPs and IFVs with the use of buoys. At the west bank is a pier for rescue motor boat.
- The water track combat part includes also a one-storey control tower heated by means of electric direct heating system.
- Capacity of the water obstacle:
  - deep fording and tank underwater driving – 10 drivers per hour,
  - IFVs and APCs swimming – 10 drivers per hour,
  - assault water crossing – battalion per day.
- The water training site logistical part includes a classroom building, assembly area for the trainees in front of the control tower and non-reinforced standing (grass surface) for wheeled and tracked vehicles.



Ondřejov Engineer Training Ground

■ **The Ondřejov Engineer Training Ground is designed for:**
- tactical and special exercising of the engineer units;
- day training in live blasting and live mine laying;
- ammunition found disposal.

■ **Characteristics**
- The training ground consists of two parts:
  - Pražačka blasting training ground,
  - Sádlno mine-laying training ground.

■ **Pražačka Engineer Training Ground**
- It is situated in the northeast part of the Boletice Military Reservation, about 2 km east of Ondřejov.
- It is designed for training with live engineer ammunition and destruction of used and defective mines and fuses up to 30 kg of TNT.
- The engineer training ground is marked by means of posts and it includes:
  - ditch net without timbering (for a platoon),
  - four blasting pits for demolition of used and defective engineer ammunition,
  - two reinforced concrete shelters (one for ammunition, one for personnel),
  - two site barracks for trainees and operators needs,
  - metal garage for tools and material.
- Capacity of the engineer training ground: engineer company daily.

■ **Sádlno Engineer Training Ground**
- It is situated in the northeast part of the Boletice Military Reservation, about 2 km west of Třebovice.
- It is designed for training of live and practice mine-laying.
- The engineer training ground is marked with the use of posts and it includes:
  - concrete covered mine store,
  - two mine fields and ditches,
  - site barrack for trainees and operators needs.
- Capacity of the engineer training ground: engineer company daily.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities

Loutka Water Training Site

Podvoří Combat Vehicle Firing Range

Podvoří Combat Vehicle Firing Range

Brzotice Coordination Range

Tactical directions in the Boletice Military Reservation

To accomplish the tasks of the tactical exercises with combat equipment and live fire of mechanized battalions and other units are in the Boletice Military Reservation tactical directions as follows:

