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E-mail: evpu@evpudefence.com

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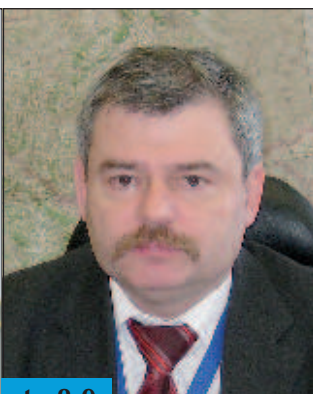
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Review



1/2016

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MS Line, s.r.o.
Vykáň 82, 289 15 Kounice
Czech Republic
Phone/Fax: +420 321 672 601
E-mail: info@msline.cz
www.msline.cz
www.defencecatalogue.eu

Editor in Chief

Šárka Cook

Deputy Editor in Chief

Miloš Soukup

Professional Editors

Antonín Svěrák, Petr Miklík,
Blažej Kletečka, František Prokůpek,
Pavel Veverka

Translator's Agency

Jiří Mareš, Šárka Cook, Eva Soukupová

Design

Miroslav Pelz

Head of Advertising Office

Eva Soukupová
(e-mail: esoukupova@msline.cz)

Internet Manager

soliter.com

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Dear readers,

This year you may be pleased by the often-discussed electronic form of the review, including its English version, which we are going to launch soon on our website, www.msline.cz. Newsletters in which we intend to provide current information about the maga-

zine and its content as well as about matters that may be of interest for you represent another innovation. The first half of January saw the annual meeting of the Editorial Board which resulted in some interesting proposals of representatives of state authorities and the defence and security industry regarding the content of the magazine. We have already included quite a few of them in the first issue of this year.

We asked Mr. Roman Váša, Chairman of the Security Committee of the Czech Parliament, about his opinions concerning stricter legislation in the field of legal possession of firearms (Page 4); the Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic gave us an interview outlining principal tasks of the Army of the Czech Republic and indicating whether he was satisfied with this year's budget of the Ministry of Defence or not (Pages 6-7). Mr. Martin Dvořák of the Defence Standardisation, Codification, and Government Quality Assurance Authority of the Ministry of Defence responds to questions about secure deliveries to armed forces (Pages 8-9). The article of the Deputy Director General for Prevention and Civil Emergency Preparedness of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic will tell you how the population of the Czech Republic is notified of impending threats and which measures are taken in this respect (Pages 10-12). The present issue is focused mainly on internal and external security of the state. It presents a number

of both Czech and international companies, including EVPÚ DEFENCE, VOP CZ, BELL HELICOPTER, MEOPTA, SAAB or GORDIC, whose capabilities can undoubtedly contribute to the abovementioned topic which needs to be taken really seriously today.

The English version of the CDIS Review magazine is dedicated to the presence of Czech companies at the DSA exhibition in Kuala Lumpur and the ENFORCE TAC and IWA fairs in Nuremberg. The article on Pages 30 to 33 brings information about the participation of Czech companies at the events in Nuremberg, including their opinions and comments.

And what are we planning for the next issue? In early May, the exhibition centre in Bratislava will host the 6th IDEB International Defence Exhibition, where we will also be present with the "Review", and the last day of May is reserved for the General Meeting of the Defence and Security Industry Association of the Czech Republic. I am looking forward to meeting you at either of the abovementioned events and to further cooperation.

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Combatting the Black Market in Firearms is a Never-Ending Battle

To combat terrorism, the European Commission proposed a substantial strengthening of existing legislation on legally held firearms. As the topic also interests many of our readers, we asked Mr. Roman Váňa, Deputy of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and Chairman of the Parliament's Security Committee, for his comments.

Mr. Chairman, can you briefly summarize your opinions concerning the control of legally held firearms in the European Union



and the Czech Republic in the light of the recent EU Commission proposals tightening the existing legislation for our readers?

After the unfortunate events in Vrbětice and Uherský Brod, we have adopted stricter conditions applying to the handling of ammunition and medical capability of holders of firearm licenses. The purpose of the amendment is definitely not to impose any restrictions upon law-abiding holders of firearms. On the other hand, the draft European directive submitted as one of the

measures to combat terrorism is a way off target, as it requires, for example, registration of firearm replicas. A strict ban of the manufacture of or trade in semiautomatic firearms by private entities would mean that armies and police forces would have to import these weapons from non-EU states. It is an irrational step.

How would you characterize our legislation in this field in comparison with other EU member states?

As the Chairman of the Security Committee of the House of Deputies, I dare say that the Czech firearms legislation is very advanced and ranks among the best not only in Europe, but also worldwide. It is balanced in every respect. Whoever wants to possess or hold a firearm knows exactly the duties he or she has to comply with, but also his or her rights. Our central register of firearms is unique and I believe it can be an example for other countries. European national firearms legislations are very diverse and I cannot recall any country we could learn from. As a matter of fact, it is the other way round.

Does the Czech Republic have any strategy how to oppose the European Commission and its proposal in the EU Parliament? And



if it does, what are its main principles and planned steps? Does the Czech Republic have any allies which it is acting or will act in unison with in this respect?

We will sternly oppose the directive, which is bad both technically and in its principal idea. Upon my appeal, the House of Deputies' Committee for European Affairs has adopted a resolution rejecting the directive in its proposed form. We have been in touch with Czech Eurodeputies who have been given professional opinions and other documents defining the position of the Czech Republic in this respect, including all reservations of the professional community and the Ministry of Interior. As to cooperation with other countries, the directive was discussed by Ministers of Interior of V4 member states during a meeting in the Czech Republic as a result of an initiative of Czech Minister of Interior Milan Chovanec. The Visegrád Four position is unquestionably negative. I believe our allies will also include Finland, and the opposition against the directive is also growing stronger in Germany, Austria and other countries.

Available information indicates that terrorist acts are perpetrated with illegal firearms obtained in the black market. Do you think that planned measures targeting the black market in firearms are balanced with, or adequate to, measures targeting legally held firearms? Can these measures eliminate the feeling of being threatened among the population?

Although meant as a reaction to the attacks in Paris, the proposal misses the basic problem, namely the black market in firearms. Moreover, this is exactly a problem which should be dealt with at the all-European level. A step in the right direction was made last November, with the adoption of a directive laying down standard rules applying to technical deactivation of firearms. Combatting the black market in firearms is a never-ending battle, just like combatting the smuggling of drugs, human trafficking and other dangerous forms of organized crime. As to firearms available in the black market, it must be noted they come from places of war conflicts, Ukraine or the Balkans; they are not lost by or stolen from legal holders, which is an oft-voiced, but erroneous opinion.

Public information on the terrorist attacks in France seems to indicate that one of the key problems is the ability and willingness to coordinate actions of different elements of the security system both within the European Union and at the national level. How does the Czech Republic plan to solve this problem? (The media recently mentioned a plan to build an Integrated Training Centre in Vyškov – for combatting terrorism, dealing with emergencies and disasters etc.)

You are right to say that the problem seems to be the coordination of security forces. However, I would say that it is rather the coordination of information and intelligence sharing. There may be so much of it that security forces may be swamped and cannot process and evaluate it thoroughly enough. I thus believe that it is a balanced and proportional development of the entire system which is most important. We need intelligence officers, analysts, security mechanisms, strong and well equipped police. We were one of the first states to adopt a good cyber security act, and planned active measures in this field are important as well. The government is doing well – we are increasing numbers of security forces and making substantial investments into their equipment. An idea to build the Integrated Training Centre in Vyškov was formulated in the course of preparations of a concept of the training system of the Army of the Czech Republic until 2025; it should serve as a base for joint exercises of armed forces, security forces and disaster relief/rescue personnel. This too may be our contribution to increasing Europe's security.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the interview.

Šárka Cook

14TH INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES FAIR



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I Especially Appreciate the Innovative Approach of the Defence and Security Industry



The last interview with Lieutenant General Josef Bečvář dated back to the time when he was the First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic. During his career, he has held a number of top-level positions, including that of the Defence Attaché in France. In May 2015, with General of the Army Petr Pavel having been appointed the Chairman of NATO's Military Committee, he succeeded him as the Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic. Now, almost a year later, we asked him again for an interview.

General, what are the main tasks that the Army of the Czech Republic will be fulfilling in 2016, what major systems will it acquire, and are you satisfied with the budget?

Starting from the end, I have to say I am very pleased with the agreement on the growth of the budget of the Ministry of Defence. In 2016, the budget will amount to CZK 47.8 billion, which represents an increase of CZK 4 billion. The growth of the defence budget will be maintained in future years as well, and the coalition parties have undertaken to gradually increase the budget of the Ministry of Defence to 1.4 % of GDP by 2020. Personally, I expect – depending on the security situation – a further increase even after 2020, which will hopefully bring us to some 2 % of GDP in the long run.

In 2016, it is mainly administrative work on key modernization projects that awaits us. Our attention will be focused on replenishment of stocks, munitions and materiel, and repairs, maintenance and development of immovable infrastructure. We will also invest into projects of ground and air forces, acquisition of sophisticated reconnaissance and electronic warfare assets, communication and information systems, medical equipment, or small arms.

Principal tasks of the Army of the Czech Republic in 2016 include the implementation of the General Concept of ACR's Development, preparation of related subordinate concepts, implementation of amended defence legislation, recruitment of professional soldiers and active

Chief of the General Staff of Armed Forces of the Czech Republic Lieutenant General Josef Bečvář

Education:

- 1973 - 1977** – Military High School in Moravská Třebová
- 1977 - 1981** – Military College of Land Forces in Vyskov - artillery speciality
- 1986 - 1989** – Military Academy in Brno, postgraduate study, command-staff speciality: rocket troops and artillery
- 1993** – Information Course of the French Gendarmerie in Melun, France
- 1998 - 1999** – General Defence School in Paris, France

Professional Career:

- 1981 - 1983** – Platoon leader at rocket troops
- 1983 - 1984** – Deputy Commander of a battery
- 1984 - 1985** – Commander of a fire battery
- 1985 - 1986** – Senior Officer at the Rocket Troops Authority
- 1989 - 1991** – Senior Officer at the Artillery Staff of an armour division
- 1991 - 1993** – Chief Senior Officer of the Military Police Authority
- 1993 - 1994** – Deputy Commander of the Military Police Headquarters in Prague
- 1994 - 1997** – Director of the Military Police Office
- 1997 - 1998** – Chief of the Military Police
- 1998 - 1999** – War School in France
- 1999 - 2004** – Chief of the Military Police
- 28 Oct. 2002** – conferred Brigadier General
- 8 May 2003** – appointed Brigadier General
- 2004 - 2007** – Defence Attaché of the Czech Republic to France
- 1 May 2007** – Director of the Branches Development Division - Operational Division of MoD
- 1 Apr. 2008** – Deputy Chief of the General Staff - Chief of Staff
- 28 Oct. 2008** – appointed Major General
- 2011 - 2014** – Defence Attaché of the Czech Republic to France
- 1 Aug. 2014** – First Deputy Chief of the General Staff
- 28 Oct. 2014** – appointed Lieutenant General
- 1 May 2015** – Chief of the General Staff

Awards and Decorations:

- The Medal of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, Grades III, II, I
- The Cross of Merit of the Czech Minister of Defence - Grades III, II, I
- Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, de Commandeur de l'Ordre National du Mérite
- The Honorary Badge of the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic of the King Přemysl Otakar II - the King of Iron and Gold
- The Medal "In Service for Nation"

reservists. We will of course continue to fulfill our tasks in foreign operations, meet our commitments to allies, and to train our troops.

The government has adopted a number of pro-active measures to support domestic industries. The Czech Defence and Security Industry Association appreciates pro-export activities of the government, but its companies encounter old stereotypes in the domestic market; concerns about communication, closeness of some elements of the Ministry of Defence and General Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic, and in particular planning stability. DSIA is

voicing requirements for organizing seminars on acquisition programmes early in the pre-acquisition phase, so that research and manufacturing entities could focus on future programmes well in advance. After all, this is what NATO and the European Union recommend. The army, i.e. the user, plays a key role in this respect. Do you think the Czech defence industry will see a change for the better this year?

In this respect, I have to emphasize the General Concept of ACR's Development already mentioned above, which the government approved in the end of 2015. The document is a key guideline which, together with the Security Strategy of the Czech Republic and the Long-Term Defence Vision 2030, gives the professional community fully transparent answers to questions concerning the future development and needs of our armed forces. There is also an ongoing discussion of experts in the framework of which representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff have taken part in many conferences, seminars or exhibitions. As a matter of fact, I see conferences of experts as a very important future opportunity for an exchange of know-how and lessons learned. For example, Prague will host the Future Forces Forum this year, an international event in which experts of the Army of the Czech Republic will be involved very broadly.

What is your personal experience with the Czech defence industry? Where do you see its strengths and weaknesses?

I especially appreciate the innovative approach of the Czech defence and security industry. This and a deeper mutual integration of capabilities of different defence companies are, in my opinion, the way to survive in the tough international competition in today's globalized market in the years to come.

Statistical data shows that our defence industry is more successful in foreign markets than at home in many areas, and we also hear more praise from foreign users of its products than from local ones. After all, something similar exists with respect to our soldiers, who are also appreciated more abroad than at home. What can be done, in your opinion, about that?

I do not think I am the most competent person to compare successes of our defence and security industry in international markets and at home, or to make recommendations to our companies regarding their commercial strategies. This is none of the Chief of Staff's business.

However, what I can see quite clearly – and I am very happy about that – are numerous successes of our companies in the domestic market; the list starts with the rearmament of our army with modern small arms and ends, for example, with unique passive systems or CBRN equipment which Czech soldiers use, together with many other domestic weapon systems and equipment, not only at home, but also during international exercises and operations abroad. Czech companies also hold a key stake in repairs and maintenance of both ground vehicles and aircraft, and I also have to mention the support of the Ministry of Defence in promoting exports of the L-159 Alca jets.

It is quite natural that the reduction of numbers and unprecedented number of tasks abroad have weakened the army's ability to follow technological trends and thus to define, in some cases, technical specifications of systems the army intends to procure. We can also



hear similar voices from abroad, and even from much larger armies than ours. Are you considering a strengthening of the user's role of the Army of the Czech Republic? In other words, are you considering closer cooperation with research institutions and manufacturers in this respect?

The user's – i.e. the army's – role in the acquisition process is and has to be indispensable and irreplaceable. The task of our experts consists in preparing primary and technical specifications defining required parameters of desired equipment in the light of its military uses. These activities fall into the purview of specialists of the Section of Capability Development and Planning of the Ministry of Defence, who closely cooperate with other sections of the General Staff and working teams comprising members of subordinate and combat units.

Every set of specifications is always preceded by a thorough marketing survey, including an evaluation of available options. I am convinced we have fully competent specialists in this respect, and I also have to say that current arrangements of the acquisition process which have been set in cooperation with the Section of Armament and Acquisitions of the Ministry of Defence are fully transparent.

What do you think about using the NATO Support and Procurement Agency for national acquisitions more frequently?

The army's role in the acquisition process consists in the preparation of primary and technical specifications. The army thus defines what it needs, and not how the required equipment is to be procured. It is the Section of Armament and Acquisitions of the Ministry of Defence which is fully responsible for the transaction proper.

What phase does the "21st Century Soldier" project find itself in at the moment?

The "21st Century Soldier" project is now in the stage of practical implementation of its different technical segments, in particular that aiming at increasing the individual soldier's firepower, which is implemented through the acquisition of new small arms. The area of improved survivability and protection is represented mainly by ballistic protection systems designed for individual soldiers and command and control systems – situational awareness is related to the acquisition of modular combat systems and equipment at company, platoon or section levels and for reconnaissance and fire support specialists within the C4-ISTAR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Information/Intelligence, Surveillance, Targeting Acquisition and Reconnaissance) architecture.

Are you planning an expansion of C4-ISTAR assets for the ground forces of the Army of the Czech Republic and if so, can you be more specific about it?

Maintaining and improving C4-ISTAR capabilities of the Army of the Czech Republic at the levels mentioned above is one of the key development projects which should be delivered between 2016 and 2020. As to the ground forces, we plan to procure C4-ISTAR systems for ground and aerial reconnaissance and for target detection, identification, tracking, acquisition and handover of targets.

General, thank you for the interview.

Šárka Cook

In the Preparatory Stages of the Orders we Often Encounter Incorrect or Incomplete Identification of Norms and Standards Used



We asked the Director of the Defence Standardization, Codification and Government Quality Assurance Authority (the Authority), Dipl. Eng. Martin Dvořák, Ph.D., for an interview on topics relating to the supplies for the defence and security, the quality of procurement and the codification.

In NATO and EU there are increasingly strong discussions about the role of the defence and security industry in the security architecture. Secure supplies to armed forces are stated in the strategic documents as a key element of credibility of the common foreign policy. What role in this concept plays the Authority?

In this acquisition concept of supplies for defence and security the Authority plays an important role in all three areas. I will mention briefly the defence standardization. Well-functioning system of the defence standardization in the national background is the basis to achieve the highest possible level of the interoperability among the member states of the NATO and also in Europe. The defence standardization (DS) in NATO has developed historically and geographically in a different way than the EU defence standardization. The member states are active in three continents. The NATO DS is older and was affected by a number of differences of the national circumstances of the individual member states. It also developed its own way independent from the civil environment. Thanks to the territory and similar historical development the EU member states took advantage of the established and time-tested civilian standardization structures. Despite this basic difference the Authority reliably ensures the transmission of information to the Czech Republic from both systems.

To ensure the system of supplies in frame of the defence industry the Authority provides development and administration of the Czech defence standards (COS). By its content the COS transform the requirements both of NATO and EU. An important aspect is the fact that cooperation with the defence and security industry is used in development of the COS.

In the quality area everything is based on the mutual acceptance and providing the Government Quality Assurance (GQA) systems according to STANAG 4107. In the real environment these foundations can be utilized also in the framework of the international projects outside the NATO member states.

The codification ensures the regular transformation of data in the international system in routine operation with links to the information logistics system.

What are the activities of the Authority offered to companies interested in deliveries to the armed forces?

The Authority primarily ensures the information flows from relevant sources (NATO, MSHT, MSG, EDA, DSCG a CEN, CENELEC and EDSI). Then it analyzes the information and after necessary corrections in regular monthly intervals exports it to the Journal of the Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing. The bodies of the defence industry have a complete overview of standardization documents during their entire life cycle, from design to disposal. The Authority also runs the website where are full texts of the Czech defence standards available for companies and public. Moreover, there are summaries especially of the NATO standardization documents.

These primary sources of providing information are also linked by the lecturing activity of the Authority organized in accordance with the needs of industry and acquirers. That obviously applies also in the codification and the Government Quality Assurance.

The established system of defence standardization, which was primarily built to ensure binding towards NATO, is now being used for the important process of harmonization and the subsequent use of hybrid and dual standards, thus is saving in the norm creation, and avoiding duplication. Cooperation with the Defence and Security Industry Association of the Czech Republic (DSIA) is established by the Government Resolution no. 259/2000 Coll. and following documents and in past years it was proved and evaluated as effective for all actors of this platform. Of course, everything has some development and there may be other areas of cooperation or improving existing ones. This happened in late 2015 and early 2016, when the Authority submitted several questions with a proposal for solutions to improve the entire system. Specifically, the following topics:

- System measures to solve determination of the "National Authorities" for the individual technical areas based on distribution according to the publication ACod P-2.
- Subsequent focusing on capacity utilization of these bodies set up by the Ministry of Defence towards the development and assessment of technical specifications and technical conditions and using the generated testing capacities.
- Application of the above mentioned to create a system of issuing "type certifications" of products that meet the relevant STANAG and related standards so that in the event that the newly developed product is not introduced to the use of ACR, could be certified by certain documents declaring that the technical requirements to smooth its way to foreign markets were met.

This sounds very interesting, what role would the Authority play in this system?

Besides providing standardization documents The Authority offers its participation by using of the Act no. 309/2000 Coll. regarding quality audits. There could be applied the quality system audit and the process audit in accordance with the criteria set by the Ministry of Defence, but there could be also taken advantage of the possibility to perform a product audit in accordance with the relevant product documentation. These proposals have so far been discussed at the working level with DSIA and within the Ministry of Defense, specifically with the Section for industrial cooperation. Everything is still at an early stage.

Our industry is strongly export-oriented, the majority of exports are directed across the EU border. Do you have any experience with the 3rd markets?

We have got some particular experience from the area of GQA delegation abroad and also from the area which is much more interesting for us, the supervision and inspection at the Czech manufacturer of supplies for export. In the case of abroad it is always important how the rules are set for the process of request and acceptance of the supervision activities. The optimal path is defined in the Act no. 309/2000 Coll., Specifici-

cally §18 - to conclude on behalf of the state an agreement on the recognition and performance of GQA. Part of the preparation of this agreement is the mutual verification and assessment of national GQA systems. Of course only the real contract is always the best to verify the established process. Among the last ones has been successfully used, for example, the agreement with South Korea.

What is the principle of choice of states the agreement is closed with?

Everything depends on several factors, firstly it is important what state it is in terms of foreign relations with the Czech Republic, further, in a certain way, it builds on the foreign activities of the Ministry of Defence with a share in the development of a plan of cooperation prepared for the relevant period and, last but not least, there is communication with DSIA and identification of states that are a priority for DSIA for example in terms of subcontracting linkages and export.

At the NATO member states, the situation is much simpler because it uses a unified system established in STANAG 4107, but also the fact that the opportunity to discuss a range of issues at meetings with partner foreign authority after a joint meeting of the working group WG2 for quality. The order is then solved easier when you know who your foreign partner is.

If we are talking about the group of WG2, which solves especially the conceptual issues in the field of quality, documents development, lifecycle management etc., it is worth mentioning that the Czech Republic has designed and manages the monitoring of the practical part of the mutual GQA. Czech Republic (Authority) continuously collects information from partner authorities, regularly evaluates and presents the status of implementation of STANAG 4107.

What problems do you encounter working with domestic firms?

The Authority performs towards industry a supervisory and control function and represents for the government acquirers the input quality control of supplies. If the Authority finds weaknesses during its supervisory activities it proceeds in accordance with law and the specific contracts. The aim of the Authority is to prevent these situations, unpleasant for both sides. For this purpose it uses an established process of preventive measures and mutual awareness of each step, the state of manufacturing, sourcing, and the like. By this procedure most of the faults are successfully removed before the actual interruption of supervision or final inspection. A separate chapter is also an application of audit system in accordance with NATO standards - AQAP, in the Czech Republic introduced in the form of Czech defense standards. Also this system, which is a part of the GQA, is fulfilling its preventive function. The certificate issued by the Authority is then a proof that the company has a functional quality management system and managed processes. In an annual report issued by the Authority always in February, they are specific figures and their development in individual years.

In the preparatory stages of the orders we often encounter incorrect or incomplete identification of norms and standards used in contractual or production documents. Any such document has got a managed cycle from creation to disposal or replacement and has a range of editions. An incorrect or incomplete identification of the required or used document means an inaccurate or incomplete, maybe even incorrect determination



Standardization documents

of the product parameters. On average there are approximately 50 % of incorrect or incomplete links detected. Results of the assessment are passed on to processors, including links to current information.

Are you solving with DSIA any other projects?

Currently we are considering the possibility to assign the NSN (NATO Stock Number) when the product is not introduced to the use of the ACR (Army of the Czech Republic) and therefore has no user in ACR. This is just a product, which has a promising export potential, but the foreign customer for some reason requires the NSN already assigned. Upon the request of the defence and security industry, we have dealt with this issue and, after analysis, we came to a particular proposal, should be noted that not quite optimal, but some way would have been here. The whole problem faces the legal, personnel and technical obstacles. In the nearest future everything will be discussed with DSIA. The codification area is currently undergoing a major review based on transition from data format Nadex to modern XML data tool. The main benefits in addition to increased capacity and speed will also be greater flexibility and a data files transfer compatible with ISO 22745 and ISO 8000.

What are the current tasks of the Authority in 2016?

2016 is our second year of implementation of the Service Act no. 234/2014 Coll., according to which from the 1st January applies to the Authority a revised systemization which, inter alia, responded to changes in current or announced projects. There are, for instance, cybersecurity projects. Otherwise, the implementation of the Act in itself brings a number of new administrative processes which, thanks to very well prepared system of civil service in the Ministry of Defence and consequently in the Authority, have been successfully completed within the required deadlines and parameters. In this context, the internal documentation of the Authority is also changed, new systems of training and testing of employees are created, some internal procedures are created or simplified. Professional tasks in a certain manner in fact replicate the planned acquisitions, whether by our largest customer - the Ministry of Defence, where we also respond to the demands of foreign customers, as well as within the government of the Czech Republic - important projects we deal with come from the Police of the Czech Republic (PCR) or Administration of State Material Reserves (ASMR) for example. Major projects for the Ministry of Defence are based on the approved concept of development of the ACR. Some projects have already been initiated (such as the acquisition of new helicopters), others are in preparation and also continuously runs the acquisition of replenishing and renewal of the already established material such as uniforms mod. 95 and other material.

In connection with the publication of ISO 9001:2015 the working group WG 2 works on the new edition of publications AQAP and a national version AQAP, the COS, is being prepared in the Czech Republic. Given the fact that the revision of ISO 9001 and its superstructure, the AQAP, is extensive and crucial there will be training organized in cooperation with DSIA for the industry to inform about these changes and their application in the creation of QMS and audit system.



The GQA is provided, for example, for overhauls of the rocket launchers type 70/85 for the Polish Army

Thank you for the Interview.

Šárka Cook

Public Warning and Emergency Notification

Protection of health, lives and material goods of citizens is an important task for all public authorities. Timely and proficient implementation of protective measures in case of life threatening emergencies can significantly prevent injuries, loss of lives, and material damages. Therefore, it is important that the population who might be directly impacted obtains life-saving information about the impending danger as soon as possible.

A variety of requirements are imposed on the Public Warning and Emergency Notification System, including:

- Timeliness in issuing warning and emergency information;
- Speediness in notifying the maximum number of people in affected areas;
- Reliability, which is determined mainly by the qualities and characteristics of technologies and equipment used for such purposes;
- Factual and content accuracy of warning and emergency information;
- Clarity, which consists in the content directness of warning and emergency information, as well as sensory clearness, based on acoustic and visual (or other sensory) qualities of information.

Integrated Public Warning and Emergency Notification System of the Czech Republic

Warning and alerting citizens in the Czech Republic is accomplished through the **Integrated Public Warning and Emergency Notification System (JSVV)**, which is in accordance with the Act No. 239/2000 Coll. implemented and operated by the Interior Ministry, whose tasks are performed by the General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. The Fire Rescue Service is one of the main bodies of the Integrated Rescue System. JSVV is technically, operationally and organizationally executed by notification centres, telecommunications networks, and the endpoints of the warning and notification system (sirens).

System of notification centres

Notifications centres are part of the operational and information centres of the Fire Rescue Service CR, which is one of the main bodies of the Integrated Rescue System. Technologies and systems for dealing with fire protection and emergencies in the region, and managing warning and emergency notification of the population are located and operated from the notification centres. Notification centres are also established on the premises of both legal entities and self-employed persons. They are organized in three levels:

- **Notification centre - Level I.** is located within the Operating and Information Centre of the General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. This notification centre operates on a nationwide level.
- **Notification centres - Level II.** are located at the Operating Centres of Regional Directorates of the Fire Rescue Service. They operate on region-wide levels.
- **Notification centres - Level IV.** are located and operated by other users of the Integrated Public Warning and Emergency Notification System. As an example, nuclear power plants Dukovany and Temelín could be used as examples.

In the past **Notification Centres - Level III.** were also operated, and were located at district offices. In connection with the change in the administrative structure of the Czech Republic, under which the district authorities were disestablished, this level of notification centres was inactivated.

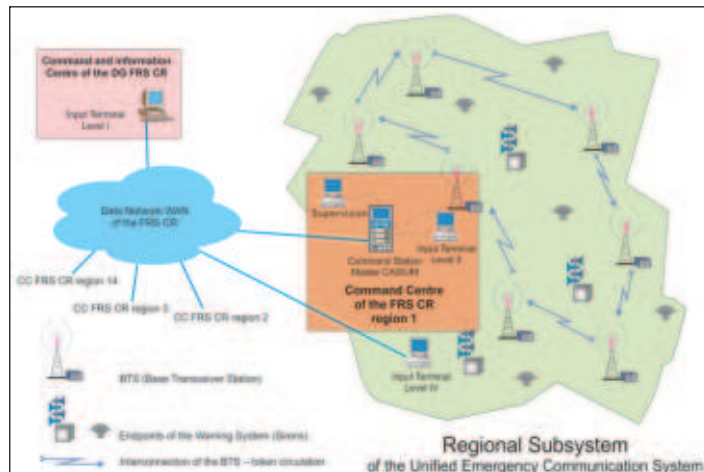
Telecommunication networks of the JSVV

Telecommunications networks of the JSVV are line and radio networks providing transmission of information between notification centres, and transmission of commands that activate the Endpoints of the Warning System (Sirens). Activation of the endpoints is implemented by the radio networks. Those also conduct transfer of

diagnostic data from the endpoints of the warning system and data from the sensors back to the notification centre.

The radio part of the JSVV is divided into regional subsystems. They consist of Base Transceiver Stations that provide coverage of radio signal in each region through receivers to operate the warning system endpoints and pagers to notify persons.

Operating the endpoints is accomplished by a one-way system designed according to the technology-based standard POCSAG. One of the base transceiver stations of the radio network regional subsystem functions as a **main base transceiver station (master)**. It is located at a control centre of the subsystem within the Regional Operational Centre of the FRC. Other base stations are **sub-ordinate (slave)**.



Construction of radio infrastructure of the JSVV was launched in the mid-nineties of the last century. A signal of sufficient magnitude to control endpoints of the warning system covers 95 % of the territory. Each individual site is covered by the signal of at least two base transceiver stations. Only unpopulated territories have no coverage.

The endpoints of the warning system (sirens)

The endpoints of the JSVV are the means that can, thanks to their acoustic properties, warn and notify the population at large, and thanks to their permanent readiness are available in affected areas at all times.

The following categories of the endpoints are used within the Integrated Public Warning and Emergency Notification System:

- Electro-Mechanical Rotary Sirens (RS)
 - Electronic Siren (ES)
 - Local Information Systems with Electronic Sirens Properties (MIS).
- Electronic sirens and Local Information Systems with characteristics of electronic sirens are often referred to as „the Electronic Endpoints of the Warning System“ (EKPV). The EKPV are able to supplement a warning signal with emergency information, which enables crisis authorities to commence communication with the population at risk during an emergency situation.

Only the endpoints that meet technical requirements set by the Ministry of Interior – the General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic can be used within the Integrated Public Warning and Emergency Notification System (JCVC). Compliance with these requirements is verified by experimental tests, which are conducted by the Population Protection Institute in Lazne Bohdanec which is an expert body of the General Directorate for scientific research, education, training and information activities for civil protection.