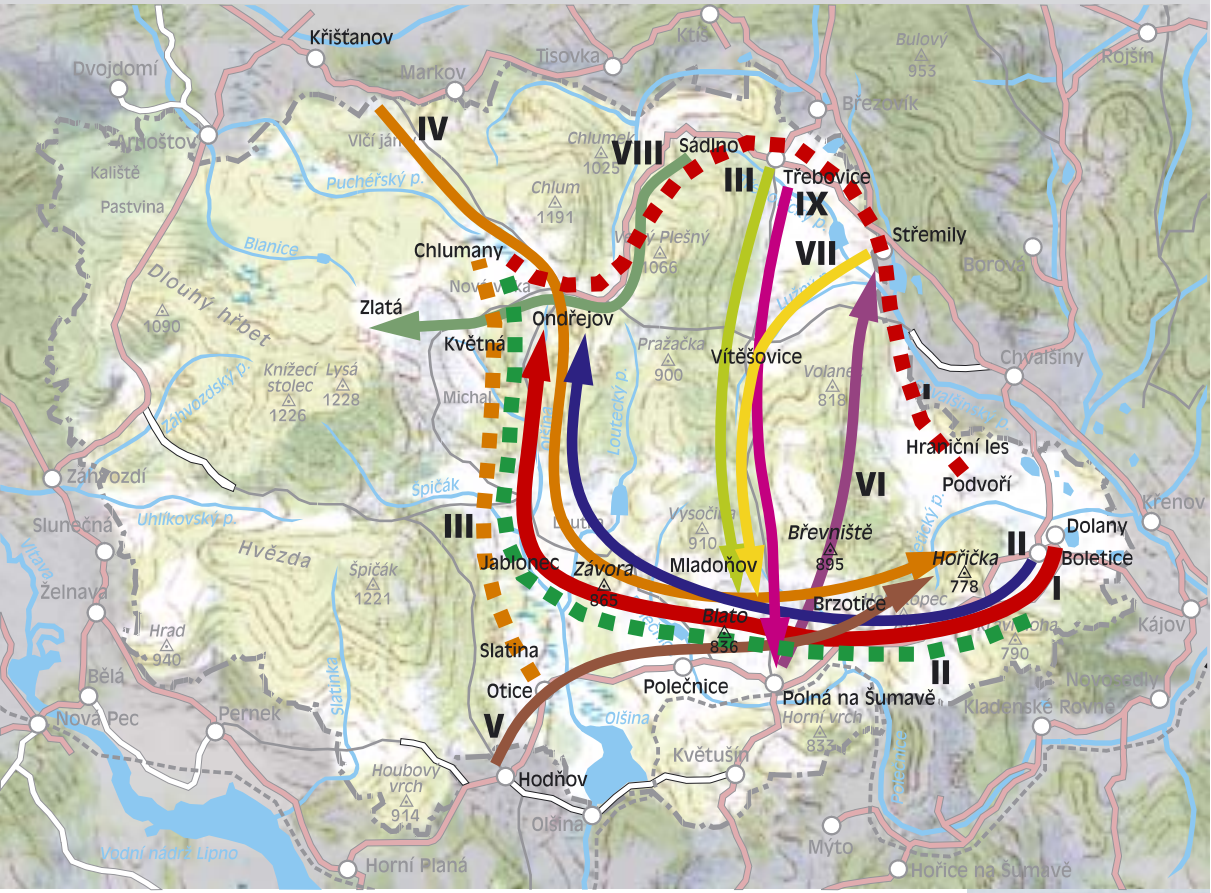
- **Tactical direction I** Dolany–Brzotice–Bláto–Závora–Jablonec–Ondřejov
  – up to the battalion level also with combat live firing
- **Tactical direction II** Boletice–Mladoňov–Ondřejov
  – up to the battalion level also with combat live firing
- **Tactical direction III** Třebovice–Vitěšovice–Bláto
  – up to the battalion level also with combat live firing
- **Tactical direction IV** Křišťanov–Ondřejov–Mladoňov–Hořičky
  – up to the battalion level
- **Tactical direction V** Hodňov–Polečnice–Hořičky
  – up to the company level
- **Tactical direction VI** Polná–Břevniště–Střemily
  – up to the company level
- **Tactical direction VII** Střemily–Vitěšovice–Bláto
  – up to the company level
- **Tactical direction VIII** Sádlno–Ondřejov–Květná–Zlatá
  – up to the company level
- **Tactical direction IX** Třebovice–Vitěšovice–Polná
  – up to the company level

For tactical exercises of training units in training of survival, the following tactical directions are used:

- **Tactical direction I**
  Podvoří–Střemily–Třebovice–Ondřejov with an area for survival Ondřejov, Chlumany or Podvoří (Hraniční les)
- **Tactical direction II**
  Dolany–Brzotice–Mladoňov–Jablonec–Ondřejov with an area for survival Ondřejov, Chlumany or Dolany (Republika area)
- **Tactical direction III**
  Otice–Jablonec–Ondřejov with an area for survival Ondřejov, Chlumany or Otice (Slatina or Rear area of Otice Infantry Firing Range)

At all tactical directions it is a mountainous, predominantly wooded and swamp area.
For tactical exercises of training units prepared for international missions, all areas and tactical directions are used.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities



[*Tactical directions in the Boletice Military Reservation*]

List of Permanent Accommodation Facilities Intended for Deployed Troops

1. Podvoří quartering premises include:

- Podvoří I camp
- Podvoří II camp
- Podvoří farmhouse quarters
- Podvoří quarters barracks
- "U" block Podvoří quarters