Electro-mechanical rotary sirens

Electro-mechanical rotary sirens (RS) are essentially an obsolete category of the endpoints of the JSVV. Yet they still account for nearly 62 % of all endpoints.

The main drawback of rotary sirens is their direct dependence on

the electricity grid, and their inability to transmit emergency information. Therefore they do not meet current requirements for emergency warning of the population, and are being gradually replaced by modern electronic endpoints.

Their advantage, on the other hand, is their high operating reliability and consequently low maintenance requirements.

Electronic sirens

Electronic sirens (ES) are the modern warning means with excessive manufacture properties. Our intention is to replace rotating sirens with electronic sirens, particularly in areas threatened by multiple types of hazards (e.g. floods, or accidents caused by chemical plants). Electronic sirens are able not only to announce a warning signal, but also transmit verbal information. Such information can be stored to the memory of sirens, received through VHF-FM radio, passed from external sources of audio-modulation, or communicated via a built-in microphone.

Those endpoints can be provisionally autonomous on mains electricity which is their significant advantage. Built-in battery must ensure operating conditions of an electronic siren for as long as 72 hours without connection to the power supply from the mains.

Electronic sirens of various manufacturers of power ranges from 500 W to 2000 W are widely used. In recent years, electronic sirens with power from 250 W to about 500 W, the so-called "mini-sirens", have also appeared. The main use of those sirens is in places where it is not possible or economical to install "large" electronic sirens; in places with demand for higher acoustic performance than the conventional detectors of local information systems; and in places with a requirement on both local control, and ability to operate independently within the JSVV.

The main drawback of large acoustic performance of electronic sirens is low speech intelligibility of verbal information at a greater distance from the source, caused by echoing of sound from surrounding buildings, and other acoustic signal degradation during its transmission through inhomogeneous surroundings.

Local warning systems with the characteristics of electronic sirens (MIS)

The term Local Warning Systems with the characteristics of Electronic Sirens (MIS) distinguishes local information systems included in the JSVV, from the common types that do not meet the strict requirements for functioning within the JSVV.

MIS are the source of an acoustic signal of a relatively lower level of sound pressure, which is distributed on rather large area. Therefore those are especially suitable for places with a lower concentration of population in a large area, such as village-type municipalities, parts of towns outside the main build-up areas, and the like.

To transfer information and sound, technologies using 100 V line system, wireless local radio, or television technology with a cable network are utilized.

It is possible to remotely activate and deactivate alarms of the wireless MIS. Development and innovation of wireless alarms is focused on enhancing quality of reproduction, increasing acoustic performance, and improving technology concerning their energy supply. Wireless detectors are available in several performance lines, whereas the most powerful alarms, of an output exceeding 100 W, are designed for large spaces, extremely noisy environments, and for other specific cases. In terms of power supply, it is possible to additionally power the wireless detectors using photovoltaic panels.

In comparison with electronic sirens, MIS are suitable for lengthier and more frequent warning announcements, as they distribute acoustic signal relatively evenly throughout the ensuring area.

Another advantage of the MIS is its ability to effectively provide both regular municipal communication between local governments and the citizens, and communication between crisis management authorities and the population in case of an emergency.

Monitoring hazardous events

One of the highly topical trends of development and innovations of local information systems is integration of the functions which allow

monitoring hazardous events. Most commonly used devices to monitor flood conditions are ultrasonic sensors which measure hydrostatic pressure of the water column (manometer sensors), and float sensors of different construction.

The sensors are often integrated into the MIS. Radio frequency system used for example for remote diagnosis of wireless detectors, is frequently used for transmission of diagnostic and warning information from the sensors to the central technology. Autonomous sensors (measuring points) are also utilized; their functioning and information transmission is managed independently by the local information system. Autonomous sensors, located even outside the village, can provide information about the dangers well in advance. Time can be crucial element particularly in the development of flood events with rapid progression – storm water, ice flood, and special floods.

In connection with the expansion of points monitoring hazardous phenomena within the MIS, a new question arises – how to optimize organizational and technical solutions for transmission of warning information into the system and their transfer into the emergency information.

Number of endpoints

Presently 8,215 endpoints are connected into the JSVV system. Out of those, 5,017 of them are electromechanical rotary sirens; 1,556 electronic sirens; and 1,642 endpoints are the local information systems. Further 484 endpoints are operated only locally. This enumeration shows that nearly 62 % of the endpoints are rotary sirens.

In terms of an ownership 5,197 endpoints are owned by the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. Of those, nearly 96 % are connected to the remote control. The Fire Rescue Service retains a vast majority of rotary sirens, but only 14 local information systems. However, municipalities, or operators of hazardous facilities (mainly CEZ, a.s.) are owners of the majority of local information systems (1,628 units) and electronic sirens (953 pieces). Other actors have only a marginal share of the overall number of those endpoints.

Trends toward strengthening the share of electronic endpoints are shown in the following summary for summer 2011 to 2015.

Selectivity and speed of the warning

Several POCSAG addresses can be assigned to receivers that control the endpoints. Each receiver of the JSVV is uniquely identified by its individual address, thus the necessary selectivity of the warning is ensured. The other addresses are called "Group Addresses". They are allocated according to the territorial jurisdiction, or in case of a potential emergency. By transmitting warning information to the group addresses, acceleration of warning and saving transmission capacity is achieved.

The JSVV enables a speedy remote activation of the endpoints. Time to deliver the warning signal and the subsequent verbal information using endpoints of the JSVV is virtually incessant, regardless of the number of endpoints and size of the affected area (surface limited location, municipality, catchment area, emergency zone, region, the whole republic).

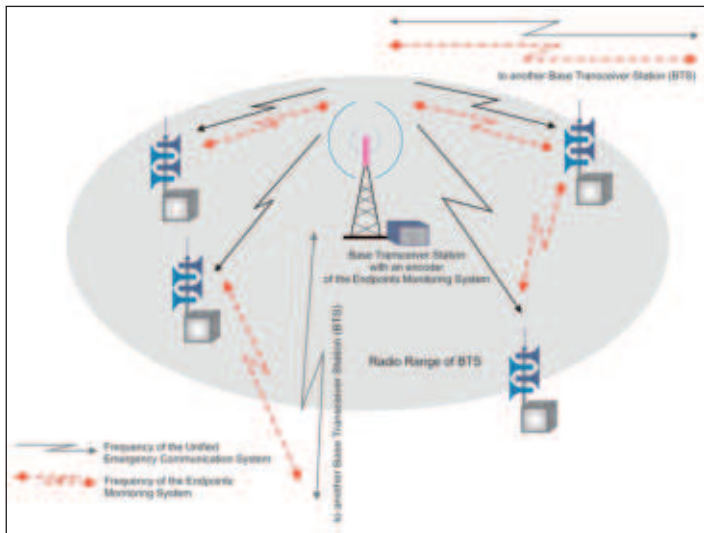
Monitoring system of the endpoints

Because the radio infrastructure of the JSVV is unidirectional, providing only a transfer of activation commands for warning and notification, it does not provide insight into whether the endpoints carried out the required activities and what is their current operating status.

The JSVV has therefore been augmented with the **Endpoints Monitoring System** (hereinafter MSKP). It provides a comprehensive assessment of operation efficiency of the entire warning chain, including the endpoints. Apart from the inspection of endpoints, the MSKP also allows monitoring of selected physical quantities at the point of endpoint installation.

Fully duplex communication within the MSKP enables completely independent communication with the endpoints using radio infrastructure of the JSVV. This reduces the time needed to receive information from the endpoints, even in case of a group activation of the endpoints; and secondly the MSKP can be used as a backup mean to control the endpoints.

Not all the endpoints have yet been connected to the MSKP.



Summary

Rapid dissemination and delivery of warning information and instructions provides time for citizens to take action to protect their lives, health, properties and other important values. At present, announcement of a warning signal is considered the main method of warning the population. Emergency information follows immediately afterwards. Integrated Public Warning and Emergency Notifi-

cation System and its endpoints have a key position in the process of warning and informing at risk.

Technical infrastructure of the Integrated Public Warning and Emergency Notification System proved reliable and secure functionality, and compliance with the requirements imposed on it. All the main subsystems of the technical infrastructure are frequently upgraded and improved. However, it is already being considered to replace the current warning system with more modern, and technologically and safety more advanced one. It would be a cost-effective system that would meet not only the current requirements, but it would be able to offer more solutions. Our concern is for this system to be divided into regional subsystems, enabling selective control of the endpoints, which would cover a larger area than the current system, and allow voice input from specified locations. This system must even be able to meet higher requirements for encryption of messages, as well as full-duplex communication functionality (bi-directionally), including the possibility to connect the sensors and transfer their measured values to the notification centers. Our goal is a safe and reliable system which, if necessary, would effectively disseminate alerts, and warnings to the population, and the subsequently transferred emergency information.

Brig. Gen. Miloš Svoboda
Vice Director-General of the FRS CR
Ministry of Interior – General Directorate
of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic

Population Protection Institute Lázně Bohdaneč

The Population Protection Institute (hereinafter “the Institute”) in Lázně Bohdaneč is a special facility of the Ministry of Interior – General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic.

The Institute focuses on scientific and research, educational, information and special activities in the fields of population protection, crisis management, Integrated Rescue System and civil contingency planning. The Institute is also a long-standing member of the Association of Adult Education Institutions in the Czech Republic.

Principal activities of the Institute consist of:

- safety and security research and other research, development and innovation activities in both national and international projects;
- acting as the Central Data Warehouse of the Fire Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic and the Integrated Rescue System;
- Educational, information, documentary and analytical activities in

the fields of population protection, civil emergency and contingency readiness, Integrated Rescue System and critical infrastructure;

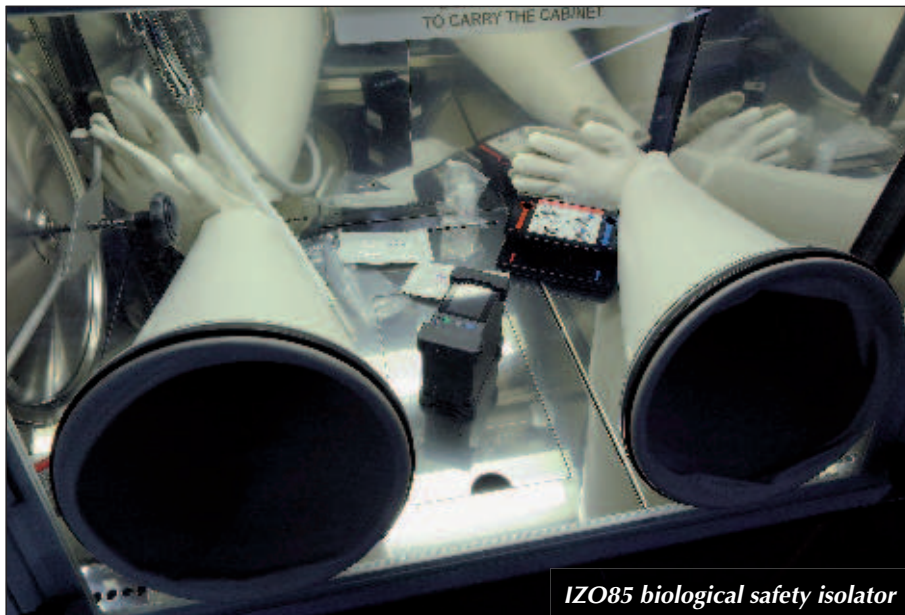
- Technical fire expert's opinions in the fields of identification of fire accelerants, examination of samples and fire modeling;
- Verification and development of technical specifications of elements of the population information and warning system;
- CBRN protection:
 - 24/7 intervention readiness of mobile laboratories – survey, detection, identification;
 - operation of an accredited stationary chemical laboratory – identification of unknown substances, determination of hazardous substances in water and other environments, detection and identification of chemical warfare agents, expert and consulting services;
 - operation of a stationary radiological laboratory (a fixed place of radiation situation measurements), manipulation with sources of ionizing radiation, holder of the appropriate authorization to manipulate with and handle sources of ionizing radiation.



CBRN rapid intervention vehicles

The Institute also has a specialized separate facility located some 120 km from Lázně Bohdaneč, which performs the following activities:

- verification of parameters and calibration of detectors and analyzers of highly toxic and other hazardous substances and materials,
- tests of detectors and analyzers of hazardous substances and materials and means of individual protection in a contaminated atmosphere,
- tests of communication equipment used to warn, notify and inform population in emergencies,
- research, development and verification tests of decontamination methods, procedures, means and equipment,
- training of firefighting units for operations in areas contaminated with chemical warfare agents,



IZO85 biological safety isolator

- training of personnel of chemical laboratories of training centres of regional Fire Rescue Brigades and their rapid intervention teams in chemical reconnaissance and laboratory check procedures,
- tests of means of individual protection according to the ČSN EN 136 and 141 standards.

The Institute owns many special instruments and a lot of equipment used to deal with emergencies and to ensure protection of population. The most significant examples in this respect include the protection of spectators during the World Ice Hockey Championship and the European Under-21 Football Championship in 2015. Potential scenarios had to include a variety of threats, including an accident involving a leak of a dangerous chemical substance or a terrorist attack using chemical warfare agents and/or other hazardous substances. One of the security measures that were implemented was monitoring of the situation in stadiums. During matches that were played in Prague, the atmosphere was monitored by a SIGIS 2 (Scanning Infrared Gas Imaging System) detector. The instrument is capable of identifying and measuring hazardous substances without actually being in contact with them and at a long distance. The monitoring proved that the SIGIS 2 was fully reliable and suitable for monitoring areas with a high density of people. There is just one such detector in the Czech

Republic, and it is owned and operated by the Institute.

The Institute cooperates with a number of similar institutions in Europe. Since 2010, for example, it is a member of the Energy Infrastructure Security Network (EISN), regularly participates in its meetings, and even organizes some of them.

In 2015, the Institute organized the 16th international training course of protection against chemical warfare agents under the auspices of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), The Hague, and the State Office for Nuclear Safety. The course was attended by instructors from 16 countries of the world.

Members of the Institute's staff also participated in training activities of the Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence in Vyškov and the Academy for Crisis Management, Emergency

Planning and Civil Protection in Bad Neuenahr-Ahrweiler (Germany).

The Institute publishes a scientific reviewed journal titled "The Science for Population Protection", which is included in the internationally recognized European Reference Index for the Humanities and the Social Sciences (ERIH PLUS) database and in the list of non-impacted reviewed periodicals published in the Czech Republic. The journal focuses on the following topics:

- security environment and security policy,
- protection of population, crisis management and critical infrastructure,
- education in the field of security, and
- safety and security research.

The Institute's premises in Lázně Bohdaneč comprise laboratories, well-equipped classrooms and a conference room. Due to its long-standing tradition and current results, the Institute plays a significant role in supporting the Fire Rescue Corps of the Czech Republic in the field of protection of the Czech Republic's population.

Col. Mgr. Ing. Rostislav Richter
Director of the Population Protection Institute



Measurements and tests of means of individual protection



OPCW training course



SIGIS 2 detector of hazardous chemical substances

MEOPTA

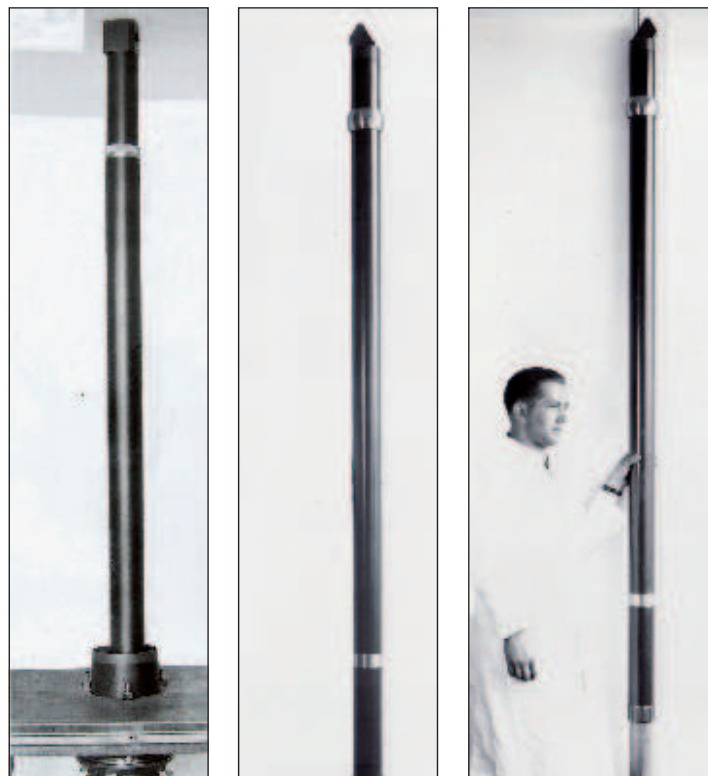
The Prerov-based company MEOPTA has been present in Moravia since 1933 and has experienced several basic periods in its history:

- 1. From the foundation to the Second World War**
- 2. The period of the Second World War**
- 3. From the Second World War to the Revolution in 1989**
- 4. The period from the Revolution up to the present**

Let us try to briefly remind ourselves of this history that has already lasted for 83 years.

In the year 1933, Dr. Alois Mazurek and Ing. Alois Beneš founded a new plant for production of optics under the name OPTIKOTECHNA - the predecessor of MEOPTA. In 1937, the construction of the first production hall was completed.

This production hall housed not only civilian production but also defence and military production serving to defend Czechoslovakia and to equip our then army. There was a wide range of optical devices (periscopes, periscope sights, panoramic sights for bunkers - ships - tanks, artillery scissor-type sights, trench periscopes, mirror periscopes, hand periscopes, submarine cannon scope, periscope for inspecting cannon barrels, topographic accessories, goniometers, coordinate meters, speedometers, compasses, stereoscopes, scopes for cannon firing - direct fire, artillery sights with sensors, mortar sights, artillery PG scopes, optical range finders, bunker compasses, etc.).



Bunker-trench periscopes

During the Second World War, OPTIKOTECHNA was forced to ensure production for the German Wehrmacht.

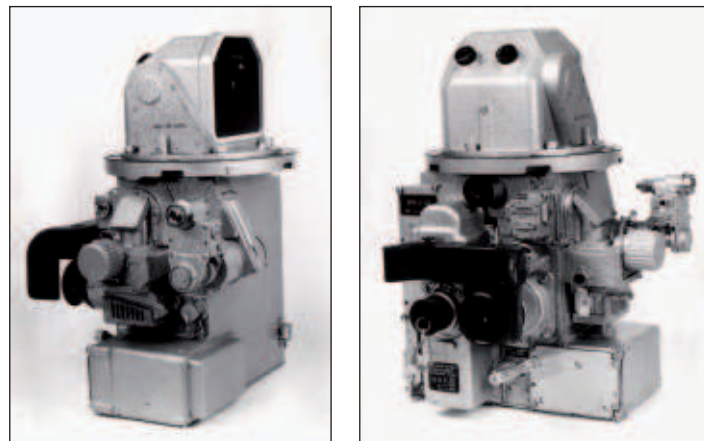
After the Second World War, the name OPTIKOTECHNA was changed to MEOPTA in 1946. The constructors at the plant already had some optical products "in the drawers", especially civilian ones, which they were secretly preparing during the war. For this reason, the civilian production for common customers was started up first after the war and only later, with the increasing threat of Cold War, did MEOPTA launch the production of a larger amount of military devices.

A smaller part of the military products were of our own construction; however, a significantly larger part was of licence production within The Warsaw Pact. Before the Revolution, as much as 75 % of MEOPTA's production was military. At that time, the company had 4,500 employees.

The portfolio from that period is very large: Map measurers, scales, heating glass, sighting scopes, anti-aircraft sights, tank periscopes, machine-gun sights, cannon sights for direct and indirect fire, mortar sights, tank sights, machine-gun tank sights, anti-tank sights, bazooka sights, angle measuring TZK devices, stereoscopic range finders, compasses, quadrants, and others.

Later, MEOPTA started manufacturing stereo binoculars, stereoscopic range finders, rectification scopes, devices for day and night vision for tanks and infantry fighting vehicles, gyroscopes for missiles, aircraft sight with a gyroscope, on-board PES electronic system for L39 and L139, compasses and others.

Other optical devices at that time included theodolites, compasses, bunker compass PAB, other developed binoculars and infra devices for night vision.



Night-vision devices – BPK series

The year 1989 saw the Revolution, which had a significant impact on further development of MEOPTA and on the life of its employees.

Almost instantly, military production was discontinued and the 75 % of the turnover represented at that time by military production became almost zero.

The first sign of a brighter future after the Revolution appeared

for MEOPTA in 1994, when our army started to prepare for foreign missions, specifically to the former Yugoslavia. In that area, the army needed modern night vision based on micro-channel image brightness intensifiers and not on the obsolete electro-optical converters of the first generation.

MEOPTA offered the army modern MEO-50 night-vision sights and night-vision spotting device KLÁRA and later MonoKLÁRA.

The sights were adjusted to the weapons commonly used by the army: assault rifle model 58, machine gun model 59, RPG-7 grenade launcher and Dragunov sniper rifle. After the Revolution, MEOPTA supplied the army with hundreds of pieces of these night-vision devices and has been conducting repairs of this technology up until now as part of logistic support of the entire product lifecycle.

One of the minor projects for the army at the turn of the millennium was the project of FALCON 12.7mm sniper rifle developed by Zbrojovka Vsetín.

For this sniper rifle, MEOPTA developed a day-vision scope of a new concept for shooting at a long distance, and a night-vision sight including a rectification sight.

A very significant project for MEOPTA was the modernization of optical devices for the Czech Army (ACR) BVP-2 infantry fighting vehicles. The ACR vehicles were equipped with active optical devices that required infra-red, very intense illumination and so the vehicles were unmasked and distinctively visible by night-vision or thermo-vision devices.

MEOPTA developed the modernization of the shooter and commander device and a completely new device with combined day/night vision for the BVP-2 driver. In the years 2004 to 2006, the device exchange including integration, zeroing and handing over to the army was carried out.

The project of T-72 tank modernization took place in the ACR at roughly the same time. MEOPTA won the tender for supplying the device for the T-72 driver.

However, the production of optical devices for army vehicles did not end for MEOPTA with the modernization of BVP-2 and T-72. The Austrian company STEYR turned to MEOPTA with the possibility of supplying a combined day/night-vision device for the driver of PANDUR wheeled armoured vehicle designed for the Czech Army. MEOPTA developed, produced and supplied a completely new CDND-1 device for all PANDUR vehicles.

The year 2009/2010 saw the decision of the ACR to rearm as concerns handguns.

First, the assault rifle model 58 was replaced with a new assault rifle. For this rifle, MEOPTA developed a special reflex sight with an additional day/night-vision module with 3x magnification. Since 2010 up until today, we have been supplying this sighting system to the army via Zbrojovka Uherský Brod.

Next, there was a small assault rifle as a replacement of the Skorpion 9 mm assault rifle. MEOPTA also offered new sights on day-vision devices.

Within the ACR tender announced for NSPA for a new machine gun replacing the old UK model 59, MEOPTA offered the company FN Herstal a completely new sighting system containing a day scope with an additional reflex sight, and a night-vision sight.

MEOPTA took part in several public procurements of ACR for a precision rifle (replacement of Opu Dragunov). MEOPTA has even won twice but was ultimately unsuccessful in the project due to an American rifle.

Nevertheless, MEOPTA has developed and produces optical devices for this weapon. These include day sights ZD 3-12x50 BZP, tube reflex sight ZD-RD/T and night-vision Meonight conversion lens.

The present:

MEOPTA currently offers a wide range of optical devices in the following categories to the armed forces:

- Reflex sights
- Day-vision rifle sights
- Night/day magnifying modules
- Night-vision conversion lenses
- Night-vision sights
- Binoculars
- Tactical spotting scopes
- Optical devices for armed forces vehicles

Currently, there are 2,500 employees in MEOPTA, and the final appearance of the complex can be seen in the picture below.

The workers at MEOPTA are ready to participate with their activity in the design, development and production of optical devices used by military, police, security or civilian forces for increasing state security, border protection and protection against the potential threat of war, just as they were in the previous century, during the First Republic, before the Second World War.

Dipl. Eng. Vilém Kohout



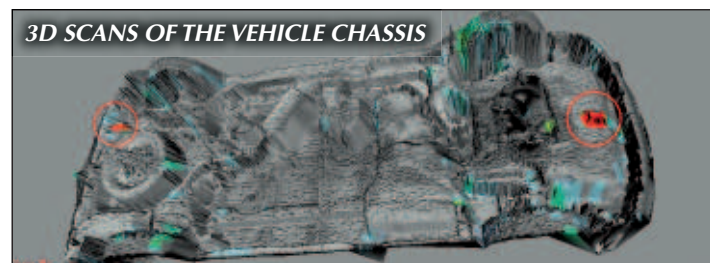
Examples of realized projects – The supply of CZ 805 BREN A1 assault rifle together with CZUB

Critical Infrastructure Protection by VOP CZ, s.p.

VOP CZ, s.p., is a major Czech defence company and a recognized partner of foreign enterprises in the field of mechanical engineering manufacturing cooperation. As to research and development, the company focuses on new defence and security products, as well as on products earmarked for civilian applications. Its designers participate in many projects implemented in cooperation with both domestic and foreign experts. One of the areas which the designers of VOP CZ, s.p., focus on is the protection of critical infrastructure (CIP).

The CIP portfolio offered by VOP CZ includes solutions and products used to protect points of entry to sites and buildings, to identify and track vehicles, or to check undercarriages of vehicles, as well as mobile checkpoints, perimeter protection equipment, advanced perimeter video analysis, TAROS V2 UGV unmanned robotic system, or watchtowers.

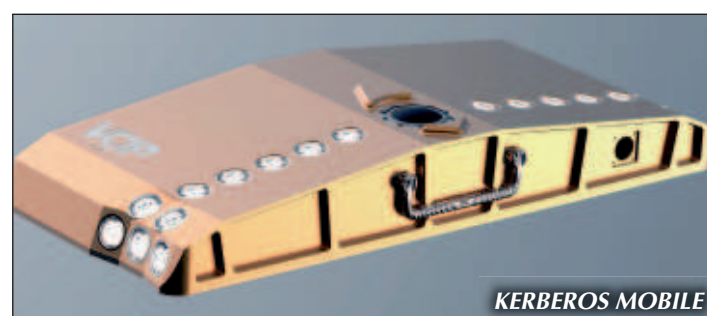
One of the key projects in this respect is the unique KERBEROS 3D VISION system used to check bottoms of vehicles, i.e. chassis of passenger cars and trucks entering the premises.



The system provides a semiautomatic scan of a high-intensity, deep 3D image of a passing vehicle in both visible and close IR spectrums. The result is a spatial 3D model of the checked chassis, which is automatically compared to previous scans of the same vehicle. In addition to the 3D scan, the operator of the system can also make use of a conventional high-resolution photograph of the chassis which is used to detect and identify potential undesi-

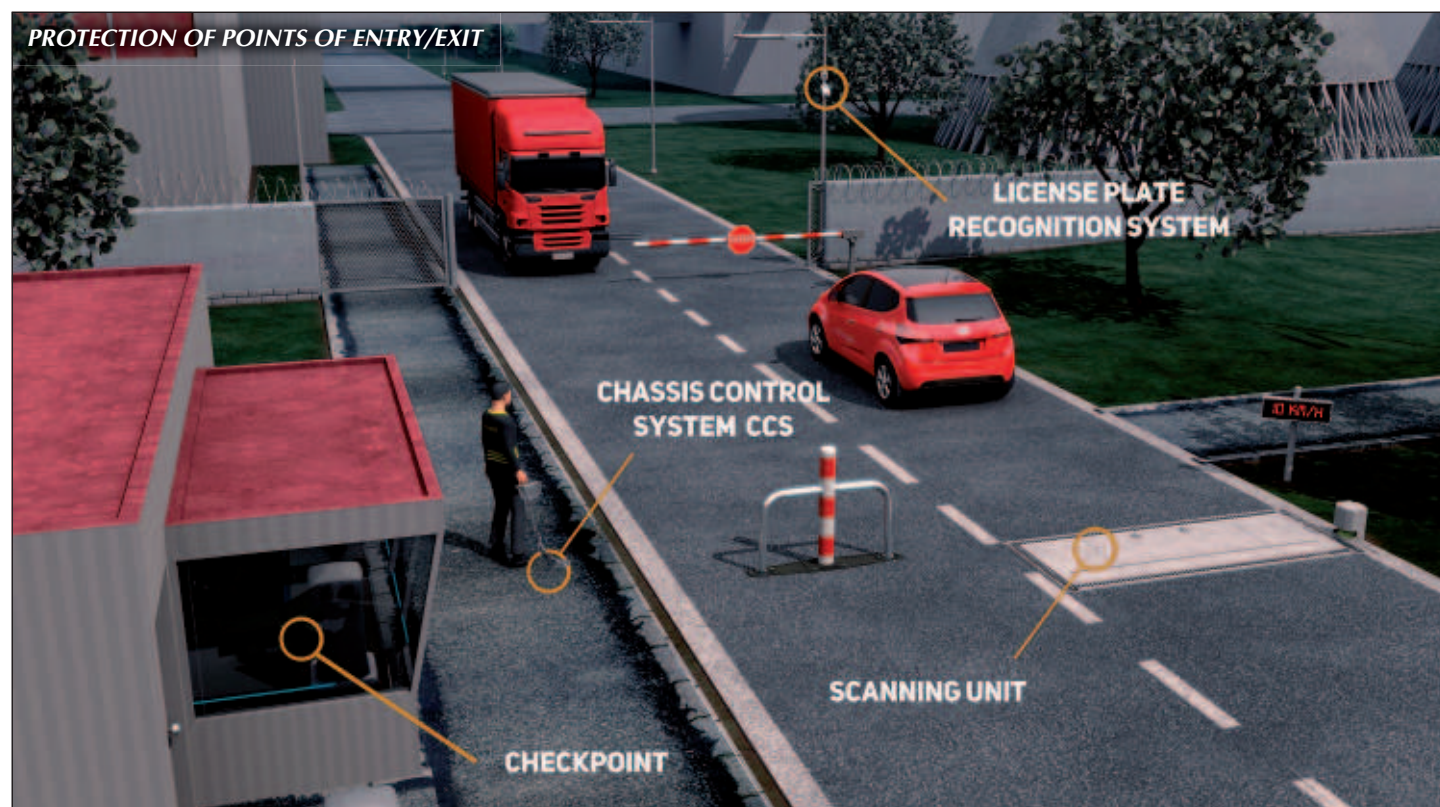
rable objects on the chassis or for the purpose of a visual inspection when the vehicle enters the premises for the first time. The KERBEROS 3D VISION system is capable to detect and identify a potential threat very efficiently, and react to it quickly and effectively without having to move around the checked vehicle. Another attractive feature of the system is its high throughput, which is up to 10 vehicles a minute.