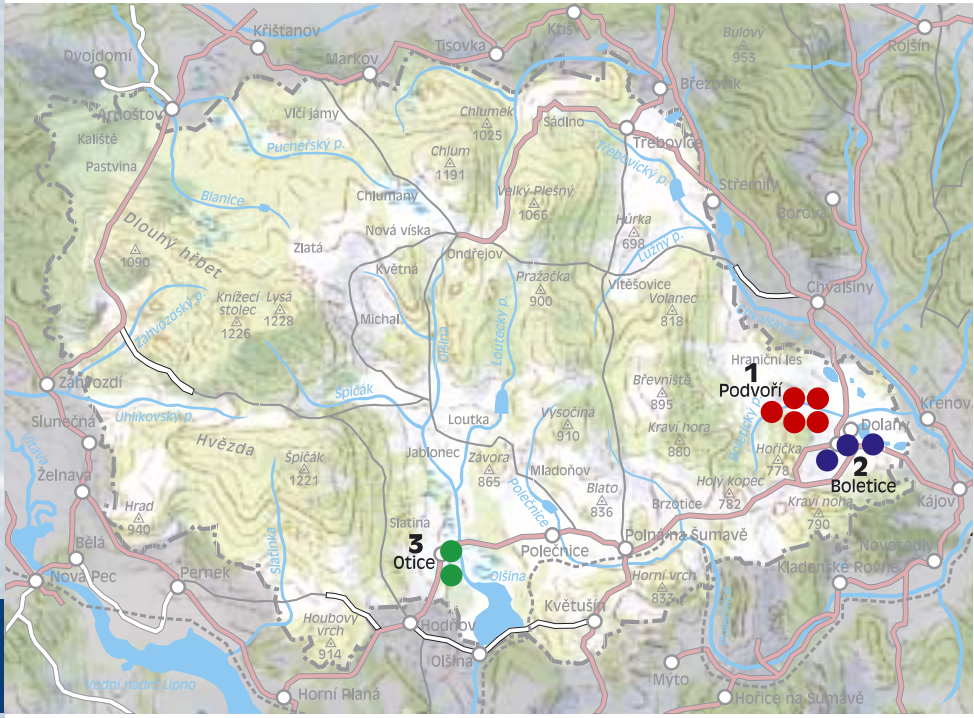
2. Boletice quartering premises consist of:

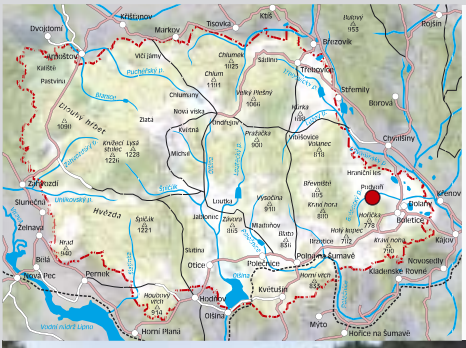
- Ptákarna quarters
- Kipas quarters
- Sauna quarters

3. Otice quartering premises encompass:

- Otice farmhouse quarters
- Ztracenka quarters

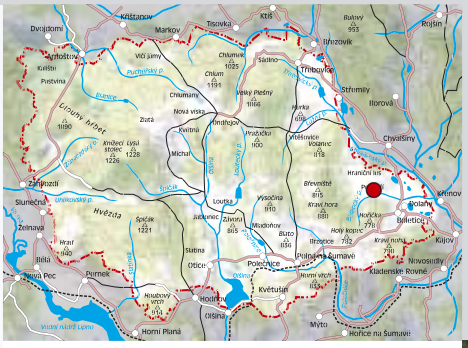
Total accommodation capacity of fixed quartering facilities of the Boletice Centers of Military Facilities Servicing is 1,011 of beds.