If the situation demands visual inspections of vehicles in the field, VOP CZ, s.p., offers a mobile version of the system known as KERBEROS MOBILE. The unit allows a very quick visual check of the vehicle's chassis, including an automatic archiving of the scan and a possibility to compare it against previous scans of the same vehicle. The system is very compact and its deployment takes just a few minutes.



Another product of VOP CZ, s.p., is a system designated SKP, a Czech abbreviation for a "chassis check system", which fully replaces still used inspection mirrors. An analog camera is used to take a digital picture of the chassis and transmits the image online to the operator's display. The camera features a LED-based system permitting the operator to illuminate dark spots or to work under deteriorated light conditions. If the customer wishes so, the system can be optionally supplemented by archiving scans for later use.

VOP CZ



The Minister Christened a Tank in Front of VOP CZ's Gate



The state enterprise VOP CZ in Šenov, off Nový Jičín, celebrates its 70th anniversary this year. On this occasion, the company, which is one of major employers in the region, installed a symbol of its activities for many years – a T-72M1 Main Battle Tank – in front of the main gate of its Šenov plant.

The ceremonial unveiling of the monument took place on February 16 and was attended by Minister of Defence Martin Stropnický and other representatives of the Ministry of Defence, Army of the Czech Republic, Supervisory Board of the company, and local and regional governments. The ceremony was also attended by Metoděj Juřík, historically the fifth employee of the company, who celebrated his 90th birthday a short time ago.

The installation of the tank monument in front of the gate of the company is to symbolize both pride in the company's traditions and future plans to develop and exploit the material, technological and HR potential of VOP CZ.

"I am happy I could visit the company at last. VOP CZ has a tradition, and with a workforce of 850, it is also one of the most important employers in the region. Of course, the services it provides to the army are strategically important from the viewpoint of national defence," said Minister of Defence Martin Stropnický.

"We also showed the minister and other guests the tank maintenance line in our assembly hall, as well as our other products, the TAROS V2 unmanned ground vehicle or heavy forklift trucks," added Marek Špok, CEO of VOP CZ.

VOP CZ



VOP CZ, S.P.

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- Perimeter protection and advanced video analysis
- Unmanned ground vehicle TAROS V2
- Watchtowers



Regional Commonality

The militaries of the world especially those of Central and Eastern Europe are in the process of upgrading antiquated 1970's generation aircraft. The need for purpose built combat capable helicopters which will carry them into the third decade of the 21st Century is essential to the collective security of the region.

While next generation tiltrotor aircraft offer revolutionary capability the modern military helicopter will serve for the next two to three decades while new generation platforms mature and reach full rate production. The quandary facing the world's militaries is the choice between helicopter platforms on the market today. The options cover the spectrum from a civilian certified aircraft with aftermarket weapons to dedicated purpose built attack and utility platforms that were designed specifically for combat operations. A key driver in the decision making process is the total cost of ownership. Initial procurement costs can seem daunting, especially for senior civilian and military leaders charged with justifying their decisions. Aircraft capabilities and manufacturer pedigree are important, but total life cycle cost must serve as the ultimate driver rather than simply selecting the cheapest aircraft based on initial purchase price. Other positive impacts to increasing national defensive capabilities can include local job creation and technology sharing.

Total ownership cost is dependent on the aircraft flyaway cost and the life cycle cost per flight hour. A surety in aviation is the inverse relationship between unit cost and long term sustainment. A cheaper non purpose built aircraft will cost more over time when compared to the investment made in higher quality production methods. Aviation assets are long term investments measured over a projected lifespan of three decades. Combat operations place a higher demand on aircraft and personnel as compared to point-to-point flying; for example, HEMS, oil and gas , and VIP transport. The rigors of combat push the limits of any helicopter; the primary difference between commercial airframes that are militarized and purpose built military aircraft is the ease with which those limits are reached.

Military Pedigree

It is a historical fact that Bell Helicopter invented the attack helicopter. As a growth path in the course of providing multi-role combat utility aircraft which numbered in the thousands to the U.S. military, Bell designed and built the first purpose built attack helicopter from which all others have evolved. With dedicated utility and attack aircraft in production for over 50 years, Bell continued to modify and upgrade the aircraft designs based on combat requirements. The UH-1Y "Venom" and AH-1Z "Viper" are fifth generation aircraft; they share the legacy of performance and capability and cast a similar shadow on the battlefield but the similarity ends there. Collectively the H-1 helicopters are the newest multi-role and attack aircraft in the world. The resultant effect is a combat pairing with state of the art optics, weapons, speed, range, durability and above all 85 % commonality.



UH-1Y Combat Utility

Common Systems:

- Transmission
- Rotor System
- Tail Boom
- Controls & Displays
- Software
- Avionics
- Radios
- GPS / INS
- Displays
- Mission Computer
- Moving Map



AH-1Z Heavy Attack

Combat Aircraft Design

In order to gain maximum utility for the investment in a combat aircraft, the design must include components and features that make it easy to maintain by unit level forces while in the field making it an asset both in the air and during its maintenance periods. Aircraft that

require more elaborate maintenance conditions available solely at large operating bases - or worse, whose maintenance is dependent on civilian contractors - will fail when called upon to operate in a combat environment. In today's complex joint environment, nations that operate the most capable platforms will be relevant and expected to support the collaborative security environment. Those that cannot will consequentially lose their position on their world stage and more importantly weaken the collective security posture of the region.



More than 75,000 flight hours deployed around the world

Construction Methods

Combat aircraft share consistent construction methods that make them more resistant to harsh environments. These design considerations make the aircraft more rugged and less burdensome when operating in the joint environment. Favorable characteristics include:

- Wet Lay-up Manufacturing Processes (Inherent Corrosion Protection)
- Corrosion Resistant Composite Rotor Blades and Hubs (Reduces maintenance)
- Waterproof seals (Prevents internal corrosion)
- Airframe Designed to shed water (Eliminates water pooling and corrosion)
- Expeditionary Engines (Modular design allows for repair in the field)
- Fresh Water Wash (Ability to rinse engines of sand and maintain turbine blade integrity)
- Service / Replace in the field Service the aircraft in its own shadow
- Built in Maintenance Stands / hand holds (Reduce special equipment requirements)
- Limited number of panels that are routinely removed completely (wind tolerance)
- Ease of inspection and Common Components (Simplifies maintenance, shortens the logistics chain)
- Minimal special handling requirements or special equipment

The cost of this design must include self-protection systems, the ability of the aircraft to accurately direct its weapons systems, and the amount of maintenance required between flights. The original design specifications of the aircraft determine its starting point from which its combat capability will be determined. Each component of a purpose built combat aircraft has a resultant cost for design and production. Large oversized well spaced control tubes and redundant systems coupled with ballistic tolerant blades, hubs and critical component / life safety areas are the norm in a purpose built combat helicopter.



UH-1Y aircraft are currently in production in Amarillo, TX

A combat helicopter is measured by its utility to the ground forces and the ease with which it functions in the larger joint environment – the distinction between an aircraft designed for combat and an aircraft created for the civilian market and afterwards modified to shoot weapons. Arguably, any aviation platform can be modified to fire a weapon, but a combat aircraft provides ground forces with a high degree of availability, weapons accuracy through multi-functional weapons and sensor systems, as well as integrated self protection functions to enhance aircrew and aircraft survival. An armed aircraft that must close to within the enemy's weapons engagement range before firing its weapons is a hindrance to the ground combat effort. It stops being an enabler when lost to ground fire; downed aircraft become the main effort for the ground commander and become a parasitic resource consumer. In the aviation market, there exist a finite number of military helicopters with a proven combat pedigree. The UH-1Y "Venom" has proven itself in combat and forward deployed operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, aboard naval ships in the Arabian Gulf, and during Humanitarian Assistance actions in the mountains of Nepal.



Humanitarian assistance directly to the point of need

Regional Commonality

Military budgets are at constant odds with other domestic spending, thus any method of cost sharing or cost avoidance is preferable over a costly, repetitive one-off scenario for each nation. With regard to Eastern and Central Europe, the H-1 family of aircraft offer the unique capability to share components, training facilities, maintenance repair and overhaul facilities and create a truly cooperative environment from which multiple countries can benefit. When multiple countries collaborate and procure aircraft at the same time all benefit from a resulting economy of scale. The 85 % commonality of the H-1 platforms offers partner nation's further benefit from an economy of capability as user nations would purchase the UH-1Y "Venom" and others the AH-1 "Viper". Commonality in this case would allow for disparate functions to be located in the region, but not necessarily duplicated in each country. For example, a training facility equipped with flight simulators could be located in one country, the regional supply warehouse could be located in an adjacent country while other functions such as MRO, could be located in a third country. In practical terms this would simplify logistics,

create second and third order positive synergies and support regional cooperation for user nations that share common defence concerns. For Eastern and Central Europe, a regional defensive posture composed of a common aircraft type would allow for real time cost savings and mutually beneficial interrelationships based on the aircraft.



Nothing speaks to credibility more than experience

Combat experience

Purchase costs will always be a significant determinant for selecting an aircraft. Senior elected civilian and career military leaders must not lose sight of the ultimate reason for military aircraft procurement. Military aircraft are purchased to defend against hostile nations and to prosecute and win wars when attacked. Civil aircraft that are not purpose built for combat and will fail in this endeavor when tasked to fulfill a purely military role. The UH-1Y "Venom" has thousands of hours of combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan (75,000+ total hours and 26,000+ in combat operations). Additionally, the Venom has deployed aboard U.S. Navy ships since 2009 and participated in humanitarian assistance missions in support of Joint Operations. This real world experience in support of what is arguably the most well known and proficient air / ground team on the planet is a true testament to the Venom's capability. Further, the Venom was specifically designed for the U.S. Marine Corps to meet their specific requirements. Since then, the Marines have expanded their tactics to meet the capabilities of the aircraft rather than overcoming limitations.

The UH-1Y is an ideal platform for Central and Eastern Europe. It can support the military forces with crossover capability to civilian applications unlike civilian certified aircraft and will provide unmatched opportunity for commonality and collective defence across Europe. Nations familiar with using legacy platforms such as the Mi-17 and Mi-24 will quickly adapt to the H-1 team both as pilots and maintainers and will achieve tremendous unity of effort and overwhelming collective defense capability found no where other than the H-1 team.

Text and photo Bell Helicopter

The GORDIC ERMS of the Czech Ministry of the Interior Represents a Core System of the Authority

The Electronic Record Management System of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic covers the whole area of record management from the receipt or creation of records through the whole process of their administration to their filing in the Records Office and making proposals for their destruction. With regard to its scope and a number of relations to other systems, it can be, without exaggerating, considered the key information system of the Ministry's area of competence and responsibility.

The methodology of the record management system that was used as the basis to build an efficient system is the important element of the electronic record management system project. The importance of a strict methodology is supported by the fact that the Ministry of the Interior, due to its size and scope of the areas it deals with, processes significant volumes of records.

Open system

From the technological point of view, the Electronic Record Management System of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic is built on the system GORDIC® GINIS® SSL (Defence edition) using the technology of MS SQL database. It is built as a system with a high degree of accessibility in clusters and virtual servers. The system is currently accessed by approximately 5,000 active users within the Ministry and the Fire Rescue Service in the territory of the whole Czech Republic.



It goes without saying that there is a relation to Information System of Data Boxes, Information System of Basic Registers and Czech POINT system. The system is extended by adding a special communication with Czech POINT to register applications to establish a data box. The relation of GINIS® SSL to the National Digital Archive to store digital records in the form of SIP packages to be archived is prepared.

Electronic approval process

Within the project, emphasis is put on record digitalization and their subsequent circulation in electronic version. For the digital





lized records, a text layer is created, allowing full-text search. The system supports the work with electronic signature.

To simplify and accelerate the approval process, particularly at the highest levels of the Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic uses the Electronic Signature Book (EPK) making the approval process easier. It allows signing and approval of more electronic documents at the same time. To store data, the system has its own storage of electronic records, including visual or audio records. The files stored in this way can be subsequently structurally processed, searched, sorted, viewed, etc.

Good overview and bigger responsibility

The Electronic Record Management System ensures supervision

over the state of record administration, supports their easy traceability and responsibility of a specific person. By its control mechanisms, it assists when ensuring evidentiary materials for possible disputes in the area pertaining to labour law or other legal actions. As the integral whole, the Electronic Record Management System of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic is the important tool to increase productivity of work of the Ministry's area of competence and responsibility and for a transparent and efficient performance of public administration.

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- Guaranteed long-term document storage and archives

GORDIC

A Moldovan Agency Uses the GORDIC® Electronic Record Management System

In the period of 2013-2014, the company GORDIC implemented the project "Increasing efficiency and strengthening the transparency of processes of the National Employment Agency of Moldova (ANOFM) – introduction of electronic record management system." The project deals with the implementation of the system of document administration and management and solution of reliable mid-term document archiving corresponding to the requirements of the Moldovan legislation.

ANOFM includes the authority's central office in Kishinev and all local Labour Offices. On the grounds of a competitive bidding notified and organized by the Czech Development Agency, the decision was made that the project objective will be implemented using the GORDIC WESS electronic record management system.

The project represents a comprehensive implementation of the electronic record management system for ANOFM. The project deals with a comprehensive delivery of the solution, including the solution design, delivery of software and hardware, including licence, training of the workers performing related agendas, ensuring pilot operation and delivery of user, installation, project, and programme documentation.

The delivered system of ERMS is designed as a comprehensive system of document keeping as stipulated by the regulations covering record management system, including the European standard for record management system – MoReq2. The application helps ANOFM to reach an easy orientation in the documents (by supporting a clear organization of filed documents), easy search, printing of important reports, bulk operations with the documents, etc. – it



makes the work easier. The system unifies the format of output documents. It removes the duplicity of activities (eliminates double records). The application manages the data warehouse of documents in electronic form.

The project was divided in two phases. The implementation phase was carried out till Dec. 10, 2013, the subsequent pilot operation till November 30, 2014. Beginning this date, the system has been fully, adequately, and routinely operated.

Concerning the architecture, the implemented solution employs a central database located in the ANOFM office in Kishinev. The documents are filed in the central repository with the clear identification of the workplace where the document belongs to (for every workplace), including the access to the documents (of the distributed data service). At the same time, a data repository was created for the documents transferred from the documentary version into the digital one. The solution has a centralized administration of attributes of all documents with the option of document search.

This contract was notified within the programme of foreign development cooperation of the Czech Republic with Moldova. In the policy of government development cooperation, Moldova is one of the priority countries and the delivery of electronic record management system is part of the assistance provided to this country when building eGovernment as the part of modern democratic state respecting the rule of law.

GORDIC



KOVOSVIT MAS – Bata's Tradition, Quality, Reliability

Seventy-six years on the market, quality and reliability – all of that makes KOVOSVIT MAS the strongest domestic manufacturer of machine tools. The Company is also a partner and sponsor of various cultural and sports events.

The year of 2015 was a year of major changes and decisions for KOVOSVIT MAS. There was a pivotal replacement in the management with the aim to make the production management process more efficient and thus ensure quality customer service for both domestic and international consumers. Stabilization of personnel and regular investments into employee training at all levels of production also contributed towards this objective.

The MAS AUTOMATION Division successfully implemented its first important job order. The Division specifies in complete deliveries of robotic and automated machine workstations. The major hydropower station project with the application of the Archimedean screw is also worth mentioning. It was implemented by the MAS HYDRO Division in South Bohemia last year and it is one of the largest installations of the technology at the European level.

In 2016, KOVOSVIT MAS would like to focus on improving customer services to support the long-term strategy of the Company, which is the sale of hi-tech machine tools and technological deliveries of machine units. The Company lays hopes on the MAS AUTOMATION Division in relation to increasing the ratio of services. The idea of deliveries and provision of operation of entire plug-and-go production lines is precisely what customers demand today, and satisfying the most demanding requirements of its clients on quality, methods of processing, delivery terms and following product service has always been and will remain the Company's priority. The news and a very important event for 2016 and 2017 is the acquisition of a prominent export commission for the defence sector.

KOVOSVIT MAS will continue consolidating its position in the EU and is preparing to expand to some of the European markets in the form of subsidiaries. At the same time, the Company will also continue strengthening its positions in China and India where it has been accepted very positively.

www.kovosvit.cz

MAS 1939 – the First Double Hall



MAS 2016 – the First Double Hall



Cyber Threats don't just Come from Enemy States

At the present time, we do not realize how dependent we are on information technology. There is no business without it: technologies allow us to communicate quickly, earn money, makes our lives easier, and keeps us informed about world news. However, we sometimes put too much trust in its security. Do we know the principles it is based on? Do we know the way our data are processed?

On a daily basis, we send e-mails to our partners containing sensitive information, share files with valuable know-how on clouds, and use free-mail services for private communications. We live in the belief that we are safe and that no harm can come to our data. This

is a mistake. In principle, data communication can be read by anyone with access to the infrastructure. With stolen data competitors can acquire valuable know-how, damage competitiveness and result in lost business opportunities. The problem with information or cyber incidents lies in our inability to identify them, to know the enemy. "We mostly get to know the consequences of our stolen corporate information at the time they are used against us. At that point it's too late. For information protection, prevention is absolutely essential," says Vladimír Lazecký, CEO of VIAVIS, Inc., who is an expert on information protection.

So how do we protect our information and data on the internet when, for example, we share it via e-mail or on a cloud? "It is essential to realise how important it is to protect data at the point that it is generated and dispatched. We cannot rely on intermediaries and don't encrypt our data before we put them out there," adds Lazecký, who launched the cryptographic system Talkey focused on communication encryption. Historically, the encryption process of messages was unnecessarily complex and counterintuitive. The installation of Talkey is easy and takes less than 5 minutes. The communication comes naturally because Talkey sets itself up in the e-mail clients and automatically encrypts communications. The cryptographic algorithms are designed in such a way that breaking them by brute force is virtually impossible. If an attacker wants to decrypt our information they must steal the decryption keys to do so. For security purposes, these keys are separated from the data on a special impenetrable USB token. The information and data are therefore securely protected. It is possible to download the Talkey application from the company's website www.talkey.eu/en.



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Project: "Increasing readiness of the Police CZE in dealing with emergencies" project registration number: CZ.1.06/3.4.00/26.09654, co-funded by the European Union, the European Regional Development Fund under the Integrated Operational Programme

Public Procurement Contracts in Defence Industry

On February 17, 2016, the Hispano-Czech Chamber of Commerce and the Defence and Security Industry Association of the Czech Republic (hereinafter "DSIA") organized a seminar titled "Public Procurement Contracts in Defence Industry". The partners of the event were Hotel Barceló Prague Five, which provided the venue, Bělina & Partners, Attorneys-at-Law s.r.o., and Moreno Vlk & Asociados, Attorneys-at-Law. Representatives of both legal firms also doubled as lecturers during the seminar. The attendance was unexpectedly high, with more than 40 companies, both members and non-members of DSIA, taking part.



Seminar began with an introductory remarks by the president of DSIA RNDr. Jiří Hynek. He presented practical perspective on the issue of procurement of military equipment for the armed forces through public procurement. In his words, it is not appropriate to always apply the standard procurement legislation rules when it comes to the defence goods. There are several reasons. One of them being that the procurement of defence material is of a strategic nature and is part of national defense. The primary role of domestic industry is to contribute to national armaments and to be an important partner for a country in the crisis time. In case of a conflict the war material cannot be delivered from abroad in a timely manner. This possibility to use domestic suppliers is, by the way, envisaged in the TFEU Article 346, which allows to buy exceptionally from domestic producers without use of standard EU procurement legislation. The second reason is that the process of armaments cannot be confined to mere acquisition. Armament is a process that begins with research and development, production, training, upgrading, servicing and all other elements of the life cycle management, ending with discarding and replacing by modern equipment. And here I can see indispensable role for domestic industry. Another rationale for using exemptions, according to Mr. Jiří Hynek, was that purchases made under the Act no. 137/2006 Coll., On Public Procurement are not usually effective. Any requirement for the lowest price means that for minimal cost one cannot obtain good thing. "Low price and quality do not go hand in hand." Last but not least the Act no. 137/2006 Coll., On Public Procurement has undergone 21 short amendments during last 9 years, which indicates that this law was not very good.

JUDr. T. Bělina's lecture focused mainly on a comparison of existing public procurement legislation with a government-proposed amendment of the Public Procurement Act. The amendment has taken over most definitions related to defence and security contracts from the existing act; in some cases, the definitions are more detailed, but they are based on the same EU Directive (2009/81/EC of 13 July 2009, on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security) as the current Public Procurement Act. Of course, there are many provisions from new EU directives applying to public procurement contracts in general which have been taken into account as well. The Public Procurement Act is based on the EU directives adopted in 2014, namely 2014/24/EU, 2014/25/EU and 2014/23/EU.

JUDr. T. Bělina explained essential changes of the amended legislation in comparison to the existing one; insofar as defence and security acquisitions are concerned, the changes include, in particular, the addi-

tion of a specific defence-related Part IX. Defence and security acquisitions will thus no longer be mentioned throughout the act, as they have been until now. The governing principle is that, unless stipulated otherwise, defence- and security-related public contracts will be governed by general provisions of the act. However, the contracting authority will not be allowed to employ open proceedings, innovation partnership proceedings, design contest, or dynamic purchasing. If a public contract is a concession contract, it will be governed by provisions of Part VIII rather than those of Part IX; as soon as the new Public Procurement Act takes effect, the Concession Act will be repealed and its contents integrated into Part VIII of the Public Procurement Act.

The new Public Procurement Act introduces a new term, subordinate contractor; however, it is just a replacement of the previously used "subcontractor".

JUDr. Tomáš Bělina concluded his presentation by summarizing the following four essential changes: the criterion of economic qualification, basically a reintroduction of economic qualification requirements; quality of performance as the exclusive evaluation criterion – the contracting authority is permitted to set a fixed price and make the quality of performance the only evaluation criterion; termination of the public contract by the contracting authority – the new act provides two options, namely a termination notice and a withdrawal; and, last but not least, direct payments to subordinate contractors – the amendment expressly stipulates the contracting authority's right to determine terms and conditions under which it will pay, upon request, directly to subordinate contractors.

The next two lecturers were representatives of Moreno Vlk & Asociados, Attorneys-at-Law, namely JUDr. Václav Vlk, who had participated in the establishment of the Czech-Spanish law firm in which he is a senior partner for the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and PhDr. Mgr. Martin Krahulík, Attorney-at-Law.

The title of PhDr. Mgr. Martin Krahulík lecture was "Public Procurement Contracts in Defence Industry – Public Tenders in the EU and NATO". As to the Alliance, he mentioned tenders organized by the NS-PA (NATO Support and Procurement Agency). He also touched upon the act on foreign trade in military materiel and equipment, which lays down terms and conditions of such foreign trade transactions, including the use of services of the NSPA. Insofar as the new act was concerned, PhDr. Mgr. Martin Krahulík mentioned that, according to Section 18, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph g) of the Public Procurement Act, the contracting authority was not obliged to proceed according to that act if the public tender in question was organized in accordance with rules of an international organization.

The last lecture titled "Criminal Law and Public Contracts in Security and Defence" was delivered by JUDr. Václav Vlk of the same legal firm.

His lecture focused on the liability of legal entities (LEs) and preliminary defence of companies and individuals. He also mentioned sanctions applying to legal entities and natural persons. He noted that if criminal proceedings were initiated against a company, members of its statutory bodies would almost certainly be prosecuted as well, and thus would not be able to participate in the company's defence. He mentioned potential punishments and protective measures listed in Section 15 of the Corporate Criminal Liability Act. He defined the term "competent perpetrator", i.e. a perpetrator that exists in reality and is listed in a public list, as opposed to an "incompetent perpetrator". This means that any existing and sufficiently large company would most likely be prosecuted as a competent perpetrator.

By way of conclusion, he mentioned possibilities of real defence, preliminary defence, and technical and legal means available in this respect.

At the end the whole audience lectures were given space for questions and discussion, in which a few of them participated. For a big success, this seminar is repeated, probably until the autumn of this year, when it should be a new law valid the bill is now before the third reading in the Chamber of Deputies may therefore still be changes, which will be adapted to another lecture.

Alice Štysová

Participation of DSIA Members in Amendments to the “Munitions List”

DSIA's efforts to influence the content of Decree No. 210/2012 Coll., implementing some provisions of Act No. 38/1994, on foreign trade in military materiel and equipment, which is amended every year and is basically just a translation of the text of the Common Military List of the European Union (hereinafter “CML EU”), in a more significant manner have come to fruition this year. The CML is in fact the “Munitions List” taken over from the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies. The Wassenaar Arrangement was established in 1995 and is the most comprehensive export control regime. It is defined by (1) a list of military materiel – i.e. the abovementioned “Munitions List” covering conventional military materiel, and (2) a list of dual-use goods (containing items not included in control lists of other export control regimes). At the moment, there are 41 nations that have signed it. The Wassenaar Arrangement also establishes an exact administrative process (quite demanding) of changes of these lists. Every year by the end of February, proposals of changes are submitted and the accepted ones appear two years later in the CML EU and national lists.

Following an agreement with the leadership of the Licensing Department of the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade, we have participated in the process of proposing changes of the “Munitions List” for 2017 this year. Unfortunately, we were not given enough time for thorough preparations or to notify all DSIA members in

time. We had to manage everything in just three days and by phone. We therefore contacted representatives of those companies which had previously taken a more significant part in discussions concerning the Czech list in order to obtain opinions on all groups of military materiel and equipment.

At the end of the day, the meeting held on February 9, 2016, at the Licensing Department was attended by representatives of DSEI, SVOS, AERO Vodochody, Czechoslovak Group, and 4MSystems. The companies ORITEST and Meopta Systems submitted written statements. Whether oral or written, the comments generally demanded more detailed specifications of products to avoid situations in which, for example, a helmet lining or even a bag for a bulletproof vest, or even some rough castings or forgings used in the aviation industry are regarded and treated as ballistic material. All who attended the meeting promised to submit their comments on the required form, i.e. the “Standard Format for Submission of EG Proposals”, with the assistance of the Licensing Department staff and by the due date. The discussion also mentioned some inaccurate translations in the Czech document, which subsequently produce interpretation problems in everyday life. The Licensing Department has promised that it will provide as much time as possible in the process of amendments to the Czech list, so that experts from defence companies can submit their terminological comments.

Dipl. Eng. Adolf Kapic

International Conference “Terrorism and Firearms Possession: EU Proposal, Israeli Experience and the Czech Position”

The Prague Center for Transatlantic Relations of the CEVRO Institute (PTCR) in cooperation with the LEX – the Czech Gun Rights Protection Association, organized an international conference entitled “Terrorism and Firearms Possession: EU Proposal, Israeli Experience and the Czech Position” on February 11. One of the conference participants, RNDr. Jiří Hynek, is also President of the the Association of the Defence and Security Industry. Ms Milena

Báčková and Mr. Jan Bartošek of the Interior Ministry, Deputy Ms Jana Černochová, Mr. David Karásek from LEX Association, and CEO of Česká zbrojovka a. s. Mr. Lubomír Kovařík also participated. The main foreign guest was a longtime member of the Israeli Special Forces and expert on security and defence, professor Itay Gil. The event was opened and moderated by former Defence Minister and current Director of the PTCR, Mr. Alexandr Vondra.





The main theme of the conference was the European Commission's proposal to revise the directive on control over the acquisition and possession of weapons, which was passed in November last year in response to terrorist attacks in Paris. The proposed amendments include changes in the categorization of arms and a complete ban on the acquisition and possession of certain types of weapons. The declared aim of this regulation is to reduce the risk of terrorism and increase security for citizens in Europe. All conference participants commented on the revision of the directive with a very critical attitude and agreed that current Czech legislation regulating the possession of firearms is sufficient and quite strict. EU attention should therefore be given more to combat illegal arms trading, which contributes to the growing threat of terrorism.

When opening the conference, former minister Alexandr Vondra stated that the problem is not with the weapon itself but with the person who uses it. The first keynote speaker, MEP Jana Černochová, added the defence and security issues of long-term deals. According to her, any stricter regulation will not increase safety or reduce the risk of terrorism, as it touches only legitimate weapons holders who abide by the law. Limiting the right to own a gun for citizens is also dangerous because an unarmed society cannot resist the arbitrariness of power, and so is at its mercy.

Long-time member of the Israeli Special Forces and current advisor on security, Itay Gil, then spoke. He argued, "Guns are dangerous but if someone wants to kill someone, he finds a way," adding that a good guy with a gun can stop a bad guy with a gun. To illustrate, he gave the example of Israel, where most terrorist attacks are halted by well-trained, armed civilians. At the end of the first part, Milena

Bačkovská of the Interior Ministry spoke, criticizing especially certain not thought out suggestions for adjustments. With the re-categorization of weapons, for example, she cited the "military appearance of weapons" as one of the criteria. This term is not defined, however, and according to the representatives of the Commission is meant as a gun that "looks like a Kalashnikov".

In the second part of the conference there was a panel discussion focused on the specific impact of European regulation and the potential revision of the directive to stop. General Director Lubomír Kovařík of Česká zbrojovka a. s. outlined in his presentation how the amendment to the directive affected the defence industry, potentially making it impossible for private companies to hold - and thus produce - some types of weapons. "Zbrojovka production would be cut roughly in half," he said, adding that a similar situation would occur in other EU countries. According to Jiří Hynek, President of DSIA, such a situation would threaten to shift production outside the EU, causing Europe lose its ability to produce weapons and ammunition needed in the case of armed conflict or a further deterioration of the security situation. He also added that the DSIA Association urges other member states to act against the new regulation. However, Lubomír Kovařík pointed out, almost no politicians want to be associated with blocking legislation aimed at combating terrorism. This is despite the fact that the proposed legislation would not solve any real problems.

Most of the panelists repeatedly identified the growth of the illegal arms trade as the biggest challenge in the fight against terrorism. David Karásek of LEX Association also reminded the audience that the problem of degraded weapons, which can be used again after slight modification. In his opinion, EU efforts should be directed at tightening legislation in this area in some member countries.

Discussion also addressed the question of what is behind the current EU Commission proposal. According to Jan Bartošek of the Ministry of Interior, it is primarily the effort of the EU to show any activity in the fight against terrorism. Jiří Hynek then gave three possible reasons for further attempts at regulating gun ownership. Behind the current proposal, he said, could be the incompetence of the current Commission, or an attempt to divert attention away from other problems.

A third possible reason as he described is the lack of confidence of armed citizens in politicians. In any case, according to him, the Commission must resign. Conference moderator Alexandr Vondra concluded by recalling that conference organizers invited representatives of the European Union, but no one expressed an interest in participating.