[Podvoří I Camp]

- **Camp I is situated** in the Podvoří locality and it was built in 1978; in 2001 nine cabins were reconstructed. The facilities are designed for accommodation of deployed troops.
  The camp consists of:
  - camp supervisor cabin – 1x (cabin No. 1),
  - cabin – ammunition store– 2x (cabins No. 2 and 3),
  - accommodation cabin – 9x (cabins No. 6 to 14),
  - sanitary facility cell – 1x.
- **Capacity**
  The total capacity of the Camp I is 180 persons.
- **Equipment**
  The cabins are equipped with beds, model 85 without any linen. Capacity of the accommodation cabin is 20 persons. The cabins are locally heated. The wooden shelves are designed for the outfit. Every cabin is equipped with fire extinguishing equipment (fire extinguisher, pick axe, spade) and garbage bin. The cabin of the duty officer is equipped with a phone.
- **Sanitary installations**
  The camp has sanitary installations (cabin No. 21) equipped with a washroom (24 washbasins) with a warm and cold-water piping system and water closet (10 flush bowls). Local heating.
- **Messing**
  The Podvoří kitchen module with a capacity of 300 meals and dining room with a capacity of 150 persons can provide meals. In case when a capacity of the portions is not sufficient, then field kitchens situated on the asphalt surface augment this stationary kitchen next to the stationary kitchen. The kitchen personnel is organized and supported by deployed troops. Supplies are to be requested from the main supplier by the deployed troops at least 10 days prior deployment itself.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  For parking of vehicles of deployed units are intended field parking areas in the Podvoří premises. The parking area in the accommodation quarters, south of the Podvoří Farmhouse is provided with mesh fence, with a drive-in and drive-out gate and door for entry of personnel, near which is a site barrack.



[Podvoří II Camp]

- Camp II is situated in the Podvoří locality. It was reconstructed in 1996.
- **The camp consists of:**
  - camp supervisor cabin – 1x (cabin No. 1),
  - cabin – ammunition store– 2x (cabins No. 12 and 13),
  - accommodation cabin – 15x (cabins No. 2 to 11, 15 to 19),
  - sanitary facility cell – 1x.

  Capacity

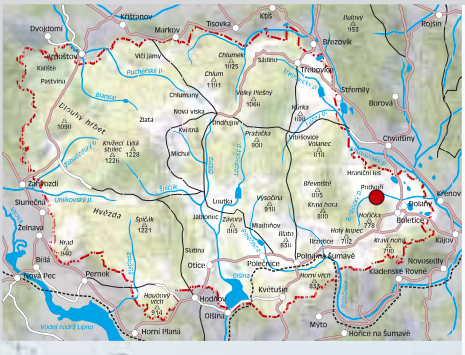
  The Camp II capacity is 300 persons.
- **Equipment**

  The cabins are equipped with beds, model 85 and model 10, without any linen. Capacity of the accommodation cabin is 20 persons. The wooden shelves are designed for the outfit. Every cabin is equipped with fire extinguishing equipment (fire extinguisher, pick axe, spade) and garbage bin. The cabins are locally heated. The cabin of the duty officer is equipped with a phone.
- **Sanitary installations**

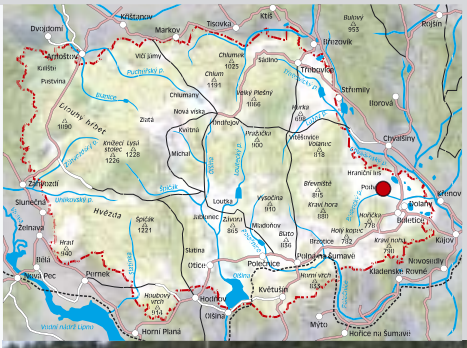
  The camp has sanitary installations (cabin No. 21) equipped with a washroom (24 washbasins) with a warm and cold-water piping system and water closet (10 flush bowls). Local heating.
- **Messing and parking of vehicles**

  Messing and parking in the camp is identical with that of the Podvoří Camp I.