Eva Tůmová, PTCR of the CEVRO Institute



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The Conference SECURITY 2016 Exceeded its Limit of 500 Participants



In its twenty-fourth year, the conference SECURITY attracted a record number of Czech and Slovak security specialists and managers to the Clarion Congress Hotel in Prague. The event confirmed its leading position among Czech security conferences.

The excellent reputation of this event is not only limited to the Czech environment. It has also become a pivotal event for representatives of Slovak companies and organizations. Its reputation is spreading to other countries. The reality is that half of the program this year comprised foreign speakers from all over Europe. It was a unique opportunity for the participants to compare the current situation in our countries and abroad.

Although the company AEC is behind the conference, SECURITY is organized as a wholly independent event. Its program committee mainly consists of independent security consultants, who strictly ensure a professional level of specific lectures. Emphasis is especially placed on the maximum benefit for participants and the practical utility of contributions. Inputs are designed to bring different perspectives of the security problem. It strives to point out the differences between the perception of customers and suppliers. Lawyers and representatives of organizations' operating units also comment on these specific issues based on the expertise they have gained from their own experiences.

The conference has traditionally been held in two parallel halls with different programs in each hall. Participants were able to move freely between the halls and compose their own programs in order to fully meet their interests. Security Operation Center topics such as current threats, the principles of the security of social networks, and the security of data stored in the cloud environment were discussed in the "management" hall.

Sophisticated security solutions and advanced tools with examples of their use were introduced in the "technical" hall. The main objective



was to provide an independent view on a wide range of aspects of current security attacks, their detection, and principles of effective defence. The program was accompanied by lectures on the fascinating topic of the Internet of Things (IoT).

The most interesting presentations were lecturer JUDr. Jan Kolouch's presentation on test attacks on users of social networks, AEC's own Martin Klubal's shocking revelation of data collection in the lecture "Social Networks Like Big Brother", and a detailed view of the problem of data leakage from the company Hacking Team by Doc. Dr. Dipl. Eng. Petr Hanáček from the Faculty of Information Technology at VUT in Brno. Among the foreign speakers, Magnus Sköld from the company Check Point was the most well-received. The most interesting case study that was evaluated was the detailed analysis of a phishing attack on a bank by Marek Zeman of Tatra Banka.

The conference confirmed that it is an ideal forum for networking and sharing experience. Eight panel discussions were included in the program. The hacker competition has become increasingly popular. It is an accompanying event in which participants perform specific tasks for which they earn points. Under the leadership of AEC's penetration testers, participants perform attacks and try to break through various types of security.

The organizing company AEC has already begun preparations for the gala event, the 25th conference SECURITY. Other interesting topics for next year were divulged from a large number of responses from participants, completed questionnaires, and interviews. The organizers would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the speakers, participants, and everyone else who contributed to creating a special atmosphere at SECURITY 2016. They also promise to do everything for next year's conference where many security specialists will find inspiration for their hard work. More information about this event can be found at www.konferencesecurity.cz.





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Enforce Tac 2016

The fifth Enforce Tac (Law Enforcement, Security and Tactical Solutions) exhibition has made another step toward acquiring a deserved place in the European calendar of defence and security fairs.



The event, which took place on March 2 and 3, 2016, in Nuremberg, was attended by 152 exhibitors and more than 2,700 business visitors (the numbers in 2015 were 123 and 2,069, respectively). The exhibitors included mainly German, US, Italian and Austrian companies. Apart from statistical data, the improving level of the exhibition was also confirmed by the exhibitors themselves, although there were no mega-stands of leading global defence companies. The Czech exhibitors included, for example, MEOPTA SYSTEMS, which presented its products at the stand of Frankonia, or Česká zbrojovka. In addition to these two companies, we also ran across an interesting stand of the Czech company HQH with materiel and equipment for special police units. We were attracted mainly by an extremely light multipurpose extension ladder. For the first time ever at this event, the Czech defence and security industry was represented by a stand of the Defence and Security Industry Association of the Czech Republic, which presented products of Czech companies and also promoted the forthcoming Future Forces Forum exhibition and conference in Prague and the IDET fair in Brno. On this occasion, Mr. Dušan Švarc, DSIA's representative at the exhibition, shared a few impressions and opinions with us: "This is my first time here and the exhibition made a good impression on me. Its specialization is fairly narrow, which means there is a room for a professional discussion with real experts. We heard similar words from other Czech exhibitors as well. Only invited guests and professionals from armed forces were allowed on the premises, which meant the event was not oversaturated with visitors, although on the second, i.e. on the eve of the IWA exhibition which followed immediately after ENFORCE TAC, the turn-up was relatively high. As to our potential exhibitors, it is a pity that the exhibition is focused mainly on the German security market, although I have seen a number of foreign visitors, including representatives of Czech police and security forces. However, the situation is gradually changing, as evidenced by statistical data and increasing numbers of foreign companies and visitors. For example, security forces from Latvia, Austria and France have shown interest in some of our products (60mm mortars, production capacities in the Czech Republic, efforts to find distributors etc.). In the light of the fact that we had only printed promotional leaflets at our stand (and also the charm of our assistants Alice and Karolína), I don't think we can complain about lack of interest. We have established promising contacts with foreign customers who have been provided information about specific Czech manufacturers and potential for cooperation. There was even a foreign company with a production facility in the Czech Republic, which has shown interest in joining the DSIA. If the Czech Defence and Security Industry Association considers taking part in the next exhibition, it would be advisable to have more Czech companies here, particularly those dealing in ballistic protection and equipment, NBC protection, detection of persons and substances, medical materiel, simulation and



training technologies, either on their own, or as a part of the DSIA stand which we were provided free of charge. In any case, we will, depending on the interest of companies, definitely consider our participation at the next event which will take place on March 1 and 2, 2017."

Eva Soukupová, photo Miloš Soukup

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- WMD/CBRN Threats – Terrorism, Cyber Defence in Context of Critical Infrastructure Protection, TIC/TIM, CBRN Reach Back
- Use of Robotics, Drones, New R&D Projects

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- Evacuation Principles and Chain for an Affected Patients from Field
- Biological Agents Evaluation for a Medical Operational Impact

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PVA EXPO PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

- Future Threats, Challenges and Opportunities of Advanced Robotic Systems
- Autonomous Systems and Robotic Swarms – R&D and Future Application
- Modelling and Simulation of Intelligent Systems – AI

LOGISTICS CAPABILITY WORKSHOP

20 - 21 OCTOBER 2016

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- Joint Logistics Support Group (JLSG)
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IWA 2016

It is our well-established tradition to visit one of the largest European events and also one of the largest global exhibitions of its kind. The professional community attending the fair gives the event an unbelievable international credit. In addition, IWA also offers, due to its duration and portfolio of exhibits, enough room for the broad public, including, as usual, visitors from the Czech Republic. Total numbers confirmed by the organizer of the event show that there were 1,455 exhibitors and 45,000 visitors from 120 countries (2014 – 1,379 exhibitors and 41,748 visitors). The fair took place from March 4 to 6 on the premises of the Nuremberg Exhibition Centre the area of which is approximately 95,000 m².



From a purely Czech perspective, there were some changes, as the IWA 2016 exhibition had not been granted, after long years, the status of a state-sponsored event. Still, it is a very prestigious and irreplaceable exhibition for Czech manufacturers and exporters, as evidenced by the number of Czech exhibitors which was roughly the same as in previous years. The only setback was that it took a lot of walking to cover all of them; instead of being grouped at a single stand, they were dispersed in many halls. According to our survey, there were altogether 46 Czech companies. We were pleased to see that the stands of most of them were literally besieged by crowds of visitors. There was no reason to complain about their lack of interest, not just on the part of the leading players, i.e. Česká zbrojovka, Sellier Bellot and Meopta, but also on the part of many others, such as DASTA, Kovohutě Příbram, Explosia, HQH, ALFA Proj, LUVU etc.

As usual, the stand of the Association of Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition with its ubiquitous CEO Jiří Vrána and the ever-present patriot Vladimír Maršík provided a small refuge for Czech manufacturers and exporters.

Statistical data is also very flattering for us. Our companies ranked right behind the world's top class. The highest number of exhibitors naturally came from Germany (318), followed by the United States (220) and Italy (154); the second strongest group comprised China (88), United Kingdom (70), Turkey (69) and France (59). This means that the Czech Republic with 46 exhibitors was behind the "Top Seven", together with Spain (47), Austria (45) and Sweden (45). Other countries lagged far behind. Although this is only a statistical indicator, it certainly confirms that Czech defence and security manufacturers and exporters have stepped up their activities and that the historical adage about dexterous Czech hands still holds true.

As to the Czech professional community, we came across leading representatives of the Licensing Directorate of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Interior and Police of the Czech Republic, as well as managers and agents of many Czech enterprises performing "field reconnaissance". Some of them told us that they would definitely come as exhibitors to the next event. In short – Czech was heard at every step.

What to add by way of conclusion? Our impression is that the ENFORCE TAC and IWA exhibitions are in a good position with respect to the



years to come, the present situation characterized by perhaps too many events competing for exhibitors notwithstanding.

We also bring some very interesting opinions and reactions of exhibitors and visitors. However, not all of them pleased us, as the matters in question are not trifles but, according to one of the Czech exhibitors, very serious.

Miloš Soukup, photo author

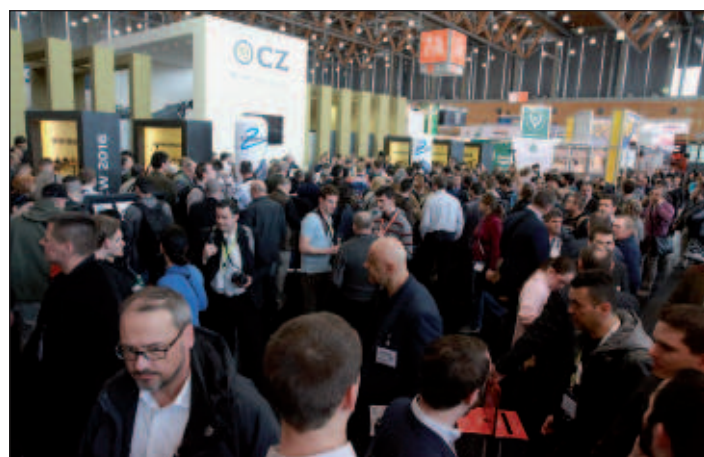
Reactions of Czech exhibitors

The IWA 2016 fair in Nuremberg is over and we have conducted a traditional small survey to collect opinions on and reactions to the event. We asked some of the Czech exhibitors how they rated this year's exhibition and whether it was beneficial for them.

Dipl. Eng. Jan Šulc, Bohemia Air Soft: As usual, the IWA 2016 exhibition was a success for our company. It is the largest European fair of firearms and security products for the civilian sector and taking part in it is a key to any success abroad. In this respect, we regret that the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic did not provide any subsidy for this year's event, which would have definitely contributed to a more respectable presentation of small Czech companies.

Hana Smilková, Media Manager, Česká zbrojovka a.s.: The stand of Česká zbrojovka a.s. at the IWA OutdoorClassics 2016 exhibition enjoyed an extraordinarily high level of interest. The company presented an impressive number of innovations covering most of its product lines. The IWA 2016 fair was a great success for Česká zbrojovka, as the record-setting number of innovations confirming the strength and growth of our company attracted an unprecedented number of visitors to our stand. We would like to thank all CZ brand fans for their visit, interest in our products and support, which motivate us to continuously improve our products look for new ways to do so. We believe the next IWA OutdoorClassics 2017 exhibition will be at least as successful as this year's event.

Martin Vencel, Press Spokesman, Explosia a.s.: The participation at the IWA fair has long been an important milestone of commercial and mar-





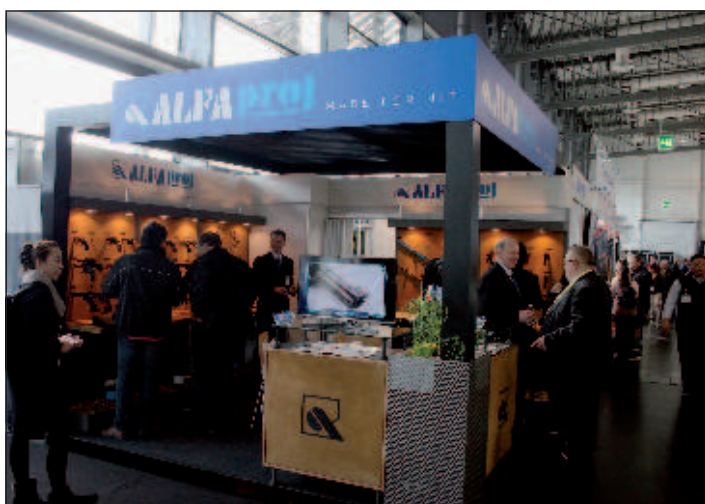
keting activities of Explosia a.s. We regard it not only as an opportunity to present products of our company and acquire information about the market, but mainly as a chance to establish or maintain contacts with our partners. These meetings have become a tradition and take place in an almost family atmosphere. Explosia a.s. expects to maintain the tradition in the years to come; because of the increasing importance of this number one event for all hunters and sports shooters, we at Explosia have been thinking hard about expanding our presence at future IWA exhibitions.

Dipl. Eng. Tomáš Rokoský, Kartáčovna Koloveč, spol. s r.o.: Kartáčovna Koloveč, spol. s r.o. presented its products at the fairs, and visitors were interested in them. We hope we will convert our presence at the fair into new orders for our company, which will support our growth this year.

Dipl. Eng. Jan Petráň, KOZAP Uherský Brod, zbraně a střelivo spol. s r.o.: I have several comments regarding the IWA exhibition. This was our first time in new Hall 3A; on previous occasions, we had always been assigned a place in Hall 2. Compared to the previous location, the new hall is much more comfortable, taller, more spacious, with better utility lines and much more daylight, and we were satisfied with it. The scope of the event in terms of the number of exhibitors and the size of stands has increased by at least 50% over the last two years; organizational arrangements, from the entry to standfitting work and the event itself, are precise, one might say typically German. The number of visitors, not including businessmen, has grown to an almost annoying level. Less is sometimes more.



Jiří Chaloupka, CEO, Rock Empire s.r.o.: On behalf of Rock Empire, s.r.o., which participated in the fair for the first time, I have just one comment; it is an opportunity to meet and establish contacts with specialists from rapid reaction units that use our equipment. It is a very positive thing for us, as the structure of public procurement tenders does not allow us to meet with and address such users directly.



Dipl. Eng. Ladislav Justa, JUSTRA TREZORY s.r.o.: There is just one comment on our part. During the disassembly of the stand, a truck or van is permitted to spend just one hour in the exhibition hall! This is not enough! We were exhausted and stressed out. Our exhibits are heavy and we had a lot of them in Nuremberg. This is something that the event management should give a thought to.

As usual, we were distributing our magazines around the premises, and I noticed, on the first day of the exhibition, an unusual commotion around the stand of Zelený sport and Mr. Rudolf explaining something to German policemen through an interpreter. After a while, I saw the same policemen in entrance hall with a trolley loaded with firearms. I returned to Mr. Rudolf and I asked him for an explanation of the unusual situation in addition to our survey questions. Here is what he told me.

Martin Rudolf st., ZELENÝ SPORT s.r.o. / Zelený Sport Defence s.r.o.: This is simply a part of our work, we do not make any fuss over it. We are a chip in the shoulder of German manufacturers and traders, as we are flexible, get large orders, and offer goods for affordable prices. They are unable to compete with us in a fair fight, be it with respect to the range of services, price, or order size. From time to time, they threaten us with a lawsuit, submit complaints to a number of authorities, and now they sent a friendly Police Commissioner from the local precinct to deal with us. What I regret most is that we intended to present a significant expansion of our long-standing cooperation with the Israeli defence industry at IWA, and the confiscation of the firearm specimens made that impossible. The event itself, although the number of visitors and the standard of services have deteriorated quite substantially, was very successful for us. We have signed a number of agreements concerning the establishment of a European distribution and service centre in the Czech Republic or its transfer from Germany to the Czech Republic with several leading manufacturers.



By way of conclusion, I would like to thank all exhibitors who sent their contributions by the closing date. Unfortunately, those sent after the closing date could not be included in the magazine.

Eva Soukupová

Union of Sports Organizations of the Police of the CR

The Union of sports organizations of the Police of the Czech Republic, the Sports Union of Policemen and Firemen (UNITOP ČR) is an association of a union type established by a declaration on cooperation between individual unions, police sports clubs (PSC), in order to pursue their common interests. Thus created union is entitled to its own legal status, while all the PSCs also retain their legal personality. The structure, the highest authority, statutory bodies, purpose of the union and the way of pursuing the common interests are defined by the Articles of Association of UNITOP ČR (see www.policie-sport.cz).



In 2014, the national team of the Czech Police won the bronze medals at the European Police Cup in football

UNITOP ČR currently associates 115 SPCs with over 26 thousand members. This base is made of the officers of the Police of CR, Fire Rescue Service (FRS), employees of the Police of CR, FRS and/or Ministry of the Interior, their family members and other citizens, including the children and youth under 18 y-o-a.

Based on the Declaration on Cooperation, UNITOP ČR actively cooperates with the Police of CR and the Ministry of the Interior; on the level of regions and districts, the sports clubs cooperate with the respective divisions of the Police of CR and/or FRS.

The key mission of UNITOP ČR is to create the conditions for the development of physical fitness, health and permanent improvement of skills and habits required for the service performance, as well as physical regeneration and active rest of the policemen and firemen after a challenging service of guarding the security of the citizens of the Czech republic and protecting their property. That's why UNITOP ČR focuses especially on the spare-time sports activities.

UNITOP ČR and its SPCs cooperate in the organization and implementation of the actual system of competitions:

- local contests and qualifier rounds for national championships,
 - police championships of the Czech Republic,
 - UNITOP ČR championships,
 - UNITOP ČR Grand Prix,
- competitions open to the entire sports public,
- competitions for the youth.



The national team of the Police of the Czech Republic – the winning team of the European Police Championship in volleyball in 2013

In these contests, tournaments and competitions, the policemen can also compare their performance. The best ones of them are nominated for the national police teams to represent the Czech Republic at European and world police competitions.

UNITOP ČR, being the representative of the police sport in the Czech Republic is the member of the European Police Sport Union (USPE) and of the World Police Sport Association (USIP). By the entrustment of these international organizations, official European and world police championships are regularly organized. The Czech police sports representation – under the auspices of UNITOP ČR – takes part in these championships where they are far from being lost behind; on the contrary, they achieve excellent results and win medals. The Czech Police force does therefore feature some police European and world champions. From the most recent achievements, the Czech women police volleyball team won the European Police Championship in the year 2013, as well as the Czech police shooting team which won the World Police Championship in practical shooting from short service guns.

The organization skills of the Czech Republic were acknowledge repeatedly; UNITOP ČR was entrusted by either USPE or USIP to being the technical organizer of the following European or world championships:

- in 1996 European Police championship in Judo, Wrestling, Weightlifting and Powerlifting,
- in 1999 USPE European Police Championships (hereinafter EPC) in Judo,
- in 2006 USPE EPC in Track and Fields,
- in 2007 USIP World Police Championship in Football Men,
- in 2010 USPE EPC in Marathon,
- in 2011 USIP World Police Championship in Marathon,
- in 2012 USPE EPC in Wrestling,
- in 2013 USPE EPC in Volleyball Women,
- in 2014 USPE EPC in Football Men,
- in 2015 World Police Ice Hockey Cup.



The national team of the Czech Police won the bronze medals at the World Police Cup in Ice-Hockey in 2015

This year, Prague will host the final tournament of the European Police Championship in Women's Football. This important international sports and social event is organized under the auspices of the Minister of the Interior and the Police President.

UNITOP ČR is also a regular member of the Czech Olympic Committee. The members of the sports police clubs include, beside the policemen and firemen, prominent athletes, Czech national team members, holders of Czech, European and world records in both adult and junior categories. These athletes regularly participate in the summer and winter Olympics, world and European championships, world and European cups in which they acquire Olympic victories, championships, and a whole lot of medals. It is the sports and club facilities of the many SPCs which are used for the preparation of the national team representatives and sports talents who are engaged in the scheme of the Resort Sports Centre of the Ministry of the Interior, for example in athletics, volleyball, wrestling, weightlifting, tennis, table tennis, box, judo, swimming, cycling, rifle and trap shooting, skiing, biathlon etc.

UNITOP ČR



EUROPEAN POLICE
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UNITOP ČR
UNIE TĚLOVÝCHOVNÝCH ORGANIZACÍ
POLICIE ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY



Strengthening of International Cooperation within Schengen



The Police of the Czech Republic is focused by means of "Programme CZ14 – Co-operation within Schengen and Fight against Cross-border and Organised Criminality including Illicit Human Trafficking and Migration of Criminal Groups" of the project "Schengen Cooperation and

Combat Cross-border Criminality" on the improvement of the cross-border police cooperation by the education of own experts and the technological solution in sharing information on both the national and international levels. The project is financed by Norwegian Grants 2009-2014 by the amount of € 403,063.

The Police of the Czech Republic has currently six contact centres of police and customs cooperation, central working points of INTERPOL, EUROPOL and SIRENE of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic and 12 divisions of international relations of the regional police directorates in the field of the international police cooperation. The aim of the project "Schengen Cooperation and Combat Cross-border Criminality" is to ensure more effective process of sharing information not only among above mentioned working places but also with working places abroad. The fulfilment of this target has been realised concurrently in two areas. The first one is the education focused on knowledge in the field of the legislation and good practices in Schengen countries and the second one has the task to unify the information platform and to ensure the necessary hardware. The education of police experts involved in the international police cooperation has been realised by form of four consequential education trainings, the aim of which is to make their participants acquainted with EU tools focused on the collection and administration of information in order to improve the function of the international police, judicial and customs cooperation within the Schengen area. The target of the project in this area is e.g. to make police experts involved in these problems acquainted with other regulations, EU documents and bilateral agreements, to enlarge

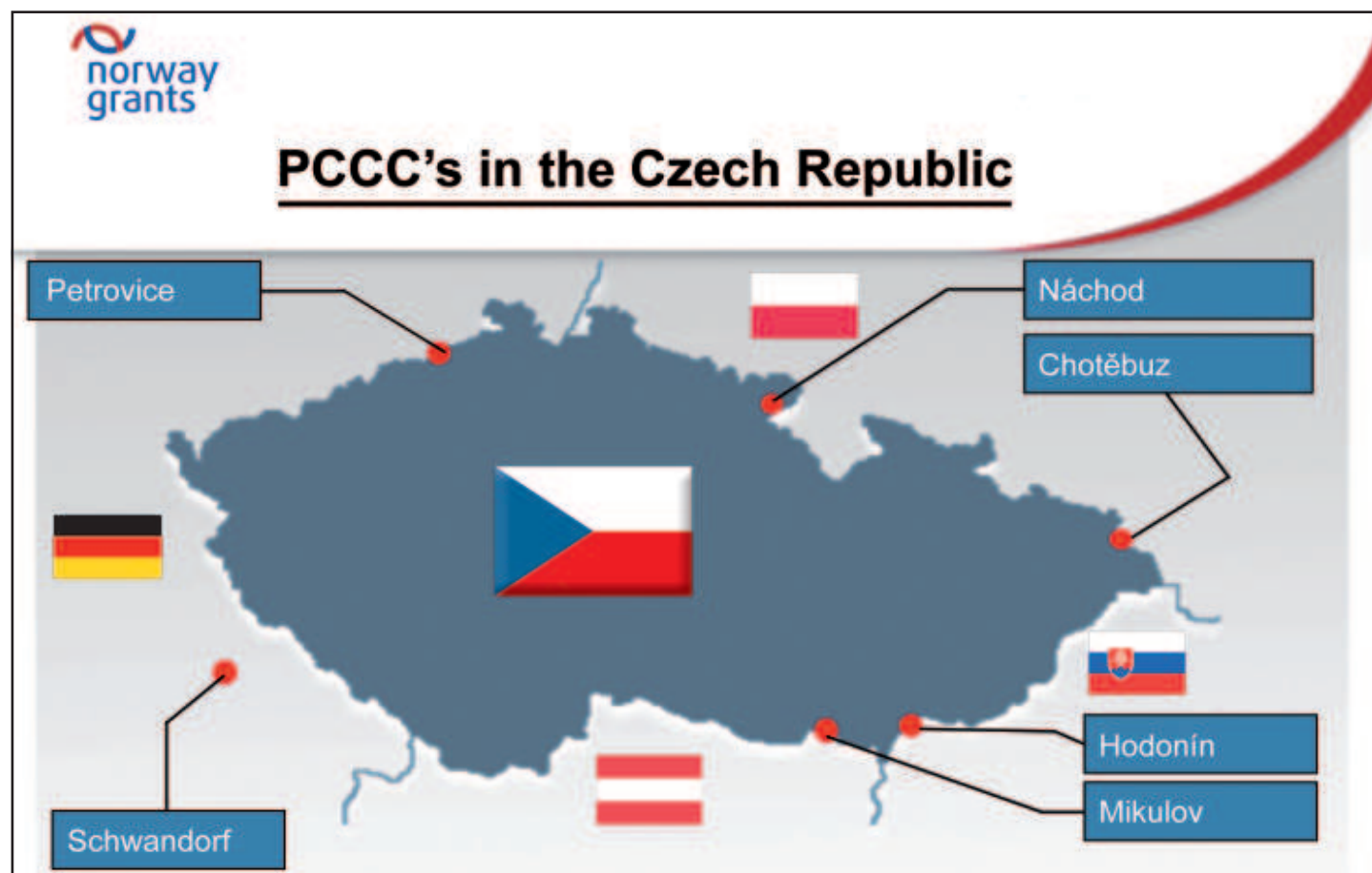
their knowledge by practical using of tools and forms of cooperation directed on the prevention of terrorist attacks and the fight with the organised crime. The project would also like to support police experts theoretical knowledge by practical demonstrations and gaining own experiences. That is why working visits are realised to EU bodies e.g. to INTERPOL Centre in Lyon, to EUROPOL in Haag or in Brussels, then to countries neighbouring with our republic and other countries e.g. Italy, Spain and Sweden. Within this project foreign experts are being invited to our republic. The described activities in the meantime enable to learn the implementation of existing EU tools in individual neighbouring states and to establish professional contacts.

The unified information milieu is the second no less important task of the project. Its solution is essential for the needs of sharing information in the course of the establishment of the international police cooperation. "I very welcome all possibilities of the development of the international police cooperation, which will make the police work in the fight against crime more effective," it was said by police president Brig. Gen. Tomáš Tuhý. Information systems are today needful for the effective police cooperation. Thanks to the project two of these systems will be realised and thus they will facilitate common activities of joint police centres. For this purpose the detailed analyses was carried on by form of workshops of police specialists including IT specialists. Its results have been continuously implemented. The consequential step will be the implementation of associating processes of the interactive communication including the provision of the infrastructure which includes the acquisition of new server and clients HW components (especially the main cluster and communication server), including the mobile equipment. Consequently the education training of police specialists will be realised concerning the use of this modern information system. Last but not least the further education training of specialists in IT technologies area should be realised, who should be involved in the operation and the further development of the mentioned system.

The project "Schengen Cooperation and Combat Cross-border Criminality", which was launched on May 2, 2014, will be finished in April 2017.

Mgr. Pavlína Bulínová, Police Presidium of the Czech Republic

<http://www.policie.cz/clanek/kancelar-projektu-a-evropskych-fondov-norske-fondy-2009-2014.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mg%3d%3d>



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Lipová 1128, 737 01 Český Těšín
CZECH REPUBLIC

Phone: +420 558 765 200, 230

E-mail: vopgroup@vopgroup.cz

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EXPLOZIA a.s.
Semtín 107, 530 50 Pardubice
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President of the Czech Republic Visited RETIA Company

The visit of RETIA Company on November 2, 2015, was a part of the official programme of the President of the Czech Republic in the Pardubice Region. President Miloš Zeman was accompanied by the President of the Pardubice Region Martin Netolický.

President Zeman was interested in technologies developed and manufactured in RETIA Company. ReTWis, the "through-wall" radar system capable of detecting, locating, and real-time tracking living human targets concealed behind solid barriers, and ReVISOR, the short range radar integrated into the ground based air defence system of the Czech Republic, were presented to the President. He was also familiarized with the research and development results of RETIA Company in the field of radar 3D technology and also with the subject of potential cooperation between RETIA Company and ELTA Company on the MADR delivery for the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic.

Within the framework of the visit, a short discussion between Presi-



dent Zeman and RETIA employees took place. At the end of the visit, the President signed and presented the General Director of RETIA Company with a commemorative certificate.

AURA's Codification Software will be Used also by the Swedish Armed Forces

A joint offer of the Czech company AURA, s.r.o. (Ltd) and Swedish Saab AB (publ.) won the public tender for NATO Codification System (NCS) compliant software for the Swedish Defence Materiel



Administration (Försvarets Materielverk – FMV). FMV plays a role of the National Codification Bureau (NCB) in Sweden. The implementation of MC CATALOGUE codification software developed by AURA will start at the Swedish NCB in spring 2016.

AURA and Saab concluded a long-term teaming agreement for co-operation in

the area of information systems for military logistics. Both parties have agreed that MC CATALOGUE and related services will be applied by Saab when offering its NATO Codification Solution to the Swedish Armed Forces and, possibly, to other nations' armed forces. Likewise, AURA shall become Saabs' exclusive partner for codification area in Sweden.

AURA develops and implements information systems for military logistics and it is successful in exporting the highly sophisticated information system MC CATALOGUE for materiel codification in compliance with NCS standards. MC CATALOGUE alongside other related services are currently employed by armed forces of fifteen NATO and non-NATO nations on five continents.

Saab has expertise in the design, development, operation, analysis and optimization of complex system-of-systems support solutions to Swedish and international defence and security customers. Saab has an extensive national and international marketing and sales network covering defence and security markets.

AERO to Help Build the Airbus A350

AERO Vodochody AEROSPACE and the German company MT Aerospace have signed a contract for the supply of three packages of components for the A400M and A350. It is a deal that should pave the way for AERO to increase its involvement in the manufacture of Airbus airliners.

AERO will produce two packages of structural and composite parts for the military transport aircraft A400M and another package of composites for the A350. The four-engine turboprop Airbus A400M is the world's leading-edge strategic military aircraft and it is currently used by German, French, British and other air forces. AERO is proud to participate in this largest military aviation project in Europe.

The contract with MT Aerospace is of great importance for AERO, also as a reference for further opportunities to work on the A350. The new Airbus is a groundbreaking project with regard to the amount of composite materials it integrates. AERO has 25 years of experience in processing composites and opened a modern composite plant four years ago, where it manufactures components for



various programs such as the CSeries, the KC-390 and the S-76 on 5,400 square meters of factory floor. Production for MT Aerospace will begin in several months, with the first parts scheduled to be delivered from Odolena Voda in summer 2016.

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