[Podvoří Farmhouse]



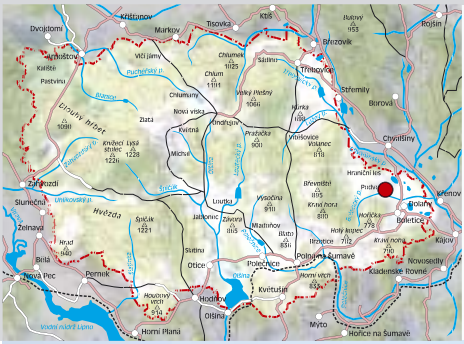
- The Podvoří Farmhouse is an out-of-date, one-storey building; only sanitary facilities have been reconstructed. It is designed to accommodate company HQs and battalion staffs.
- **Capacity**
  The object consists of 20 bedrooms with a capacity from 2 to 10 persons. The total capacity of the object is 109 persons (capacity of bedrooms equipped with field bed, model 85 is 28 persons, capacity of bedrooms furnished with French beds is 81 persons).
- **Equipment**
  Both bedroom categories are without linen and are furnished with bedside tables, model 85 for the accommodated persons, wardrobe with metal shelf for the accoutrement. Local heating.
  The Podvoří Farmhouse also encompasses:
  – field infirmary with four hospital beds,
  – movies hall for 200 persons,
  – club with a capacity of 20 persons (4 restaurant tables and 20 metal chairs).
  The phone device is at the post of the officer of the guard, in the club, in the dining hall and bedroom of the commander of the battalion.
- **Sanitary installations**
  Sanitary installations are divided into two parts (for men and women) and they include a washroom (7 showers and 6 wash basins) with warm and cold-water piping system and water closet (14 flush bowls and 4 urinals).
- **Messing**
  This object includes a kitchen where ready-prepared food is heated up (the meals are transported from the Podvoří brick kitchen module) and a dining room has a capacity of 40 persons.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  Parking is the same as at the Podvoří I camp. The vehicles can also park on the asphalt surface in front of the farmhouse.



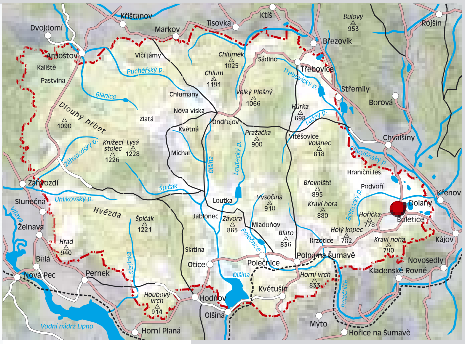
[Podvoří Barracks]

- The barracks is a one-storey building, which started its operation in 1991 and is designed to accommodate staffs of brigades and exercise HQs.
- **Capacity**
  There are 20 bedrooms for two up to nine persons. Total accommodation capacity of the object is 62 persons.
- **Equipment**
  The building is equipped with telephone cabling, into every room two phone sets can be installed. The bedrooms are furnished with French beds with complete bed linen, bedside tables and wardrobes. The club in the ground floor can be used as a briefing room (press and media center). There are also three furnished offices in the ground floor (for the commander, chief of the staff and chief of the logistics) and the control room. On the first floor, there is a room for papers, in which is 30 metal safes, and a club room with a bar and upholstered furniture. At the entrance into the object, there is a site of the officer of the guard with a phone set. There is tennis and volleyball court as well as the assembly area in the Podvoří Barracks premises. The object has own central heating system with permanent attendance.
- **Sanitary installations**
  The sanitary installations are both in the ground and the first floor.
  The ground floor includes:
  – washroom for women (3 showers and 3 wash basins),
  – water closets for men (3 flush bowels, 4 urinals and 1 wash basin).
  The first floor includes:
  – washroom for men (11 was basins and 8 showers),
  – water closets for men (4 flush bowels, 4 urinals and 1 wash basin),
  – water closets for women (4 flush bowels and 4 was basins).
  They all have warm and cold-water piping system.
- **Messing**
  In the first floor is a dining hall with upholstered furniture and capacity of 50 persons and a room for issuing of the ready-made meals.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  Parking is the same as at the Podvoří I camp. The vehicles can also park on the asphalt surface in front of the barracks.

[Podvoří "U" Block]



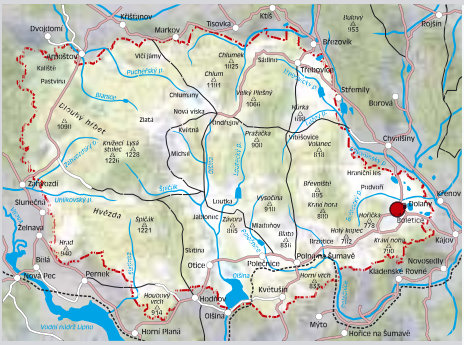
- The Podvoří "U" Block is very close to the Podvoří Barracks and is designed to accommodate support units of staffs (cooks, kitchen shifts, signal technicians, drivers). The building was reconstructed in 2001.
- **Capacity**
  The object includes 7 bedrooms with a capacity from four up to twenty persons. Total accommodation capacity is 82 persons.
- **Equipment**
  The bedrooms are furnished with field beds, model 85, without bed linen. The whole block is central heated. The part of the object is ammunition store (furnished with 6 racks for weapons) and an officer of the guard site with a phone set.
- **Sanitary installations**
  The object is equipped with sanitary installations with warm and cold-water piping system:
  – washroom for women (with 2 showers and 2 wash basins),
  – washroom for men (with 6 showers a 6 wash basins),
  – water closets for women (with 2 flush bowels a 1 wash basin),
  – water closets for men (with 3 flush bowels, 3 urinals and 1 wash basin).
- **Messing**
  The object includes a kitchen for enlisted personnel with capacity of 150 portions of meals and capacity of the dining room is 140 persons. In case when a capacity for deployed units is not sufficient, then this stationary kitchen is augmented by field kitchens situated on the asphalt surface in the yard of the object. The kitchen personnel is organized and supported by the deployed troops. Supplies are to be requested from the main supplier by the deployed troops at least 10 days prior deployment itself.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  Parking is the same as at the Podvoří I Camp.



[Kipas Quarters]

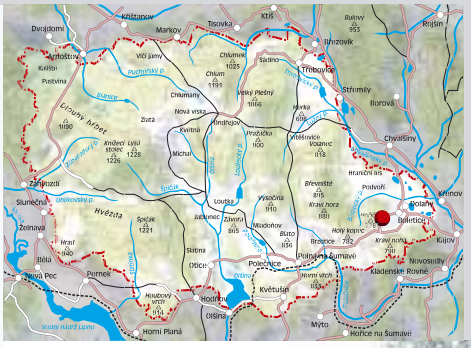
- Kipas Quarters is a enclosed farmhouse located in the Boletice settlement, which was reconstructed in 1987. It is designed for accommodation of HQs and staffs of battalions.
- **Capacity**
  The object includes 8 bedrooms. Total capacity is 22 persons.
- **Equipment**
  The bedrooms are furnished with French beds and complete bed linen. It also includes a community room. The phone connection is at the facility warden. The farmhouse has local heating.
- **Sanitary installations**
  The object includes a washroom (with 4 wash basins and shower with a tub) and a water closet (with 2 flush bowels) with warm and cold-water piping system.
- **Messing**
  A part of the object is a small dining hall and a kitchen designed for heating and issuing of delivered meals.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  The vehicles can park in the yard of the object.

Boletice Military Reservation Training Facilities



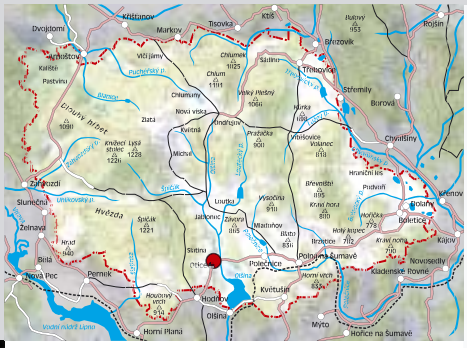
[Ptákárna Quarters]

- A small villa reconstructed in 1990 is situated in the Boletice settlement and it is designed for accommodation of HQs and staffs of battalions and brigades.
- **Capacity**
  The object includes 3 bedrooms; its accommodation capacity is 10 persons.
- **Equipment**
  The bedrooms are furnished with French beds and complete bed linen. The object also includes a lounge with the fireplace and TV set. The phone can be used in the object. Central heating.
- **Sanitary installations**
  The object includes a washroom and water closet (with 3 showers, 4 wash basins and 4 flush bowels) with warm and cold-water piping system.
- **Messing**
  A part of the object is a small dining hall and a kitchen designed for heating and issuing of delivered meals, which are served in the lounge.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  The vehicles can be parked in the yard of the object.



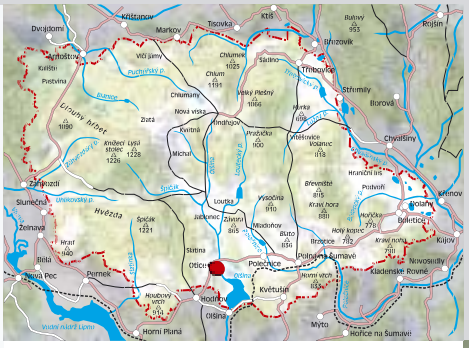
[Sauna Quarters]

- It is an independent object in the Boletice settlement, which is designed for accommodation of HQs and staffs of battalions.
- **Capacity**
  The object includes 3 bedrooms for 7 accommodated persons.
- **Equipment**
  The bedrooms are furnished with French beds and complete bed linen. The object also includes a lounge with the fireplace and TV set and sauna with a pool. The phone can be used in the object. The building has a central heating.
- **Sanitary installations**
  The object is equipped with a washroom and water closet (with 2 showers, 2 wash basins and 1 flush bowel) with warm and cold-water piping system.
- **Messing**
  A part of the object is a small dining hall and a kitchen designed for heating and issuing of delivered meals, which are served in the lounge.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  The vehicles can park in front of the building.



[Otice Farmhouse]

- It is an independent object designed to accommodate the deployed troops.
- **Capacity**
  The object includes 26 bedrooms with capacity from 2 up to 24 persons; total capacity is 196 persons.
- **Equipment**
  Bedrooms are equipped with beds, model 10 or French beds without linen. The object has a room for the officer of the camp (equipped with a phone set), office for the commander (with a phone house connection) and ammunition store with the security equipment. The object is equipped with a TV satellite device in the clubroom. The rooms are heated with electric direct heating system.
- **Sanitary installations**
  The object includes sanitary installations with warm and cold-water piping system:
  – shower room (equipped with 8 showers),
  – wash-room and water closet for women (with 2 showers, 2 wash basins and 2 flush bowels),
  – wash-room and water closet for men (s 30 wash basins, 10 flush bowels and 14 urinals).
- **Messing**
  A part of the object is a kitchen for enlisted personnel with a capacity of 150 meal portions and a dining hall with a capacity of 150 persons. In case when a capacity for deployed units is not sufficient, then this stationary kitchen is augmented by field kitchens situated on the asphalt surface in next to the stationary kitchen. The kitchen personnel is organized and supported by the deployed troops. Supplies are to be requested from the main supplier by the deployed troops at least 10 days prior deployment itself.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  Near the object is a square hard standing from gravel (40 m by 22 m). Limited with wooden picket with barbed wire, with entry and exit gap.



[Ztracenka Quarters]

- The Ztracenka Quarters consists of three independent buildings, which are designed to accommodate the HQs and staff of battalions.
- **Capacity**
  Total accommodation capacity is 19 persons.
- **Equipment**
  Bedrooms are furnished with French beds with complete linen. The rooms are heated with electric direct heating system.
- **Sanitary installations**
  Every building has own sanitary installations (with wash basin and flush bowel), in the middle building is a washroom (with 2 showers and wash basin). All three building have warm and cold-water piping system.
- **Messing**
  In the middle building is a kitchen equipped with devices for heating the delivered meals, which can be served in the dining hall.
- **Parking of vehicles**
  The vehicles can park on the parking space with asphalt surface between the first and second building.

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